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THE

ANCIENT AND PRESENT

S T A T E

OF THE

COUNTY AND CITY

O F

WATERFORD.

CONTAINING A

NATURAL, CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION THEREOF.

BY

CHARLES SMITH, M.D.

Ut Potero Explicabo, nec tamen ut Pythint Apollo, certa ut fint & fixa qua dixero; fed ut homunculus probabilia conjectuea sequent. Cicero Tuscul, quaest. Lib. I.

THE SECOND EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.



DUBLIN:

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M, DCC, LXXIV.

ANCIENTA SPRESENT

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ADVERTISEMENT.

ANOTHER impression of the History of Waterford being sought for, the publisher by the indulgence of a friend, to whom the late Dr. Smith bequeathed all his manuscripts, is enabled to present the public with a correct and much improved edition of that valuable work, as prepared for publication by the ingenious author; interspersed with several observations relative to the advancement of arts and manufactures, either too much neglected, or ill prosecuted, in this county; and embellished with some new plates, which he is induced to hope will render it still more acceptable to the purchaser,

December 2d, 1745.

AT A MEETING OF THE PHYSICO-HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF MEATH IN THE CHAIR,

R. CHARLES SMITH presented a proposal for printing the ancient and present STATE OF THE COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD, the work (having been read even by a Committee of the Society) was approved of, and he was defired to proceed therein.

Signede

JAMES WARE, Secretary.

Imprimatur

ED. BARRY, M. D. Vice-President.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY

Par Hillellit In P,

Earl of CHESTERFIELD,

And Baron STANHOPE of SHELFORD, one of His MAJESTY's PRIVY COUNCIL,

KRIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE CARTER.

ture, among widown the members

GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

and blodd button to roted the

May it please your Excellency,

6

THE honour your excellency hath done the Physico-Historical-Society, by condescending to become their president, has embold-

ened the author of the first Essay that appears under their sanction, to lay it before your lordship, whose taste, judgment and abilities, in all the politer arts, are universally acknowledged.

The important negotiations, wherein your excellency hath been lately
employed, and in which you have so
highly distinguished yourself, in the
support of the liberties of Europe, and
the honour of the British nation,
have rendered your name eminently
conspicuous to all the world. The
choice of your excellency to be chief
governor of this kingdom, gave a sensible pleasure to every lover of literature, among whom the members of
the Physico-Historical Society cast
their eyes upon your lordship, as a
most proper patron to protect the sciences, and encourage arts among us.

The Topography and Natural History of this kingdom, are subjects, which have yet been but slightly attempted

attempted, and that in fuch a manner, by foreign writers, as rather to cast an odium on the country, than to give a just description of vit To remedy this evil, and to collect materials for a natural and civil history of the feet veral counties of this kingdom, are the designs of the society. As their labours tend to the making ufefuli discoveries, for the improvement of husbandry, trade and manufactures which may, in time, employ our poor at home, and be an invitation to industrious foreigners to settle among us; it is prefumed, as your excellency has the true interest of this kingdom at heart, the defign will meet with your favourable protecand most immble Server, noit

The tract now offered to your lordship, though but a description of a remote corner of the kingdom, may afford some idea of the country, which, under your excellency's prudent administration, has the happiness to enjoy a serenity, at present unknown

DEDICATION

unknown to the greatest part of Europe; and it is not doubted, but that under your influence, she will become every day, more and more, an additional increase of strength and honour to that neighbouring kingdom, which has so long nourished and protected her; which, my lord, is the hearty wish of him, who is, with the greatest respect, your excellency's

Most obedient,

1000 11 170

Most devoted,

assence conver of the the control of

which and your exections, captive continued to the continued of the contin

and most humble Servant,

mo statem waste

Charles Smith.

INTRODUCTION.

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ENQUIRIES into the state of the several counties of England, have been many years set on foot with considerable advantage to that kingdom. The works of the learned Camden in this way continue still to be admired; and the scheme for making these enquiries still more extensive, as to natural history, was originally formed by the great Mr. Boyle, and carried into execution by Dr. Plot and other writers.

Little of this kind hath yet been attempted with any tolerable success in Ireland. Towards the end of the last century (a period fruitful in men of genius) a society of gentlemen in Dublin endeavoured by a correspondence to make enquiries into the natural state of the kingdom. But whether it was, that this corresponding method was not universal enough to answer their purpose, or that they began to cool in their enquiries for want of a proper fund, the scheme dropped, with little more fruits than a few collections, which are still preserved in MS. in the College library (1).

The present Physico-Historical Society consists of a number of gentlemen, who about the 14th of April 1744, associated themselves for the above purposes, and, in order to make their designs public, set forth tables of queries relating to the civil and natural history of the several counties of Ireland.

⁽¹⁾ Dr. Gilbert's Collect.

Ireland, and also raised a small fund among themselves by subscription to employ proper persons to
travel through the kingdom, to make observations,
and collect proper materials for the purpose; of
which the reader may find a short account in a sheet
written on the rise and progress of the society, published at the end of their first year. The tract now
offered to the public is a specimen of what they
intend to publish in like manner of other counties,
provided the design meets with a favourable reception.

It must be a great pleasure to every well-wisher of his country to observe, that a spirit of improve-

ment begins to appear in it.

The excellent laws relating to the linen-manufacture, the vigilance of that board, and the noble defigns of the DUBLIN-SOCIETY, have in a great measure introduced industry and the sciences into this kingdom. To promote the intention of the latter an enquiry into the natural history of the country is requisite; by discovering and recommending useful and proper materials for the improvement of

agriculture, trade and manufactures.

In all wife states tillage was held in the highest esteem: in Egypt it was the particular object of government and policy; in Assyria and Persia the Satrapæ were rewarded and punished according as the lands in their respective governments were well or ill tilled. Dion Halicarn informs us (2), that Numa Pompilius, one of the wisest kings antiquity mentions, had an account rendered him in what manner the several cantons, in which he divided the Roman territories, were cultivated. What history relates of the immense riches of the city of Syracuse, and the magnificence of its buildings, its powerful armaments by land and sea would seem incredible, if

not attested by all antiquity; and all this was raised

by their wonderful industry in agriculture.

One of their wifest monarchs, Hiero II. composed a book upon the subject, in which he gave excellent rules for the augmenting the sertility of his country. Happy was it for old Rome, when her consuls and dictators were taken from the plow. "In those times, says Pliny (3), the earth, "glorious in seeing herself cultivated by the hands of triumphant victors, seem to make new efforts, and to produce her fruits in greater abundance"; no doubt, because these great men, equally capable of handling the plow, and their arms, of sowing, and of conquering lands, applied themselves with more attention to their labour, and were also more successful in the effects of it.

Every body will allow, that no countries in the world were richer and better peopled than those, and must acknowledge, that the strength of a state, is not to be computed by extent of country, but by

the number and labour of the inhabitants.

That this kingdom is not above a fourth part peopled, may be fairly allowed; and if one faid, that it might maintain eight times its present number of inhabitants, it might be easily made evident. The linen manufacture employs great numbers in the north; but how many more might it not find occupation for, if it were equally spread through the other three provinces? Had we a regular established sishery, and other profitable branches of trade set up among us, such numbers would find encouragement, that we should want hands to carry them on. Were our soil less fruitful, or our climate more intemperate than they are, a prospect of riches would draw strangers hither; and a multitude of people (as Solomon saith) is the glory of a

prince. It is neither the unhealthfulness or burning heat of the Indies, the cold of Russia, nor the inquifition of Spain, that hinder men from settling in these countries to advance their fortunes; English, Dutch, and French sactors slock to all parts of the Turkish dominions; interest draws people to hazard their lives and fortunes, and to settle among the plunderers of Arabia, and the pirates of

Algiers.

In Ireland, a stranger has neither the severity of the government, nor the intemperance of climate to struggle with; the soil is sufficiently fertile, where industry is used to make it so; the air temperate and wholesome, and the country abounds with navigable rivers, large and commodious harbours, the most useful vegetables, good prospects of minerals, the various produce of animals, as, sless, butter, hides, tallow, &c. — To all which may be added, the wholesomeness of the laws, and equity of the administration, with a security of every man's right. These, with the civilized manners and hospitality of the inhabitants, may be no small inducements to

draw strangers hither ...

Before the reign of Edward III. the English exported their wool to Flanders and imported it back manufactured; that prince, perceiving the vast loss fuch a trade was to England, invited over numbers of Flemings, giving them many privileges, which in a short time determined the balance of trade in favour of the English; but they soon loft that advantage by the civil commotions which followed the death of that monarch. For want of proper encouragement little was exported till the reign of queen Elizabeth, who received and naturalized the poor diftreffed Walloons, then persecuted for their religion; whom the further encouraged, by allowing them places of worship in different parts of England, that their trade might not be confined to one place. These people by intermarriages with the English,

and by teaching their craft to apprentices, so diffused their art, that from that time the woollen manufacture flourished greatly. Divine providence amply rewarding the hospitality of the English, with the most beneficial branch of commerce in the world, brought them by these poor distressed

people.

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Lewis the XIVth of France, forced his protestant fubjects to abandon their country by repealing the edict of Nants. England received them with open arms, and collected fuch fums for their relief, as no other voluntary charity ever before this amounted These people introduced the silken manufacture into England, which at present copes with, if not exceeds, that of France. By the fame means the English paper rivals both the Dutch and French in colour; and the manufacture of hats, which before 1688, the English had from France is now brought to fuch perfection, that the French gentry, though they run the risque of forfeiture, import them from England: and it is faid, that hats have been made for the cardinals of Rome at the famous French manufactory at Wandsworth.

To instance in our own kingdom: to what a noble pitch has our linen manufacture been raised? And for this we are in some measure indebted to foreigners. Witness the order of thanks of the house of Commons given to Mr. Cromlin, a French gentleman naturalized in this kingdom, then actually fitting in the house, and likewise the present of 10,000l, as an acknowledgment for the great fervice he had done this country in establishing that manufacture here. Colour was indeed wanting to our linen; but by the care of the linen board, and the industry of Dutch bleachers, we have at length surmounted that obstacle. These are instances more than sufficient to shew the great benefits which have accrued to Great-Britain and Ireland from the relidence of foreigners among us.

The small extent of land in the United Provinces of Holland is rather an advantage than a loss to the industrious inhabitants, who not only supply their own wants, but also many articles of luxury. By making all the world their forests, their parks, and their gardens, they have in epitome become those of other countries, and furnish in their turn much larger kingdoms with most of the necessaries of life. Other countries, depending upon their large domains, never feek further to supply themfelves but from hand to mouth. Whereas the Dutch having no such dependance, import all from abroad at the best hand, and for fear of miscarriages, keep vast stores of every thing; by which they are able to serve all the rest of Europe that are necessitous, and by making them pay their own price have become the rich and flourishing people we now see them. Their happy fituation on the Rhine, the Maes and the Scheld, and the navigable canals from one river to another are certainly of great advantage to them. Germany, fituated behind them, not only furnishes them with conveniencies for exportation, but also with soldiers, fervants, and other people at their pleasure, which, though wanted in a fmall territory not able to feed them, obliged them to feek for food from the feat and this has raifed their mighty fisheries, by which they gain immense wealth. The same necessity taught them the invention of the quickeft engines for dispatch: from hence they contrived mills to do almost every thing; to faw and bore timber; engines to drain and water their lands, and quench their fires: looms to weave many pieces of ribbon and tape at once; and whilft other nations were canvassing philosophy to gain applanse, they, like Socrates, were ftriving to reduce their philosophy into practice.

To apply these things to our own advantage; we ought to encourage such numbers of people as might

might consume our imported merchandile, and furnish us with necessaries for ourselves and exportation, both in the way of agriculture and manufacture. Our fisheries, that treasure which providence has thrown at our doors, ought to be minded; and lastly, a public encouragement should be given to such as begin or set up any new art or invention used in other more industrious countries, for the procuring of wealth, and the employment of hands.

The frequent scarcity of bread-corn among us of late years has induced the author to say something of agriculture in the following sheets, which may be equally useful to every part of the kingdom. Could we once be prevailed upon to provide sufficiently for our own consumption, we might in a short time be able to supply others, and render the balance of trade, at present much against us,

greatly in our favour.

The generality of our farmers are apt to conceive that they have already brought the business of tillage to the greatest perfection. But were they so knowing as they imagine, or would put in practice such hints as might be communicated, we should not have such frequent complaints of the miscarriage of their experiments. But what can be expected from a set of people, who, out of an ignorant obstinacy, will not be beaten out of their old tracks by the most powerful arguments, sounded upon reason, and backed by the experience of wise and faithful persons?

Though agriculture is in a manner the Prima Materia of all commerce, yet the countryman will find a vent for his commodities to be as necessary to his end, as his knowledge in the methods of raising them. For which reason the intelligent farmer ought to inform himself how his commodities may be sold in the best manner; which he may do, by framing his notions according to a past scarcity

of this or that commodity, or a probability of a future demand for it. As to what is past, he cannot be misinformed; and may make tolerable conjectures upon what is to happen, from the season of the year, state of the weather, mortality of cattle, and the like accidents. Yet he is not to confine his views in these particulars to his own neighbourhood, which by some accident may be attended either with scarcity or plenty; whilst the contrary may perhaps happen in the rest of the kingdom; but he is to enquire what probable loss of each commodity the whole kingdom has sustained, or whether the produce be greater or less than usual.

Besides, a little attention to the public papers will inform him what foreign demands may happen to be for his goods; so that he need not fear being over-reached by the merchant in selling them too cheap, nor keep them till they are damaged in ex-

pectation of a better market.

Before I conclude, I shall take leave to fay fome-

thing in relation to the present treatife.

The county of Waterford, at first sight, even to those who are best acquainted with it, seems to be but an indifferent subject either for a natural or civil history; the present figure it makes is inserior to that of most others in the south part of the kingdom; from whence I would inser, that if the natural and civil history of the other counties was in any tolerable degree of exactness enquired into, this kingdom could not make that mean appearance it does among foreigners.

We are apt to fall into that just reproach given by one of the philosophers, introduced by the orator, to those who slighted things they saw every day, because they every day saw them; Quasi novitas nos magis quam magnitudo rerum ad exquirendas causas excitaret. As if novelty only should be of more force to engage our enquiries into the causes of things, than the worth s

greatness of them. If gentlemen would make proper fearches in their respective neighbourhoods into every thing curious, and transmit their remarks to the Society, the natural history of this kingdom might be foon put into a proper light. The map prefixed to this work will be found more accurate than any hitherto published of this county. The diffances and bearings of places are as true as the doctrine of triangles, and the best information could direct me to put them. The fea-coast is entirely new, as will be feen by comparing this map with the Atlas Maritimus, and Petry's furveys. Mr. Doyle's chart of Tramore bay, and the harbour of Waterford, being an exact furvey done with great nicety, is reduced into this map, harbour of Dungarvan is also reduced from an The roads are laid down according actual furvey. to their true bearings. And here I must acquaint the reader, that, properly speaking, there are three kinds of distances between most places, viz. the horizontal distance, or the nearest line which may be drawn between two places, and this is the distance measured on the map by the scales. fecond is the measured distance, which is always more than the former, occasioned by the windings of the roads, and the inequalities of the ground; and this diffance is generally expressed by setting down the number of miles on the roads themselves. The last is the reputed distance, or number of miles commonly faid to be between any two places; which may happen to fall short or exceed either of the former, and is very uncertain; but for the most part it falls short of the horizontal and measured distances in this country. The scales consist of English and Irish miles, the first containing 1760 yards, and the latter 2240 yards.

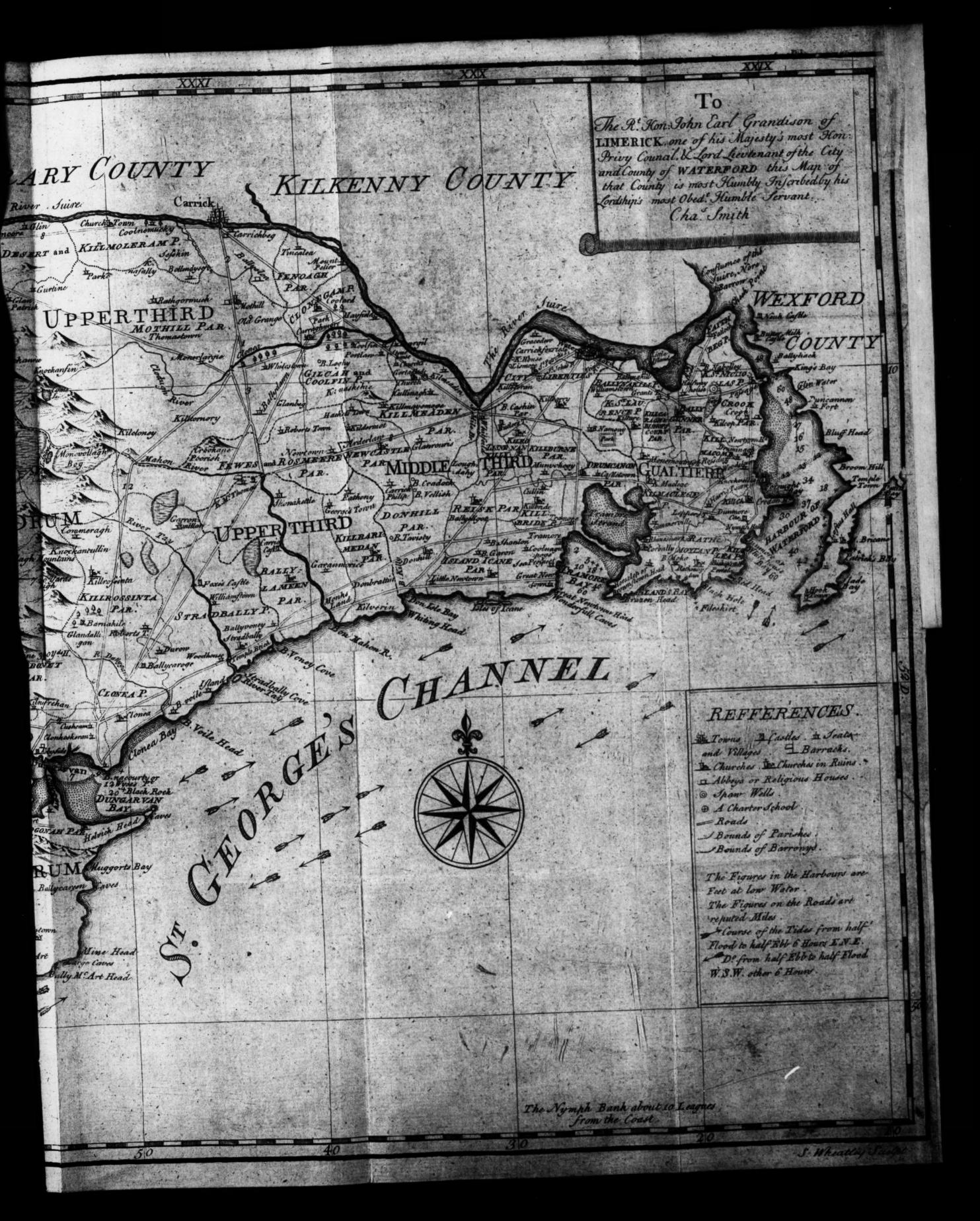
In the ancient state of this county I have received considerable assistances from a gentleman in Dublin, member of the Society, who is well skilled in the antiquities of the kingdom, and who has larely given the public a proof of his learning that way.

The natural curiofities, as folilis, minerals, vegetables, and medicinal waters, have undergone the ferutiny of fome skilful gentlemen of the Society.

To conclude, as to my own particular, I would have the reader take notice, that I write nothing dogmatically, but (cum animo revocandi) when I shall be better instructed either by my own or the more accurate observations of others, and shall always be ready, when the reasons I shall offer to confirm any argument, be solidly answered, and more cogent ones urged to the contrary, to retract them.

great ejecty, is reduced into this mad, not inbarbank of Dangarvan is allo reduced from an actual fluvey. I he roads are laid down according to their true bearies. And here I must acquain the reader, that, properly fpeaking, there are three kinds of diffances between most places, viz. the horizontal diffance, or the nearest line which may be drawn between two places, and this is the distance measured on the map by the scalle. The fecond is the measured distance, which is closers more than the former, occasioned by the windthes of the roads, and the inequalities of the ground ; and this diffance is concretly expressed by letters, down the number of miles on the reads their delves. The last is the reputed distance, or mumber of eniles commonly taid to be between any two places; which may happen to fall their erexceed either or the former, and is very uncertain; but for the most part it falls floot, of the horizand and meafured distances in this country. The lighes country of Earlish and trill crites, the first containing 1760 yards, and the letter a240 yards.

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COUNTY and CITY

WATERFORD.

CHAP.

f the ancient Names and Inhabitants of the County of Waterford, together with those of the middle and prefent Age. all to Alaq a slow to slow

PEOPLE, called the Menapii, inhabited the countries, fince called the counties of Waterford and Wexford, in the time of tolomy the geographer, who flourished about the ear of Christ 140. Strabo (1), a writer of the Auustan age, about the birth of Christ, places a people f the fame name in Belgic-Gaul, near the banks f the Rhine. Julius Cæfar (2), who wrote before trabo, makes these Menapii a part, or sub-division, f the Belgæ, and adds (4), "that after the rest of Gaul had fubmitted to peace, only the Morini and the Menapii, stood out in arms; and

⁽¹⁾ Geogr. lib. 4: (2) Comment. lib. 2. (3) Ib. lib. 3. neither

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"neither sent ambassadors to him, nor otherwise treated of a submission." He then describes their manner of making war, by retiring, with their substance, into woods, bogs, and fastnesses, (not unlike the practice of the Irish, upon the early invasion of the English) and by making sudden sallies and assaults upon the Romans.

In order to subdue them, he employed his army in cutting down the woods, and, by that mean, made himself master of their goods and cattle, though they themselves escaped into thicker woods. Thus, having wasted their country, and destroyed their villages and houses, he marched back his army

into winter quarters.

A few pages after (4) he relates, that the Unpites, a German nation, passed the Rhine, drove the Menapii out of their territories, and fixed themselves in their places. These events happened about 52 years before the birth of Christ, and it would seem probable, that from that period of destruction, a colony of these Menapii, whom Ptolomy placed here near 200 years after, first arrived and settled in these parts.

As the Menapii were a part, or subdivision, of the Belgæ of Gaul, it may be questioned, whether they did not first remove into Britain with the Belgæ, and from thence, a few years after, retire into Ireland, when Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, for the sake of preserving their ancient liberty, and of avoiding the insolence of the Romans, which they

had severely felt in their own country.

These things are not obtruded upon the reader otherwise than as conjectures, that carry with them some shew of probability; and he is left to his own judgment on the matter. Mr. Cambden (5) indeed thinks "that our Menapii were the offspring " of the Menapii upon the sea-coasts of the lower

⁽⁴⁾ Comment. lib. 4. (5) Britan. p. 1359. Edit. 1722. "Germany;"

WATERFORD.

Germany;" and Sir James Ware (6) is of opinion, though he is not politive in it) that Caraulius, who flumed the purple in Britain against Dioclesian and Maximinian, was of these Menapii in Ireland; beause Aurelius Victor calls him a citizen of Menapia, Menapiæ civem, and that Ptolomy places the city of Menapia in Ireland, and not in Belgie-Gaul, the he Menapii are seated by him in both countries, t is doubted, whether the city of Wexford or Wareford be the Menapia of Ptolomy; but as some ncline to one, and some to the other opinion, without giving reasons for either, I shall not take upon me to determine the point.

We do not find these people mentioned in any history after Ptolomy; and therefore, it is probable, that, by incorporating with the more ancient Irish, they lost their names, especially as they were only a slender colony, and not of figure enough to give a denomination to a people in a strange country. For Cæsar (7) himself says, that they surnished only good men in the general confederacy against him; whereas the Bellovaci sent 60,000, and the Suessons

50,000.

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The next people we meet with in this country, were a powerful clan, called the Desii, from whom the barony of Desies is denominated; for they subsisted here till the time of the English invasion. The history of this clan has something singular in it. They were originally planted in Meath (8), and possessed a large tract of country near Taragh, called Desie-Temragh. From the remains of this samily, the barony of Desie, in the country of Meath, took its name. They drew their descent from Fiachadh Suidhe, eldest son to Fedlimid, the law-giver, who was supreme monarch of Ireland, from the year of Christ 164, to the year 174. But Fia-

⁽⁶⁾ Antiq. Lat. Ed. cap. 10.

⁽⁷⁾ Comment. lib. 2.

chadh died in the life-time of his father; and though he left iffue, yet the crown descended on the line of his younger brother, in the person of Corme Mc. Art, who began his reign in the year 24 Aongus, or Æneas, grandson to Fiachadh-Suidhe a prince of an high spirit, resented his exclusion and, under pretext of some injury offered him by the reigning monarch, raised a body of forces broke into the palace of Tarah, and not only fler Kellach, the king's fon, by his father's fide, but thrust out the king's eye with his spear. event happened in 278. King Cormac quelled the rebellion in feven successful battles, and drove Ængus, with two of his brothers, and others of the Desii adhering to him, into Munster; where either by force of arms or concession, (for the story is told both ways) they fettled themselves, and became inhabitants of that tract of country, which extended from the river Suire to the fea, and from Lismore to Credan-head, comprehending, in manner, all that territory, fince called, the county of Waterford: And they gave it the name of Delic in memory of their former settlements of the same name in Meath, From this time, Delie in Meath, and Desie in Munster, came to be called N. and S. Desie; and the latter also bore the name, in Irish of Nan-Delie.

Long after this period, Ængus Mc. Nafrach, king of Munster, who was converted to the christian faith, by the ministry of St. Patrick, enlarged the territory of the Desii (9), by annexing to it the lands of Magh-femin, which extended N. of the river Suire, as far as Corca-Eathrach, comprehending the country about Clonmell, the barony of Middlethird, and the large extended plains near Cashell, called Gowlin-vale; from which time, the name of N. Desie, i. e. those of Meath, became antiquated;

the lands comprized in this grant of king Ængus, were distinguished by the name of Desie-Thuasgeart, or N. Desie; and the former territories in this county retained the name of Desie-Designant, or S. Desie.

St. Declan, one of the precursors of St. Patrick, was descended from the family of these Desii; was the first who preached to them the christian religion; and converted numbers of them in the year 402, thirty years before St. Patrick came to Ireland,

on the like mission.

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In a M. S. life of St. Declan (out of which archbishop Usher (10) has published some extracts) king Ængus, St. Patrick, St. Ailbhe, and St. Declan, are introduced fitting in a fynod, in the year 448, and making constitutions for the further propagation of the christian faith; upon which occasion, the archbishopric of Munster was established in the city and see of St. Ailbhe, and the bounds were appointed to St. Declan, where he should employ his ministerial labours, i. e. among the people of the Nan-Defii, so that they should be within the parish of his episcopate; that the Irish, in other places, should be subject to St. Patrick; and that the nation of the Nan-Desii should pay all obedience, under God, to their patron, St. Declan. Patrick is faid to have fung the following Irish diftich, as it were an oracle, appointing St. Ailbhe to be the Patrick or patron of Munster; and St. Declan to be the Patrick or patron of Nan-Defii.

Ailbhe umal, Padruig Mumhan, mò gach rath: Declan Padruig Nân-desii, ag Declan go brath.

Thus translated by Dr. Dunkin.

Of humble mind, but fraught with ev'ry grace,
Great Ailbhe, the Patrick of Momonia's race,
Declan the mitted honour of divines,
The deathless Patrick of his Desie shines.

(10) Primord. P. 866.

About this time the bishopric of Ardmore was established. The same M.S. life (11) gives a catalogue of the chieftanes of the Desii, (12) not down from prince Ængus, but from Eogan, one of his brothers (he and his elder brother Rossus, probably

having died without iffue male,) Thus,

Eogan, fon of Fiachad-Suidhe, begot Carbry (18 Righ-ruadh, who begot Conry-Bellovictor, or the Warlike, who begot Cuan-Cainbrethach, who be got Mesfore, who begot Moscegra, who begot Mos corb, who begot Art-corb, who begot Eogain I who begot Brian, who begot Niath, who begot Lud hoich, who begot Trene, who begot Erc, who wa father to St. Declan. These were the chieftane of the Desii, from the time they were driven out of Desie-Temrach, to the birth of this saint. Libanu fucceeded Erc in the chieftanry of the Defii; and because he continued an obstinate pagan, and could by no means, be prevailed upon to embrace chriflianity, St. Declan persuaded the subjects of Libanus, who had received baptism, to forsake him and follow himself; for that, in consideration of his descent, he had as good a right to rule them as the other; upon which the multitude followed him, were bleffed by St. Patrick, and then asked St. Declan, who should be their new chieftane? He gave the government to Fergall Mc. Cormac, who was of the tribe of the Desii, and of the same line with St. Declan; and they were all pleased with the change.

In other ancient writings (14) we meet with more chieftanes of the Desii, viz. Cobthaig, who begot Moelctride, from whom St. Carthag, who died in 637, obtained the territories about Lismore, as an

⁽¹¹⁾ Vit. M.S. St Declan. (12) Vid. the descent of the Decyes of Munster, or the O-Pheolans, in M.S. in the Library of Trinity-College, Dublin. (13) i. e. Rusus, or Redking. (14) Vita Carthagi.

dowment for a cathedral there to be established; nd Branfinius, fon to Moelctride, and prince of the elii of Munster, who is faid, in the annals of the our Mafters, to have died in the year 666; from thich time, no other chieftane of this territory ccurs, till Cormac Mac Culenan, who was bishop f Lismore, and prince of the Desii in Munster; and ied, according to the above-mentioned annals, in 18. This person must be distinguished from nother of the same name and surname, who was ing of Munfter, and archbishop of Cashell; and ied ten years earlier than our Cormac. Among ther lay-princes who appeared in the fynod of Athboy, in 1167, Dunchad O-Feolain, chieftane of he Desii, was one; but whether he was chieftane of the Desii of Munster, or those of the same tribe, who remained in Meath, after Ængus and his faction were driven out of it as aforesaid, is uncertain.

In 1169, Melaghlin ô Feolain, prince of the Desii, was taken prisoner by earl Strongbow, when the city of Waterford (15) was stormed; but was saved from death, by the mediation of Dermod Mc. Murrough, king of Leinster. In him ended the chiestanry of the Desii; and no traces of consequence remain of this territory, except in the large extended barony of Desies in this county, which was soon

after established.

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The abbot Benedict, (16) a cotemporary writer with these transactions, relates, "that after the sub-"mission of the Irish to king Henry II. that mo-"narch, in the year 1177, granted, in custodium, to Robert le Puher (or le Poer) the city of Water-ford, with all the circumjacent province; and appointed that the following lands should, for the time to come, belong to the service of Wa-

⁽¹⁵⁾ Ware's Engl. Annals, P. 4. (16) In M. S. vid, Tyrrel's Gen. Hift. of England, in the reign of king Henry II. Vol. I P. 414.

" terford, viz. all the lands which lie between Wa" terford and the water beyond Lismore (which

" comprehend the greatest part of this county)

" and also the lands of Offory."

This Robert le Poer was marshal to king Henry II and from him, in a direct line, descended sir Richard le Poer, created baron le Poer and Curraghmore, on the 13th of September, 1535, whose descendant, Richard le Poer, was created viscount Desies, and earl of Tyrone, by patent, dated at Westminster the ninth of October, 1673. This earl was succeeded by his son John, who dying without issue, in 1693, the honours of the family devolved on his brother James, by whose death, on the 19th of August, 1704, without issue male, they ceased; and his only daughter, the lady Catherine Poer, being married to sir Marcus Beresford, bart, he was created lord viscount Tyrone, by king George I.

Though the power of the Desii was abolished by the English, and by the grant to sir Robert le Poer, as aforesaid; yet there remained of them people of some account after that period, and such whom the Irish historians call kings. Nor is the territory of the Desii left unmentioned. Thus, in the annals of Leinster, under the year 1181, we find, "that " Cuilen O-Cuilen, and O-Feolain, king of the De-" fii, marched to Lismore, rased that castle, and " flew fixty or eighty men therein; and further, " that all the castles of Desie and Offory were " taken." Again, in 1203, "Art Corb O-Feolain, " king of the Desie, died; the next year was a " great plague through the Desie, which emptied most of the houses in it; and in 1206, Daniel " O-Feolain, king of Desie, successor to Art Corb, " died at Cork, in the lord justice Fitz-Henry's

" army."

It cannot escape observation, that the princes of this sept of the Desii, took up the surname of O-Feolain, and retained it in their families, from the 3-

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ear 1167 (probably earlier) till after the English equifition of their country. This happened by he decree of Brien Boruma, who mounted the hrone of Ireland in the year 1002; for it was in is time, that the family furnames of the Irish bean to be fixed, and handed down to posterity with he particle (b), or the monofyllable (va), prefixed. which was afterwards changed into the vowel (0). and fignifies one descended from some prime man or head of a principal family, as O-Brien, O-Conor, O-Neil, and, in this instance, O-Feolain, of which see the Antiquities of Ireland, lately publishd, chap. 8. Yet for several centuries after, many amilies did not conform to this custom, and it was generally taken up only by the prime men of he sept; so that the name of the Desii, or Desie, s, to this day, retained in the county of Meath. who draw their pedigree from fuch of the Desii as were not driven into Munster with Ængus and his faction, as is before related. In the last century, Thomas Defie was titular bishop of Meath, and Oliver Desie titular vicar-general of the same; and both were born in the county of Meath (17).

Besides the territories of the Desii, we read in our ancient historians of two other small tracts, one called Coscradia, and the other Hy-Lyathain, on the S. about Ardmore, and opposite to Youghal. But as these were narrow tracts, and the inhabitants of no great figure, they were probably early swallowed up by the encroachments of their more powerful neighbours, the Desii; for we read no-

thing of them after the feventh century.

The names of the principal inhabitants of this county, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, were these, viz. the Aylwards, Browns, O-Briens, Bracks, Bourks, Condons, Creaghs, O-Connerys, Daltons, Dobbins, Everards, Fitzgarrets or Fitzgeralds, O-Feolains,

⁽¹⁷⁾ Peter Walsh's loyal Formul. P. 604.

Fitz-Theobalds, Leas or Leaths, Maddens, Mandevils, Merryfeilds, Morgans, O-Maghers, McHenricks, Nugents, Ofbornes, Poers, Prendergafta Rochfords, Sherlocks, Tobins, Walls, Walfhe Waddings, Wyses, Whites, &c.

At present, the names of the principal inhabitants, which were mostly taken from the return made by the sheriffs at the assizes, are thus alpha

betically disposed.

A.

Anthony of Carrick-castle, Allen of Reisk, Alcock in Waterford, Annesley in ditto.

B

Beresford, Ld. Visc. Tyrone, Curraghmore. Barker in Waterford, Bolton of ditto, &c. Baggs of Lismore, &c. Bird of Tramore, Boyd of Crook Boat, Butler of Dungarvan, Barbon of ditto.

C

Christmass of Whitseild, &c. Cook of Bolendiser, &c. Coughlan of Aridigna, &c. Crotty of Ballygalane, &c. Carr of Stonehouse, Croker of Glanber, Clarke of Tallow.

D

Difney of Churchtown, Ducket of Whitestown, Dobbyn of Ballynakill, Drew of Ballymartin,

E.

English of Monerlargy.

Fitzgerald of Killcanevy, Foulks of Tallow, Freestone of Kill-St.-Nicholas, Fling of Dungarvan

Green of Kilmanehin, &c. Greatrakes of New-Affane, Gumbleton of Tallow, Gueft of Halfway-house, &c. Gamble of Cullinagh, Groves of Clones,

Hales of Cappoquin, Hearn of Shanakill, &c.

Jackson of Glanbeg, &c. Ivey of Killea.

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Kean of Cappoquin, Keyly of Carigleah, &c. ing of Tallow, Keyes of Killmeaden.

L.

Lee of Waterford, Lemery of Clonmell-bridge, ourice of Tallow, Lymbry of Killcop, Longan of allynacourty.

M

May of Mayfield, Mason of Nymph-hall and Droana, Musgrave of Bally-In and Little-bridge, Moran of Ragheens, Mons of Butlerstown, Murphy of illmayemoge.

N.

Newport of Waterford, Nicholson of Passage, lettles of Tooreene.

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Osborn (Sir William) of Tickencore, Odell of sount-Odell, ditto of Ardmore.

P.

Power of Park, ditto of Garran-Morris, Gurteen, c. Porter of Ballindriftin, &c. Penrose of Waterford.

Q.

Quarry of Ballyntaylor.

R.

Rawlins of Glin-Patrick, Rogers of Portlaw, &c. atcliff of Ardmore, Rylands of Dungarvan, Roerick of ditto, Roach of ditto.

S

Smith of Ballynatra and Headborough, Sherlock f Butlerstown.

T.

Towell of Tallow.

U.

Villiers E. Grandison, Dromana, Usher of Kilneaden, Ballyntaylor and Cappagh.

W.

Worthevale of Newtown and Glanrouris, Wilson Killmayemoge, Wigmore of Lismore, Walsh of cooleneast, Wall of Cooleneast,

CHAP.

C H A P. II.

Of the Bounds, Extent, Length, and Breadth of this County; its middle Latitude and Longtude; together with the Civil and Ecclefiastica Division thereof.

THIS county is bounded on the E. and S. by St. George's channel, and a part of the harbour of Waterford, which divides it from the county of Wexford; on the W. by the counties of Tipperary and Cork; and on the N. by the river Suire, which feparates it from the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary.

The opposite land, on the English coast, to the harbour of Waterford, is St. David's-Head in Wales bearing about E. by S. from it so English miles.

Its greatest length, from E. to W. i. e. from Credan-head, to the western part of the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, is about 40 Irish miles.

The greatest breadth, from N. to S. viz. from the river Suire to Ardmore-head, in a meridian line, is about 20 Irish miles: But, in some places, it is not half; and in others, not above a quarter so much

This county is fituated under the same parallel of latitude as the counties of Gloucester, Oxford, Buckingham, Bedford, Hereford, and Essex in England, the 52 degree of N. latitude running through these and the middle of this county. A meridian line running from Ardmore-head towards Clonmell, will be found to be about 8 degrees W. longitude from London, or about 296 miles due W. of that city, allowing 37 English miles to a degree in this parallel of latitude.

The capital of the county is fituated in the latitude of 523, 10". N. and its longitude from London is 7°. 25". W. the difference of time between these two cities being 29 min. 40 sec. i. e. when it is 12

o'clock,

clock, or any other hour by the fun in London, it vants so many min. and sec. of that hour in Water-ord. I explain this, that the generality of readers may know what is meant by the difference of time.

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It is a general opinion, that counties were first intituted in Ireland by king John, about the year 1210; hat they were twelve in number; and, among the reft; this county of Waterford. Yet it feems probable, that counties were erected, and sheriffs and other ministers of justice instituted in Ireland, before the period here mentioned, and even in the reign of king Henry II. For by a patent granted by that monarch, to Nicholas de Benchi, of lands in Ireland, (which is enrolled in the Chancery-office, in the eleventh year of Edward III, among other grants, intitled, 'Antiquissimæ literæ patentes, et commissiones') he, i. e. Henry II. directs it to all archbishops, bishops, theriffs, ministers and justices of Ireland, which he would not do if there were no fuch officers then eftablished in this kingdom; and if there were sheriffs, they must be such over counties or cities, or some other districts. But by a patent, dated on the third of July, in the seventh year of king John, which is five years before the time mentioned by historians for the distributing Ireland into counties, the said king grants several franchises and privileges to the city of Waterford; and, among others, that no itinerant juftices of affize in the county of Waterford, should, for the future, vex or diffurb the citizens, or oblige them to appear without the bounds of the city, either at the king's fuit, or at the fuit of any other complainant. By the whole tenor of this patent, it is manifest, that it was only a recital and confirmation of former liberties and franchises granted to the citizens of Waterford, and the charter expressly mentions the county of Waterford, as a distinct district from the city; but this matter is more fully handled in the Antiquities of Ireland, chap. 5. to which I refer the reader, being defirous to fay no more than what The relates to the matter in hand.

The civil division of this county is into the fol lowing baronies, containing the towns of Ardmore, antiently a bishopric Barony of Decies now a rural deanery. within Drum. Dromana. Dungarvan, a borough. Decies without Killmacthomas. Drum. Lismore, a bishop's see, and bo rough. Coshmore and Tallow, a borough. Coshbride. Cappoquin. No town of note, except part of Glanehiry. the fuburbs of Clonmell. Carrick-beg, anciently Carrickmac-Griffin, part of the fub Upperthird. urbs of the town of Carrick Middlethird. No town. The town of Passage, besides the city and liberties of Water-Gualtiere. ford, or the county of the city of Waterford.

This county, by computation, contains 259010 Irish plantation acres, which make 413016 English acres; about 11323 houses; and three borough towns, besides the city of Waterford.

The ecclefiastical division of it is into two bishoprics, viz. Waterford and Lismore; and first of the diocese of Waterford, which is subdivided into

the following parishes.

This bishopric is valued in the king's books, by an extent taken ann. 29 Henry VIII. at 721.8 s. 1 d. Irish, amounting to 541.6 s. of d. English. The modern valuations of the livings were returned to the late Dr. Este, bishop of this see, by the several incumbents; and were communicated to me by his lordship.

STATE of the DIOCESE of WATERFORD, with respect to the several Parishes, yearly Value, Taxation in the King's Books, Patrons, Houses and Glebes, State of the Churches, &c.

BEREVIATIONS. Par. for Parish; Rect. for Rectory or Rectorial; Val. for Value; Pat. for Patron; Ch. for Church; K. B. for King's Books; Vic. for Vicarial or Vicarage; Preb. for Prebend.

DIGNITIES.

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EANERY. Confisting of the par. of Trinity, St. Michael's and St. Olave's, in Waterford; and of the par. f Kilburne and Killcaragh, in the country; of the lands of allycasheen about 250 acres; of part of the rect. tythes of the par. of Killmeaden and Reisk; and one third of a dividend an estate of 360 l. per ann. common to the whole chapter. The val. between 300 l. and 400 l. Taxed in the K. B. 20 l. ish (1). Glebe, the deanery-house, and an house in St. blave's par. a spot of ground in Trinity par. and a small glebe the par. of Killcaragh. Pat. the king. Churches, the catheral and the par. ch. of St. Olave's; the other churches in ruins. Chantorship. Consisting of the rect. of Killbarimeaden ar. in the diocese of Lismore; of the tythes of Ballycasheen; f the rect. tythes of the lands of Stone-house, in the par. of sillmeaden; and one third of two thirds of the estate common of the chapter. Val about 170 l. Taxed in the K. B. 91. rish. Glebe, a mansion-house at Waterford. Pat. the bishop. Ch. A stall in the cathedral.

TREASURERSHIP. Confishing of the entire rect. of the par. of Lisnekill; part of the rect. of Killmeaden; and one third of two thirds of the estate belonging to the chapter. Val. about 1701. Taxed in the K.B. 101. Irish. Glebe, a mansion-house in Waterford, and a small glebe in Lisnekill par. Pat. the bishop. Churches, a stall in the cathedral. Lisnekill ch. in ruins.

ARCHDEACONRY. Confisting of St. Peter's par. in the city of Waterford. Val. about 31. 10's. Taxed in the K. B. 61, 11th. No glebe. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

(1) 20 l. Irifh, made but 15 l. Sterling.

PREBENDS.

PREB. of KILLRONAN. Confisting of the tythes of the par. Val. about ; le Taxed in the K B. 10s. Irith. A fmall ele

Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

PREB. of ROSSDUFF. Confishing of the tythes of the he of Rossduss. Val. about 31. or 41. Taxed in the K.B. 138. No glebe. Pat. the bishop. No ch. but a particle of K. macomb. Par. appropriate.

PREB. of CORBALLY. Confisting of the tythes of the le of Corbally. Val. about 3 l. Taxed in the K B. 18's. In

No glebe. Pat. the bishop. No ch. but as the former.
PREB. of ST. PATRICK'S, Waterford. Consisting of par. Val. about 101. Taxed in the K. B. 81. Irifh. a small house, and spot of ground near the ch. yard. Pat The ch. in repair, and constant service.

ARISHES.

Confifting of the vic. tythes; the rect. KILLMEADEN. ing appropriate, and divided among the four dignitaries. about 37 l. Taxed in the K.B. 5 l. A small glebe, and cabin the ch. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in repair, and constant servi

LISNEKILL, belongs to the treasurership.

KILLBARRY, is an impropriate rect. belonging to Ld.

Lanesborough. Ch. in ruins.

ISLAND-ICANE (anciently INSULA BRIKE) and KILLER rect. belong to the chapter; both worth about 55 l. The mer taxed in the K. B. 21. 6s. Irish. No glebe. The chap

nominates a curate. Ch. in ruins.

DRUMCANNON. An entire rect. Confilling of the type Val. about 70 l. or 80 l. Under a custodium, and subject yearly charges of about 38 l. No glebe. The bishop has leet these many years, and allocated for the service of the cure; Q. the right of patronage? Ch. in repair, and constant ferv

REISK. Confissing of the vic. tythes; the rect. being divi between the dean and chancellor. Val. about 101. or 1

No glebe. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

KILLOTERAN. An entire rect. Confisting of the tythes. about 40 l. or 50 l. A small glebe near the ch. Pat. the ki

Ch. in repair, and a charter-school near it.

KILLURE, and KILL-ST. LAURENCE. Entire rect. Conf ing of the tythes. Val. about 91. Subject to a yearly charge 3 l. crown-rent. No glebe. The bishop licences and alloc as in Drumcannon, these being subject to the same custoding The ch. in ruins.

KILLBURNE rect. belongs to the corps of the deanery.

KILLCARAGH rect. belongs to the same.

BALLYCASHIN tythes, belong to the corps of the chantor MONEMOYNT IONEMOYNTER tythes belong to the corps of the chancelip. Taxed in the K. B. 11. 7s. 4d. Irifh.

ALLYNEKILL. Confifting of the vic. tythes; the approte rect, being the common estate of the dean and chapter. about 10 l. Rect. taxed in the K. B. 21. 43. 5 d. Irish. No e. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

ALLYGUNNER. Confifting of the vic. tythes; the rect. is of the estate of the dean and chapter. Val. about ol. red in the K. B. 13 s. 4 d. About four acres of Glebe, Pat. bishop. Ch. in ruins.

CILLMACLEGE. Confifting of the vic. tythes; the rect. is t of the corps of the chancellorship, being appropriate. Val.

No glebe. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

KILLMACOMBE. Confifting of the vic. tythes; the rect. bepart of the corps of the chancellorship. Val. about 81. glebe. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

CROOK and KILLCOP, rect. Kill-St.-Nicholas, rect. Falth-, rect. Killea, vic. rect. impropriate.

RATHMOYLAN, vic. rect. impropriate. Val. about 130 l. the of fish uncertain, but in good herring seasons considerable. RATAMOYLAN, vic. in the K. B. Val. 4l. Irish. A small glebe on Killea par. Pat. the king. All the churches in ruins, tept a chapel of ease in the town of Passage, which has connt fervice in it.

Rossdure, is the corps of a preb.

CORBALLY, the fame.

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TRINITY par. in Waterford, is part of the corps of the anery. Taxed in the K. B. 141. Irish.

ST. OLAVE's par, in the city of Waterford, is part of the

ST. MICHAEL's par. the same.

ST. PATRICK's par. is the corps of a preb.

ST. PETER's par. is the corps of the archdeaconry.

Sr. Stephen's par, in Waterford. Val. about il. Ch.

ruins. Sr. John's par. in Waterford. Val. about 31. 10 s. Ch. ruins, and harr can Confide, enius

PRIORIES. Of Sr. John. Mr. Thomas Wife, impropriator, Of Sr. CATHERINE's. Alderman Thomas West, impro-

HOSPITALS. Of the Holy GHOST, Henry Mason, esq; master,

Con Carley Dated to The

The present STATE of the Diocese of LISMORE.

The Parishes marked thus * are set down in the King's Books as in the Diocese of Waterford.

DIGNITIES.

DEANERY. Confisting of part of the tythes of the part of Lismore; of the rect. tythes of the part of Tubrid; of about 400 acres of land, near the town of Tallow; and of a peculiar jurisdiction over three parishes, viz. Lismore, Tallow and Macollop. Val. about 300l. Taxed in the K. B. 13l. sterling. A mansion-house at Lismore, and 30 acres of glebe in Tubrid par. Ch. the cathedral.

CHANTORSHIP. Confishing of the rect. tythes of the par. of Ardmore; of about 30 acres of land, near Lismore; and 80 acres at Ardmore. Val. about 80l. Taxed in the K. B. 10l. stell.

No glebe. Pat. the bishop. Ch. the cathedral.

CHANCELLORSHIP. Confishing of the rect. tythes of the par. of Deregreth, worth about 60 l, per ann. Val. in the K.B. 10 l. No'glebe. Pat. the bishop. Ch. the cathedral.

TREASURERSHIP. Confisting of the rect. tythes of the par. of Newcastle and Tolloghmelan; and about 30 acres of land, near Lismore. Val. about 90 l. or 100 l. Taxed in the K. B. 6l. sterl. No glebe. Pat. the bishop. Ch. the cathedral.

ARCHDEACONRY. Confisting of the intire rect. of Kilrush; the rect. tythes of the par. of Ballybeacon and Killmolash; and of about 30 acres of land, near Lismore. Val. 160 l. or 170 l. A mansion-house at Lismore, and two small glebes, of 10 acres of land each, at Kilrush and Ballybeacon. Pat. the bishop. Ch. a stall in the cathedral, and a small chapel at Kilrush, in ruins.

PREBENDS

PREE. of TOLLOGHORTON. Confisting of the rect. tythes of the par. Val. about 801. Taxed in the K.B. 51. sterl. No glebe. Pat. the bishop. A stall in the cathedral.

PREB. of DONAGHMORE and KILLTIGAN. Confisting of the rect. tythes of the faid par. Val. about 40 l. Taxed in the K.B.

5 l. fterl. Pat. the bishop. A stall in the cathedral.

PRES. of MORA. Confifting of that intire par. Val. about 50 l. Taxed in the K. B. 61. No glebe. Pat, the bishop. A stall in the cathedral.

PREB. of DESERT and KILLMOLERAN. Confisting of the rect. tythes of the said par. Val. about 551. Taxed in the K B. 31. A small glebe in the par. of Desert, about 7 acres. Pat. the bishop. A stall in the cathedral.

PREB. of KILLROSANTY (anciently KILLROSSANCTA.) Confifting of the rect. tythes of that par. Val. about 55 l. Taxed

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the K.B. 41. No glebe. Pat. the bishop. A stall in the cathe-

al.

* PREB. of Modellioo (anciently Modellings.) Confiftg of the rect. tythes of the par. Val. about fol. Taxed in the
B. 1 l. A small cabin and garden in Lismore. Pat. the bishop.
stall in the cathedral.

PREB. of KILLGOBBONET. Confishing of the test, tythes.
al. about 601. A finall cabin and gurden in Lithture. Pat.
e bishop. A stall in the cathedral.

PREB. of SESKINAN (anciently SESKIUNAN) COMMing of the rect, tythes. Val. about 60 l. Taxed by an old married in the college library, 4 l. 10 s. No glebe. Par, the billion of all in the cathedral.

PREB. of CLASHMORE. Confishing of the recentythes of that ar. Val. about 40 l. Taxed in the K. B. 10 l. No glebe. Pat. he bishop. A stall in the cathedral.

* PREB. of KILLBARMEDAN. Confishing of the rect. tythes of he par. and is part of the corps of the chantouthip of Water-ord. The vic. is taxed in the K. B. 71. 6 s. 8 d. Irilh.

VICAR CHORALSHIPS, being five in number. Confiding of part of the tythes of Lismore par. and the inthe tythes of the par. of Mocollop. Val. about 30 l. a year each. Taxed in the K.B. 20 l. sterl. Par. the dean of Lismore. Ch. the cathedral.

PARISHES within the DEANERY of ARDMORE.

ARDMORE rect. is the corps of the chantorship. Vic. confists of the vic. tythes of the par. Val. about 401. Taxed in the K.B. 61. sterl. An house and ten acres of glebe near the ch. Pat. the bishipp. Ch. in repair, and constant fervice.

BALLYMACART, Mias AGLISHYENAN, is a particle of Ard-

*DUNGARVAN rect. is improp. Vic. confilts of the vic. tythes of the par. Val. about 1201. Taxed by order of the court of exchequer, in Hillary term, 1688, 221. 10 s. sterling. The rect. taxed in the K. B. 601. Irish. A house and garden in Dungarvan, and five or fix spots of glebe. Pat. the earl of Cork. Ch. in repair.

KILLGOBSONET rect. is the corps of a preb. The vic. confifts of the vic. tythes of the par. Val. about 201. No glebe. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

RINAGONAGH rect. is improp. Vic. confifts of the vic. tythes of the par. Val. about 401. Taxed in the K. B. 31. About one acre of glebe. Pat. the histop. Ch. in ruins.

COLLIGAN (anciently GLOGE) rect. is improp. The vic. confists of the vic. tythes. Val. about 101. or 151. Taxed in an old taxation in the college library, 21, 16s. No glebe. Pat. the earl of Cork. Ch. in ruins.

WHITE-

WHITE CHURCH red. is improp. The Vic. confifts of the vic. tythes of the par. Val. about 40l. Taxed in the K. B. (by the name of Alba Capella) tol. No glebe. Pat. the ear of Cork. Ch. in repair.

BALLY-Mc.ART, alias CRUPARVA, is a particle of White

Church.

Modellige rect. is the corps of a Preb. Vic. confifts of the vic. tythes of the par. Val. about 351. Pat. the bifton Ch. in ruins.

LACKOWRAN, is a particle of Modelligo.

ARTHMEAN, alias AFFANE, rect. is improp. The vic. confifts of the vic. tythes. Val. about 251. Taxed in the K. I 61. No glebe. Pat. the earl of Cork. Ch. in repair, and constant service.

AGLISH rect. is improp. Vic. confifts of the vic. tythe. Val. about 251. Taxed in the K. B. 61. Pat. the earl of Cont.

No glebe. Ch. in ruins.

KILLMOLASH. rect, is the corps of the archdeaconry. Vic. confifts of the vic. tythes. Val. about 12l. Taxed in an an cient taxation in the college library, 91. 16s. 3d. No glebe. Pat the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

SESKINAN rect. is the corps of a preb. Vic. confilts of the vic. tythes. Val about 201. No glebe. Pat the billion

Ch. in ruins.

CLONEA (anciently CLONETHE) rect. is improp. The Vic. confilts of the vic. tythes. Val. about 101. Taxed in the K. B. 6l. About one acre of glebe. Pat the earl of Cork Ch. in ruins.

CLASHMORE rect. is the corps of a preb. Vic. confifts of the vic. tythes. Val. about 201. No glebe. Pat. the bishop.

Ch. in ruins.

KILLRUSH, an intire rect. is the corp of the archdeacon-A glebe of about 10 acres. Val. about 60l. A final

Taxed in the K. B. 41. 48. 6d.

chapel in ruins. Taxed in the K.B. 4l. 4s. 6d.

KINSALEBEG. rect improp. Vic. confilts of the vic. tythe
of the par. Val. about 20l. A small glebe, now set at 50s. yearly. Pat. the earl of Cork. A Ch built, but going to decay.

TEMPLE-MIHIL, alias RINCREW, rect. is improp. Vic. confilts of the vic. tythes. Val. about 151. or 201. No glebe.

Pat. the earl of Cork. Ch. in ruins.

LISGENAN, the rect. improp. Vic. confifts of the vic. tythes. Val. about 151. No glebe. Pat. the earl of Cont. Ch. in ruins.

KILCOKAN rect. is improp. Vic. confifts of the vic. tythes

No glebe. Pat. the earl of Cork. Ch. in rums.

KILLWATERMOY, an intire rect. improp. Val. about 5cl. A small glebe, with a few cabbins, set at 40 s. per ann. Pat the earl of Cork. Ch, in rums.

KILLWORTE,

KILLWORTH, a par. formerly in this diocese, but now in hat of Cloyne. Pat. the corporation of Waterford.

LISMORE, an intire rect. Appropriate, between the dean,

he vicars, and the economy.

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TALLOW. Both the rect, and vic. improp. but the third of the tythes given to the curate. Val. about 1101. About alf an acre of glebe in the town of Tallow. Pat. the earl of Cork. Ch. in repair.

Mocollor, an intire rect. the tythes divided among the vicars choral. Val. about 160 l. Pat. the dean of Lifmore.

PARISHES within the Deanery of KILLBARMEDEN.

KILLBARMEDEN rect, is the corps of the chantorship of Waterford. Vic. confists of the vic. tythes. Val. about 30 l. Taxed in the K. B. 7 l. 6 s. 8 d. Irish. No glebe. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

* DONHILL rect. is improp. Vic. confifts of the vic. tythes.

Val. about 25 l. Taxed in the K.B. 7 l. 6s. 8d. No glebe. Pat. the Corporation of Waterford. Ch. in ruins.

* Newcastle rect. is improp. Vic. confifts of the vic. tythes of the par. Taxed in the K.B. 31. 13s. Itish. Pat. the

corporation of Waterford. Ch. in ruins.

GILLCAGHE rect. is improp. Vic. a particle of Newcastle, confisting of the vic. tythes of Gillcaghe. Val. about 61, or 71. Taxed in the K. B. 31, Irish. No glebe. Pat. the corporation of Waterford. No ch. at all.

The rect. is improp. Vic. confifts of the vic. * FEWS.

tythes of the par. Val. 10 l. Taxed in the K. B. 3 l. 0 s. 6 d. Irish. No glebe. Pat. the earl of Cork. Ch. in ruins.

* STRADBALLY. The rect. is improp. The vic. consists of the vic. tythes. Val. about 20 l. or 30 l. Taxed in the K. B. 12 l. 2s. 9d. Irish. Pat. the earl of Cork. Ch. in ruins.

* MOTHIL. The rect. is improp. The vic. consists of the vic. tythes. Val. about 801. Taxed in the K. B. 11. 13s. 4d. Irish. About an acre and a half of glebe. Pat. the earl of Cork. Ch. in repair, and constant service in it.

* KILLROSSANTY rect. is the corps of a preb. The vic.' consists of the vic. tythes. Val. about 301. Taxed in the K. B.

9l. is. 8d. Irish. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

* Rossemyr rect. is improp. The vic. consists of the vic. tythes. Val. about 20l. Taxed in the K. B. 8l. 9s. 92d. Irish.

Pat. the earl of Cork. Ch. in ruins.

* Fennoagh (anciently Finwaghe.) An intire rect. Confifts of the tythes of the par. Val. about 401. Taxed in the K. B. 21. 9s. 8d. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

*DESTRY and KILLMOLLERAN rect. is the corps of a pred The vic. confifts of the vic. tythes of the par. Val. about 3d Taxed in the K. B. 31. Irith each. An house, and four or fire acres of glebe near the ch. Pat, the earl of Cork. Ch. ruins.

* CLONEGAM (anciently CLONEGAN) rect, is united to Canrick. Taxed in the K. B. 31, Irish. The ch. lately rebuilt by

lord Tyrone.

The following PARISHES, though in the Diocefe of LISMORE, are in the County of TIPPERARY.

VARRICK, (anciently CARRICK MAGRIFFIN) united by act of parliament, with the par. of Killshelan, Killmurry, Newtown-Lennan, Clonegam, Ardcullum, Tibragny and Traheny. Val. about 250l. Carrick taxed in the K. B. 51. 28. Killshelan and Killmurry, 10l. each. Tibragny, 6l. A glebe of about 12 acres at Newtown-Lennan. Pat. lord Arran. But quary if the bishop has not a turn? Carrick ch. in repair, the others in

ruins; except that of Tibragny, which is not to be found.

KILLCASH rect. is improp. Vic. confilts of the vic. tythen of the par. Val. about 61. Taxed in the K. B. 61. Pat. the

Ch. in ruins.

TEMPLETHIEN rect. is improp. The vic. confifts of the vic. tythes of the par. Val. about 201. A glebe of about seven acres. Pat the king. Ch. in ruise.

acres. Pat, the king. Ch. in ruins.

KILLALOAN rect. is improp. Vic. confifts of the vic. tythes. Val. about 101. Taxed in the K. B. 81. Pat. the king. Ch.

in ruins.

LISRONAGH rect. is improp. Vic. consists of the vic. tythes. Val. about 701. Taxed in the K. B. 51. 2s. A glebe of about

fourteen acres. Pat. lord Arran. Ch. in ruins.

RATHRONAN rect. is improp. The vic. confifts of the vic. tythes of the par. Val. about 131. Taxed in the K. B. 101. Pat. the king. Ch. in repair.

CLONMEL rect. and vic. Confifts of the tythes of the faid par, and incumbent money in the town of Clonmel. Val, about 12cl. - Taxed in the K. B. 6l. A small glebe of a garden near the ch, about an acre of ground in Clonmel, and some other spots, worth, in all, about 121. Pat. the corporation of Clonmel. Ch. in repair,

MORA, an intire rect. and is a prebend. Taxed in the

K, B. 61.

GRANGE, St. John Baptist, rect. is improp. Vic. confists of the vic. tythes, Val. about 201. Pat. the king. Ch. in ruins.

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KILRONAN rect. is improp. Vic. consists of the vic. tythes f the par. Val. about 151. or 201. A small glebe, about an cre and an half. Pat. the earl of Cork. Ch. in ruins.

Donaghmore and Kiltigan rect. is a preb. Vic. confifts f the vic. tythes of the par. Val. about 151. Taxed in the C.B. 31. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

KILLGRANT rect. is improp. Vic. confilts of the vic. tythes. Val. 10l. or 12l. Three acres of glebe. Pat. the king. Ch. in ruins.

GRANGE MOCLEER, rect. improp. Vic. consists of the vic.

PARISHES within the Deanery of ARDFINANE.

A RDFINANE, with its particle BALLYDRENANE ultra, The rect. is improp. Vic. confifts of the vic. tythes of the par. Val. about 151. Taxed in the K. B. 31. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in repair.

NEDDAN'S rect. is improp. Vic. consists of the vic. tythes. Val. about 151. Taxed in the K. B. 51. 28. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

NEWCASTLE, with its particle Tolloghmelan, rect. is the corps of the treasurership. Vic. consists of the vic. tythes. Val. about 201, or 251. Taxed in the K. B. 31. A small glebe of two or three acres. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

SHANRAHAN, and TEMPLETENNY, rect. improp. Vic. confifts of the vic. tythes. Taxed in the K. B. 31. Pat. the king. Ch. in repair.

Turrid, with its particle Ballydrenan, Citra-Killmolash, Tallogeth, White-church, Knockane, Ballydrane, and Burgage rect. is the corps of the deanery. Vic. consisting of the vic. tythes of the par. Val. about 40l. Tubrid taxed in the K. B. 5l. 3s. An house and glebe for the vicar near the Ch. with some lands granted for the same purpose, by Mr. Pine, at a rent. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in repair.

DEREGRETH rect. is the corps of the chancellorship. Vic. consists of the vic. tythes. Val. about 251. Taxed in the K. B. 61. About 14 acres of glebe. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

BALLYBEACON rect. is the corps of the archdeaconry. Vic. consists of the vic. tythes of that par. Val. about 30l. About 5 acres of glebe. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

CAHIR rect. is improp but demised, by bishop Gore, for repair, &c. of the churches. The Vic. consists of the vic. tythes of the Par.

OUGHTERAGH, an intire rect. Consists of the tythes of the par. Val. about 40 l. Taxed in the K.B. 5 l. 2 s. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

INNISLOUNAGH, an intire rect. Confisting of the tythes of the par. Val. 1201. About two acres of glebe. Pat. the king

Ch. in ruins.

TULLOGHORTON rect. is the corps of a preb. Vic. confifts of the vic. tythes of the par. Val. about 35 l. Taxed in the K. B. 5 l. 2 s. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins.

MORTLESTOWN, is an intire rect. improp.

THE conftitution of the chapter of Lismore was anciently different from what it is at present, as appears from a registry of the spiritualities of the see, among the M. S. of the bishop of Clogher, in the college library, numb. viii, page 47, to which registry there is no date; but it was compiled after the year 1467; for it recites an inspeximus of that year. This registry mentions twelve prebends, besides the principal dignities, viz. Tullaghorton, Mora, Donaghmore, Kiltygan, Dysert, Kilmoleran, Killrosintory, Killberinmelin, Modeligo, Kilgobonet, Seskrenan, and Clashmore or Clacknow, as in the M. S.

The dean's prebend, called Grangia Decani, was Tubrid Burgage, and Ballydrinan, on the S. side of the river. But when the registry was compiled, behad only one town-land, called Ballydeacon, or Dean's-town. The chantor's prebend was the rectory of Ardmore, and he held a burgage in Lifmore, called Favin ni Caunter (2). The chancellor's prebend was Newcastle Prenergast, and the rectory and chapel of Tullaghmore, and he held a particle of land in Lismore, called Balynalogan. The archdeacon's prebend was Killcokan and Killmolash, and the intire chapel of Killrush, near Dungaryan. The parcels of land, called Killcurkine, Killomuan, Kilchrin and Knockmoane, belonged to the cho-

rifters.

⁽²⁾ Caunter, fignifies the chantor or finger. Query what Favin imports?

ters. There was also an economist in this church, whom belonged the parsonages of Lismore and acollop, except the tythes of the lands of the elates (the dignitaries being so called) and the ebendaries. There were five vicars choral, who ere presentable by the five prelates, but admitted y the dean. The rule and order of this church greed in all things with the church of Sarum, as opears by an inspeximus among the archives of dated 1467. The vicar's possessions were the carages of Lismore and Tallow, and the intire ythes of Aglis, the lands of Ballysagar, Ballysagareg, one messuage and thirty acres of land in Aglis, with some messuages in Tallow.

There was also an anchorite belonging to this hurch, whose lands were called Ballyhausy, or Anhoret's-town; and a burgage in Lismore, with six tangs of land, a field called Gortrimenyearty, and wo small gardens in Lismore, all about 101. per nn. There was also a lazaret or hospital at Lismore, to which several lands belonged, which were inknown at the time of compiling the registry, together with an annual rent payable to all the laza-

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The master of this lazaret was called the prior of Lismore, who now (says the registry) is 120 years old, and scarce in his senses. This registry seems to be the same as that compiled by John Russel, æconomist of this church, in 1486, in the time, and by the care, of Thomas Purcell, then bishop; and which was destroyed, by an accidental fire, to the irreparable loss of the see, A. D. 1617, while John Lancaster was bishop.

C H A P. III.

A Topographical Description of the Baronies rifbes, Towns, Villages, Churches, Seats, gious Houses, &c. of this County; with some florical Observations relating to the same,

HE reader is not to expect to be enterta here with the beauties of a more four clime; the agreeable villas of Italy are not to met with in Ireland, especially in this part of kingdom. The topography of this county, is a ject not a little barren, and feems no eafy talk those who are best acquainted with it; by itself would not be of much use to the public, we not for the intention of profecuting the delign the other counties of the kingdom?

The face of this county, in many places, is r and but little removed from the state in which ture originally formed it, much thereof being to and mountainous, especially about the middle N. W. parts, yet it is very useful for the bree young cattle, produces a considerable quantit butter, and some kinds of grain, as barley, oats rye. The E.S. and S.W. with the greatest par the fea-coaft, is pleafant and fertile, and may deserve Mr. Cambden's character of it, that " regio fua amænitate et fecunditate fane læta (

Coshmore bride.

In describing this county, I shall proceed by and Cosh-ronies, and subdivide each barony into paris and first of that of Coshmore (2) and Coshbride, ing the most western barony of this county.

⁽¹⁾ In Comit. Waterf. (2) Bounded on the N by county of Tipperary, on the W. by the county of Cork, on E. by the barony of Decies, and on the S. E. by that of Im killy, in the county of Cork; and contains the parishes of more, Mocellop, Tallow, Killwatermoy, Killkockan, Temple-Michael.

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Coshmere In describing this county, I shall proceed by and Cosh-ronies, and subdivide each barony into parish bride. and first of that of Coshmere (2) and Coshbride, ing the most western barony of this county.

(1) In Comit. Waterf. (2) Bounded on the N by county of Tipperary, on the W. by the county of Cork, on E. by the barony of Decies, and on the S. E. by that of Impkilly, in the county of Cork; and contains the parishes of Imore, Mocollop, Tallow, Killwatermoy, Killkockan, Temple-Michael.

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Intho: Chearnley genBurnt Court Delin!

the School House the Cathedral. the Avenue. To the R. Hon! He S. Rich.



Boyle Earl of Cork & Burlington & Aship's Seat of LISMORE is most





ELAND this woted Kamble Serv! Ch: Smith.

Giles King Londing Sculp Dublin 1746.

- 4. a Venerable Grove of Ash Trees
- about 44 feet high. 5. the Salmon Weir.

That part which lies to the N. of the Blacker, is incumbered with mountains, being coarse rugged, except a narrow tract running along river.

on the S. side of the river, is Lismore (3), at pre-Lismore. little better than a village, though formerly a of considerable note (4). Ptolomy takes notice the river, and calls it Daurona; and Necham, enmore, of which he says,

Irbem Lismor, pertransit flumen Avenmore, Ardmor cernit ubi concitus cequor adit.

By Lismore town, the Avenmore doth flow, And Ardmore sees it to the ocean go.

The present name of this place seems to be taken in a Danish fortification, now known by the name the Round-hill, standing a little to the E. of the in; Lis, in the Irish language, signifying a fort, Mor, great: it had anciently the name of in-signine; Dun also signifying a fort or place ated on an eminence, and Sgein a slight, which ms to allude to the slight of St. Carthagh to this ce; before which it was named Magh-sgiath, the field of the shield. St. Carthagh was inder and abbot of the samous abbey of Ratheny Westmeath, where he is said to have governed

³⁾ Listmore parish has the same extent as the barony on the and E. sides; on the W. it is bounded by Mocollop, and of the county of Cork; and on the S. by the par. of Tallow.

1) Concerning the ancient same of Listmore, a writer of the of St. Carthagh has these words, "Listmore is a samous and oly city, half of which is an asylum, into which no woman ares enter; but it is sull of cells and holy monasteries, and eligious men, in great numbers, abide there; and thisher oly men stock together from all parts of Ireland, and not nly from Ireland, but also from England and Britain, being estrous to move from thence to Christ; and now the city built upon the banks of a river, formerly called Nem, but ow Avonmore, that is, the great river, in the territory of he Nan-Desi, or Desies."

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867 monks, for the space of forty years. Ann. 63 (according to the annals of Innisfall) he was drive by king Blathmac, out of Ratheny, and the same year founded the abbey of Lismore, as also school (5) or university, anciently famous for its m

merous professors of the true philosophy.

Keating (6) imputes his expulsion to the invidence ous jealously of the monks of a neighbouring abbe who incensed Blathmac against him; and says, the when he was expelled, he retired to the territory. Decies in Munster, the prince of which country gave him and his followers an honourable reception and settled him in a place called Dunsginne, since Listmore. He did not long survive this event, but died on the 14th of May, 638, and was interred in his own cathedral. Upon his death, St. Catalda afterwards bishop of Tarentum in Italy, was rege of this school, to which prodigious numbers show ed, both from the neighbouring and more remo countries (7).

A traveller, at present, would hardly take the town to have been an university, bishop's see to or much less a city. Instead of its ancient lust the cathedral, the castle, and a few tolerable house intermixed with cabins, are all that now appart that the privilege of being a borough, and see two members to parliament; the electors, as many other boroughs of this fort, are called to

wallopers.

(5) In the time of St. Colman, or Mocholmoc, fon of Fibarr, the school of Lismore stood in a higher degree of reptation than any other seminary in Ireland. He died on the sof January, 702. Act. Sanct. p. 154.

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(6) Lib. 2. p. 39. (7) Barth. Moronus in vitâ St. Carll (8) It was made a bishop's see by St. Carthagh, ann. 63 About the year 1130, Muretus, king of Munster, repaired a cathedral. The institution and endowment of the vicars chowas made by Griffin Christopher, bishop of Lismore, about year 1230. Harris's Hist. of the bishops, p. 547.

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The nave of the present cathedral seems, by its ructure, to be of no great antiquity, having been wilt long since the choir (9), which part appears be very ancient. The S. and E. walls thereof re supported by buttresses; the stalls, seats, and alleries, are but of a late standing; as are the throne and pulpit, which are both well carved. In this nurch, there are no monuments of antiquity, exept the sides and cover of an ancient tomb, of one lagrath, buried here in the year 1557.

Besides the cathedral, St. Carthagh sounded here abbey of canons regular. His rule is said to be stant in ancient Irish, and was very severe and articular (10); but was afterwards incorporated no that of the regular canons of St. Augustine. Inchbishop Usher (11) had two M. S. copies of his se, in one of which, the number of his scholars in Meath is said to be 867, in the other 844; one of these (12) begins 'Gloriosus Christi miles,' &c. The abbey was erected on the same ground the asset and the same ground the asset as the same ground the asset as the same ground the

Besides the cathedral, there were many other hurches (13) in this place, at least twenty; and

(9) Bishop Gore, by his will, bequeathed 2001, towards roviding a ring of bells for this church, and beautifying the boir.

(10) One custom practised by these religious men was, that when they had been sent out of the monastery, at their return hey kneeled down before the abbot, and acquainted him, hat they had done their endeavours to sulfil his orders. These monks lived after the same manner as those of la Trappe in stance do at present. For they confined themselves to feed in vegetables, which they raised and cultivated with their own lands.

(11) Antiq. Britan. p. 47 t. (2) Bibl. Coll. Trin. Dubl. D. 37. (13) The church of St. John, in Lismore, was given by felix, bishop of this see, to the abbey of Thomas-court, near Dublin, as appears in the registry of that house. This Felix, in the year 1179, affished at the council of Lateran. According to the annals of Inisfall, the city, with all its churches, was burnt down, ann. 1207.

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the ruins of feveral of them are remembered by many persons now living. At present, except som heaps of rubbish, there are no other footsteps to

maining of them.

The castle of Lismore was built by king John (14) in 1185; andin 1189, demolished by the Irish, who took it by furprize. Being rebuilt, it was for many years the relidence of the bishops, till Miler Mi grath, archbishop of Cashel, and bishop of the fee, some time before his relignation in 1589, by the confent of the dean and chapter, granted to fir Walter Rawleigh the manor of Lifmore, and other lands, at the yearly rent of 131. 6's. 86 This castle soon after fell into the hands of a Richard Boyle, who purchased all Sir Walter lands; he beautified the whole, and added man buildings to it, most of which were burnt down during the Irish rebellion. At the breaking out whereof it was closely befreged by 5000 Irish, com manded by fir Richard Beling, and was bravely defended by the young lord Broghil (15), third fon to

(14) Ware's Engl. Annals, p. 26.

(15) In a letter to his father, upon this occasion, which concludes in a manner peculiarly beautiful, he fays, " I have fest " out my quarter-master to know the posture of the enemy! " they were, as I am informed by those who were in the action, " 5000 ftrong, and well armed; and that they intend to take " Lismore. When I have received certain intelligence, if I am " a third part of their number, I will meet them to-morrow

" morning, and give them one blow before they befiege us " if their numbers be fuch, that it will be more folly than va-" lour, I will make good this place which I am in.

" I tried one of the ordonances made at the forge, and it " held with a pound charge; so that I will plant it upon the " terras over the river. My lord, fear nothing for Lifmore;

" for if it be loft, it shall be with the life of him, that beg " your lordship's bleffing, and stiles himself your lordship's most " humble, most obliged, and most dutiful fon and fervant,
BROGHILL

See lord Orrery's State Letters, v. J. p. g.

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earl of Cork, who, by his conduct and bravery, iged the Irish to raise the siege. This castle is dly situated, upon the verge of a hill, upwards sixty seet perpendicular over the Black-water. From the castle E. you have a full prospect of river, gliding down a vale, sweetly wooded on h sides to Cappoquin, about two miles from the tle; the castle of which latter, seated also on an inence, stands in view; and (together) with seal good farm-houses, varies the prospect in a stagreeable manner.

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Opposite to the great window of the castle, built only over the above-mentioned precipice, there ens a deep and wide glin, wooded on both sides, I pleasantly watered, by a small river, called in a Shad, that, at about a mile's distance, winds to the west side of the great mountain of ock-mele-down, four miles north; and which, aftly facing this window, appears like a vast

ne or fugar-loaf.
To the W. is a full prospect of the salmon fishery, here the weirs are of a considerable length, trarsing the river. The working, and the noise of a water through them, that here runs pretty pid, forms a kind of an artificial cataract, and sembles the sound of such; which, though not

In June 1642, one Roch, of Tooreen, at the head of about ty horse, and one hundred foot, attempted to set site to Lister; but they were descried by one Philip O-Cleary, who, the loud voice, cried Corabo, most of these men being raised Butler's country: him they killed, for giving the alarm to d Broghill's troop, then in the castle, who pursued the rests to the mountains, and killed numbers of them, which frusted their design, having only had time to burn a few castle.

M.S. in the castle.

In the year 1645, it was taken by lord Castlehaven. Major wer at that time defended it with one hundred of the earl Cork's tenants, who, before they surrendered, killed five adred of the besiegers, till all their powder being spent, they pitulated upon honourable terms. Cox s Hist. v. 2. p. 158.

high,

high, is of a confiderable extent, and adds a luli foftness to the beauty of the scene. Above weirs, the sides of the river are beautifully van gated with woods, lawns, and corn fields.

The late king James, it is faid, dined in the gre room of this castle, and going to look out at a window, he started back in a surprize. One do not perceive at the entrance into the castle, that the building is situated on such an emmence, nor can stranger know it, till he looks out of the windowhich, in respect to the castle, is but a groun floor.

The entrance is by an ancient and venerable at nue of stately trees. Over the gate, are the am of the first great earl of Cork, with his humble me to, "God's Providence is our Inheritance." Me of the buildings remain in ruins, since they we destroyed by the fire in the Rebellion. The sever offices, that make up two sides of the square, a kept in repair. At each angle is a tower, the chiremains of its ancient state.

Opposite to the entrance is a portico of Bath store of the Doric order; which, from its neatness as regularity, is judged to have been designed by Ingo Jones; and it is not unlikely, but that the store may have been sent over ready cut from England A room in this castle is celebrated for the birth the great Mr. Robert Boyle, a name which all the learned world is sufficiently acquainted with.

There are, at present, in Lismore, a free-school and an alms-house, founded by sir Walter Rawleigh and afterwards augmented and confirmed by the first earl of Cork (16) who rebuilt both. The master of the school, besides the house rent-free, and some

⁽¹⁶⁾ In 1698, Richard earl of Cork, charges his estate will see ann. for maintaining two school-masters, in the hopitals and schools, built by his father, at Lismore and Youghal Wills registred in the Prerogat. of Dublin.

and, has a falary of 40 l. a year. On each fide the thool, are apartments for fix old men, who, besides coat and firing, are allowed 5 l. each yearly.

This noble earl, (as fir Richard Cox, in the prece to his 2d vol. remarks) " was one of the most extraordinary persons, either that, or any other age hath produced, with respect to the great and just acquisitions of estate that he made, and the public works that he began and finished, for the advancement of the English interest and the protestant religion in Ireland; as churches, almshouses, free-schools, castles, and towns; infomuch, that when Cromwell faw those prodigious improvements, which he little expected to find in Ireland, he declared, that if there had been an earl of Cork in every province, it would have been impossible for the Irish to have raised a re-And while he was carrying on these bellion. folid works, he lived in his family at a rate of plenty, that exceeded those who consumed great estates. His motto, above-mentioned, shews from whence he derived all his bleffings, the greatest of which was the numerous and noble posterity he had to leave his estate to (17)."

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Cappoquin

(17) In the time of the Irish rebellion, his lordship kept in may about 200 English, mostly his own tenants, who, with his son Dungarvan, shut themselves up in Youghall, by the lord president's directions; that place being the only resuge of the distressed English in those parts. In his lordship's letter to the lord Goring, dated Jan. 12, 1641, he says, A great part of the wall being then fallen down, the place was weak and ruinous; and that he was in great want both of money and ammunition. At this time, he stored all his castles, both here and in the county of Cork, with such stores as he could procure; and sent 3001, to England, to purchase ammunition. In Lismore, he kept, at his own charge, a troop of horse and 100 soot. He walled Bandon, which cost him 140001 and in which were no less than 7000 protessants, under the lord Kinalmeaky, who was killed at the battle of Liscarol, where were also three more of his lordship's sons, who all, even to the youngest, behaved

Cappoquia.

Cappoquin is pleasantly situated, about to miles E, of Lismore, on the Black-water, where it forms an elbow, winding from its eastern to it fouthern course. In the 17th and 18th of Charles II. an act was passed for the building a bridge here but by the preamble to the act (18), it appears, that there was one at this place before.

The castle was built by the family of the Fitz geralds; but, at what time, is uncertain. It commands a very extensive prospect of the river, both to the W. and S. and also, a great part of the plain between this and Dungarvan. In the time of the rebellion, this castle was mostly in the hands of the English, being garrisoned for the earl of Cork by

behaved with an undaunted resolution, and who narrowly en dangered his life, in attempting to recover his brother's del body and horse, both which he brought off. The Bandon men having no other affistance but what they received from his lordship, made many fallies, gave the rebels several great overthrows, and took from them many of their castles. He als paid and maintained one hundred men in his castle of Askeating in the county of Limerick; and his fon-in-law, the lord Barrimore, raifed and maintained a troop of horse at his own erpence, as also two hundred foot, which he kept in the field; to him the Irish offered (as being of their religion) the command of their forces in Munfter, which he refused with scom

The earl of Cork, with the affiftance of lord Barrimore and his fons, the lords Dungarvan and Broghill, (by commission granted them for the purpose) held sessions in the counties of Cork and Waterford, and indicted the lords visc. Roch, Mount garret, Ikerin, and Muskerry, the barons of Dunboyne and Castleconnel, with the son and heir of the lord of Cahir, Theobald Butler, the baron of Loughmore, Richard Butler, of Kilcal, efq; brother to the earl of Ormond, with feveral others, in number above 1100, that committed any rebellious act in thefe two counties, which indictment he fent over to the house of commons in England. This manner of proceeding not only frightened the rebels, but also heightned their resentment against his lordship and his family.

(18) "And that the faid bridge, formerly at Cappoquin, be " new built and repaired, before the 23d of October 1666, to

" Cork, Kerry and Tipperary, the fum not to exceed 600l. &c.

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[&]quot; be built at the charge of the county of Waterford, county of " the city of Waterford, county of Cork, county of the city of

ord Broghill, upon his return from the relief of Knockmoane, with about fixty horse and one hundred and forty foot, deseated a party of rebels, trongly posted near this place, and killed two hundred men and two of their captains, with the loss only of one Englishman. It was taken, anno 1645, by the lord Castlehaven, after an obstinate resistance.

Here is a barrack for one troop of horse, which splentifully supplied with forage from the adjacent country. Before the setting up of the turnpikes, this road was a considerable thorough-fare between

Cork and Dublin, with to another and those dis

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Saltibridge, on the N, of the river, between this own and Lifmore, is only remarkable for some ironworks, formerly supported here by the first earl of Cork; and the pits, from whence the ore was dug. remain still open. His lordship had several of these works in different parts of the county, of which he made a confiderable advantage. The destruction of the woods was principally intended in the erecting them. The English formerly considered this kingdom in much the same light, as our planters do America at prefent, a place over-grown with woods, and thought all methods were to be taken to clear the country of timber, to which these works much contributed; but if the woods were properly divided into different shares, and cut down at different times, which is the method practifed in Sweden, and in Bifcay in Spain, where large ironworks are carried on, we should not have that scarcity of timber in this kingdom at prefent; it is well if our American planters will not, or have not already run into the fame error.

Balygallane is pleafantly fituated on the river, Ballygaabout a small mile from Lismore. Here the tide lane. commonly flows. A little above the castle of Lismore, on the opposite side of the river, is Bally-inn, Bally-inn, the seat of Richard Musgrave, esq. The soil here,

D 2 though

Saltibridge. though upon a very rising ground, is remarkably fandy, the gardens being scarce any thing but sand, yet they produce all sorts of vegetables, in as much perfection as a more promising soil; which is partly owing to an excellent exposure to the S. and being defended on all sides from nipping winds. A mile W. of Lismore, on the river, are the ruins of the castle of Ballygarron, said to be built by one Gay.

Ballygarron.

It has no very ancient appearance, and feems to have been destroyed in the late wars. A mile further is Glanbeg, the house of Mr. John Jackson, feated at no great distance from the river, and adon-

Glanbeg.

Shian-castle lies about a mile to the S. of this place, by whom built is uncertain; but, anno 28th Eliz Maurice M'Gerrot M'en Forle of Shian was at

Shiancastle.

Maurice M'Gerrot M'en Eorla of Shian, was attainted, being concerned in the Defmond rebellion.

Killbree.

Killbree lies also on this fide of the river, between Lismore and Cappoquin, and is feated on a rifing ground, which commands the river. A caftle here long fince ruined, is faid to have been built by king John, and an house has been since erected on its foundation. To the S. E. of Lifmore lies the deer-park, being a large tract of 1102 acres, well inclosed. A vein of iron ore runs through the middle of it, from W. to E. which makes the foil very steril, being unfit for pasture or tillage, and produces little naturally, except Irish furze, which take root to a vast depth, as I have had occasion w observe, and may be the reason of the difficulty generally found, to extirpate them entirely. To the E. lies New-Affane, remarkable for large orchards, and confiderable plantations of fruit-trees; between which and Tooreen, lies the castle of Norrisland, which, though called a castle, is no more than an house of defence, said to be built by one Greatrakes.

Tooreen.

Tooreen, the feat of John Reevs Nettles, esq; was formerly a castle, the proprietors of which

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were the Roches, persons extremely active in the Irish rebellion, and for which they justly forfeited this estate. The house is situated on the W. of the river, leading to which is a long and beautiful avenue of large elms. No tree whatever becomes walks and avenues comparable to this majestic plant (10). Most of the noble vistoes belonging to the king and grandees of Spain, are reported to be elms, carried out of England by Philip II. before which time, it does not appear there were any of those trees in Spain. At the Escurial, double rows are planted, in many places, for a league together in length, and some of them forty yards high, which are kept stripped up to the very top branches, affording a most glorious and agreeable fight. There are some of these trees here of a considerable height, and the avenue I mention is near a mile long.

This gentleman has large tracts of orcharding near his house, and makes yearly considerable quantities of cyder, a liquor which this part of the country is famed for. The red-streak (20) of Herefordshire, brought over here by this gentleman's grandfather, thrives exceeding well in this foil; so that Mr. Philips is mistaken, when he says, this apple thrives no where but in its own country.

Let every tree in every garden own
The red-streak as supream; whose pulpous fruit
With gold irradiate and vermilion shines.
Hail, Herefordian plant, that doth disdain

(19) Vide Evelyn's Silv.

(20) Although red-streaks are of many kinds, the name, in Herefordshire, is given to one fort, which is fair and large, of an high purple colour on the sun side, and of an aromatic taste of the tree a very shrub, soon bearing a full burden, and seldom or never failing till it decays, which is much sooner than other apple-trees. Mr. Evelyn says, that one shire alone in England (which I suppose is Herefordshire) makes yearly 50000 hogsheads of cyder. Preface to Evelyn's Pomona.

All

All other fields! heaven's sweetest blessing, hail!
Be thou the copious matter of my song,
And thy choice nectar, on which always waits
Laughter, and sport,

Of foreign vintage, infincere, and mix'd,
Traverse th'extremest world? Why tempt the rage
Of the rough ocean? when our native glebe
Imparts, from bounteous womb, annual recruit
Of wine delectable, that far surmounts
Gallic, or Latin grapes. Philips's Cider, B.I.

The first plantations of fruit trees in this part of the country (21) were, in a great measure, owing to the industry of the English, brought over and settled hereabouts, by the first earl of Cork; which is not the only lasting benefits this country enjoys by means of that truly great man: and it is said, that the first cyder made in this country was at Assane, by one Greatrakes, who came over upon the settlement of Munster.

Mocollop Parish.

The next parish to this of Lismore, is Mocollop (22), where there is little remarkable, the whole being rough and mountainous. On the verge of this parish, lies Araglin, noted for its iron-works. They are, at present, erecting forges for the making of bar-iron, having hitherto only carried on the manufacture of cast-iron, which will be of great

Araglin.

(21) It was by the plain industry of one Harris, a fruiterer to king Henry VIII. that the fields and environs of about thirty towns in Kent, were planted with fruit, to the universal benefit and general improvement of that country to this day. And it was by the noble example of the lord Scudamore, and other public spirited gentlemen of that country, that all Herefordshire was, in a manner, become but one orchard.

Preface to Evelyn's Pomona.

(22) The parish of Mocollop bounds the county of Cork on the W. the ridges of the mountains divide it from the county of Tipperary on the N. on the E. it is bounded by Lismore; and part of the county of Cork on the S.

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Ivantage to this part of the country (23). The in here is very pleasant and romantic; and, near are the ruins of an ancient castle, that, togeer with the iron-works, contribute to the comofing fuch a scene.

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The next parish after these, is that of Tallow (24), Tallow hich lies to the S. of the former. The town of parish. allow was erected into a borough (25) at the reuest of the first earl of Cork; and the charter of inorporation bears date 10th James I. by which the berties of the borough were to extend a mile and a alf round the church every way. The first fovereign nd recorder were nominable by the earl of Cork 26), and the charter enabled them to elect two bur-

(23) It is almost incredible what a great number of artizans re employed in many shires of England, even in the single arcle of hard-ware; it is scarce four years ago, since we had a lade-mill in this kingdom, for the grinding of scythes, sheers, kc. and even that erected by a public encouragement of the Dublin Society, given to one Mr. Benjamin Whitton, of Carlow. Whereas in many shires of England, they are situated plentiully on every mill stream, as Dr. Plot informs us; who says, hat in his time, in the parish of Sedley, there were no less than two thousand of that trade, which is far short of what there are at present in other places of that and Warwickshire. for these kind of manufactures, we send abroad some thoufands of pounds yearly: this money might be kept at home, by fetting up fuch works among ourselves; and we might, in time, as our American colonies increase in their demands, procure liberty to export these goods to foreign markets.

(24) The parish of Tallow is bounded on the W. by the barony of Killnataloon, in the county of Cork; on the E. by the parish of Killwatermoy; on the S. by the county of Cork;

on the N. by the parish of Lismore.

(25) Cox, Vol. II, p. 18. (26) The names of the first twenty-four burgesses in the charter, were Tho. Ball, merch. Edw. Bethell, gent. Corn, Gaffney, gent. Rich. Power, gent. Leonard Knowles, gent. Roger Rosier, gent. Hugh Porter, gent. Hugh Roberts, gent. John Porter, Henry Wright, Christopher Berkhead, Thomas Condon, Maurice Silver, Thomas Clarke, the elder, Michael Burdon, Thomas Taylor, Henry Holton, Tho. Ellwit, Philip Clarke, George Dawson, Christ. Game, Tho. Lyne, the elder, Rich. Capp, and Walter Collins.

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gesses to serve in parliament. The jurisdiction of the sovereign and burgesses is gone into disuse; but the town as yet continues to return two members to parliament. The electors are called potwallopers and the seneschal of the manor, who is appointed by the earl of Cork, is the returning officer. Tallow was never encompassed by a wall, nor was it a place of any defence; but in the rebellion of 1641, an intrenchment was cast up round it, having four gates or entrances, all made at the expence of the said earl, who maintained in it a garrison of one hundred foot. In this town, is nothing remarkable; the church is low, and has but an indifferent aspect; here is also a market-house and a manor-goal, both creaked by the above-mentioned nobleman.

The river Bride, not inserted in Petty's map of this county, runs about half a mile N. of this town where it is passed by a stone bridge. From an adjacent hill, through which the road runs from Lifmore, it makes a most beautiful appearance, winding, in serpentine meanders, as regular as if designed by art. This winding, in some sort, obstructs the navigation of the river; nevertheless, flat-bottomed boats come up to the bridge, whereby the people of Tallow have an easy water-carriage

to and from Youghall.

To the W. of Tallow-bridge, are the ruins of the castle of Lissinny, which formerly belonged to the earl of Desmond, whose castles, in this county, were very numerous. Near the mouth of the Bride, in an angle formed by this river and the Blackwater, is a place called Camphire; the land of which lying low, seems to be excellent, both for arable and pasture. Near the bounds of the county, stands Killmacow, the ruins of another castle of the above-mentioned earl. The road, leading towards Youghall, runs through a mountainy, unpleasant country, where little is to be seen, except dairy-houses, black cattle, and, here and there, some cultivated land.

The parish of Killwatermoy (27) is coarse and Killwaterountainous, except the more northern parts, near moy parish e river Bride, and towards the Black-water. The irish-church, now in ruins, stands about two miles the S. E. of Tallow. About the same distance, the E. is Headborough, the seat of William mith, esq. pleasantly situated near the Black-water.

The small parish of Killcockan (28) has little Killcockit remarkable. The Black-water being here an parifia confiderable breadth, makes a beautiful apearance; its banks, on both fides, are scarce any ther than lofty hills, shaded with woods, which, fummer, afford very entertaining landscapes. A ttle lower, the river forms a confiderable bason, alled the broad of Clashmore, on either side wheref, low marshy grounds, called Inches, jut out in me places, which, being covered with grafs, feem, t a distance from the adjacent high lands, to be many fmooth verdant islands. Two miles below leadborough, is lituated the castle of Strancal-(29), built upon a rock, directly over the river. rom the castle, through the rock to the river, a affage was cut, of a confiderable length and readth, and pretty deep. This kind of cave (as radition fays) was formerly used by the tyrannical

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(27) The parish of Killwatermoy, is bounded by that of fallow, on the N. on the S. by the county of Cork, and part of Rhincrew parish; and on the E. by the parish of Killcockan, and part of the Black water.

(28) The parish of Killeockan, is bounded, on the E. by the iver; on the N. and W. by Killwatermoy; and on the S. by he parish of Temple-Michael.

(29) Mary Saunders, of Strancally, made oath, before William Smith, of Headborough, efq; in April 1747, That the hrew out of her stomach, in confequence of some remedies, articularly a vomit given her by Dominick Sarsfield, M. D. of Cork, a sour-stooted creature, resembling a small water-rat, or reasel, almost sour inches long and one broad, of a black coour, which she produced to that gentleman. The author of his work saw this animal, preserved in spirits, the following year, in the city of Cork.

earls

earls of Desmond, as a prison for such persons who had fortunes in this part of the country, whom they frequently invited to the castle to make merry, and afterwards confined to this dungeon, where the fuffered them to perish; there is an hole cut through the rock, in the manner of a portcullis down which the dead bodies were cast into the river; and this done, their lands and effects were feized. One person, by good fortune, escaped out of this dungeon, who gave the government information of these horrid practices; and both the cave and castle were, by their orders, soon after demolifi The cave is entirely laid open, and half of the castle blown up, the powder having split it from top to bottom; and large pieces of the wall were thrown at a confiderable diffance from the reft, by the force of the blaft (30). The first introducer of coyn and livery (31) was Maurice Fitz-Thomas (afterwards created earl of Desmond) in the year 1315, at the time of Edward Bruce's invasion, which was not the only arbitrary proceedings of the head of this family.

(30) See the reduction of this castle, in the Histories of

Cork and Kerry.

By an act passed in the 28th Eliz. for the attainder of feveral persons, among the rest, James FitzJohn Gerrot, Strancally, esq; Gerrot Fitz-James, his son, Thomas Fin James, his brother, and John Fitz-James, are mentioned i the attainder.

(31) In a book called, "A Breviate of Ireland, and of the Decay of the fame," written by Pat. Finglass, lord chie baron of the exchequer, temp. Hen. VIII. the author fars " that James earl of Desmond, grandfather to the earl the " now is, (and it is little above fitty-one winters fince he died was the first man that ever put coyn and livery upon the wing's subjects—There are the counties of Waterford, Cort Kerry and Limerick, wherein dwelled divers knights, lord esquires, and gentlemen, who wore the English habit, and the king's laws were kept good English order and rule, and the king's laws were the sound that had in the fold source there is

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above two hundred marks a year each, of lands, rents, and vide " there well obeyed, and they had in the faid four thires the

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Cork

The parish of Temple Michael (32) is the most Templeuthern of this barony; great part of it is rough Michael. d mountainous, with a confiderable quantity of g; the best cultivated part lies along the river. Ballyna-Ballynatray (33), the feat of Richard Smith, efq; tray. situated on a part of the Black-water, which is nsiderably broad, and, by its winding course, ems to form a capacious lake, when viewed from e house. On the W. side, is a small island, anently called Dar-Inis, or the island of St. Molanle, now Molana, in which are the remains of an bey of regular canons, founded in the fixth cenry, by that faint, who was the first abbot. In this bey, Raymond le Gross, the English general, who, th Strongbow, contributed fo much to the rection of Ireland, is faid to be buried. Somewhat lower than Molana, are the ruins of

nas e church and castle of Temple-Michael, which year em to have been demolished by powder; as does

eads customs, and the said earl had but one part of the said four hires, and before he died, he put by the faid extortion of coyn and livery, the faid four thires, under him and his neirs; so as now the king's laws be not used, the king nor his deputy obeyed, the king hath loft his rents and revenues, he lords and gentlemen of the same being in no better case han the wild Irish; for they use Irish habit and Irish tongue; nd where the said earl had not of yearly rents, more than ool. a year, now his heirs may dispend 10000 l. a year." ere feems to be a mistake in this account of the first origin toyn and livery; for this tract was wrote in the year 1520; that, taking fifty-one winters from thence, it brings us back the year 1469. In a book, intitled, "Pandarus, five Salus opuli," wrote about the time of Edward IV. the author fays, hat fir Garret of Desmond's sons, of the county of Water-ord, and the Powers of the same county, at that time solwed the Irish order, rule, and habit; and this county was ot amenable to the law, and had neither justice or sheriff

Cork ander the king."

ord 32) Temple-Michael is bounded on the E. by the Blackan et, on the W. and S. by the county of Cork, and on the
wer by Killcockan and Killwatermoy.

then 33) In the 28th of queen Eliz. Maurice Fitz-William Fitz, an vid, of Ballynatray, was attainted, with several others.

another

another building, a little more to the S. fitter on an high point, now called Rhincrew, but, fome old M. S. Kilcrew; which place is faid, tradition, to have been an house of the knie

templars.

To the E. of the island of Molana, runs a led of rocks, for a confiderable way into the riv which being covered at high-water, may, with care, prove dangerous to boats and other vell The abbey-lands of Molana, or St. Molanfide gether with those of Rhincrew, were granted to Walter Rawleigh in fee-farm; and afterwar with the rest of his estate, were purchased by earl of Cork. By a clause in the commission the plantation of Munster, it was provided, t none should be an undertaker for above 12000 at or thereabouts; yet there iffued out a warrant (a for granting to Sir Walter Rawleigh, three feig ries and a half in the counties of Cork and Wall ford, as near Youghall as might be; each feign to contain 12000 acres, and the half feignory 600 yielding for the faid lands, 100 marks fterl. fame to be tenantable lands, and no mountain bogs, or heaths.

The lands lying on the fides of the Black-water are well cultivated, and afford lime-stone in mapplaces, as at Tooreen, New-Affane, Cappoqui Lismore, &c. they have also another kind of manufactures.

⁽³⁴⁾ The lands comprized in the warrant, dated the last Feb. 1586, were these, viz. the barony, castle, and lands Inchiquin, in Imokilly; the castle and lands of Strancally. I lynatray, Killnatora; and the lands lying on the river Browater and Bride, late David Mac Shean Roches and other with the decayed town of Tallow; and the castle and lands Lissinny, Mogilla, Killacarow and Shean: and if these we not sufficient, the desciency was to be made up, out of castle and lands of Mocollop, the castle and lands Temple-Michael, the lands of Patrick Condon, next poining unto the Shean, and of the lands called Ahavena, as Whitesland.

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e, which the country people call trifkar, being ollection of weeds, grass, straw, mud, and other ter, which forms itself, in the river, into a kind dung; this they bring up in boats, and with it nure their grounds. They use also sea-sand, ught from Youghall for this purpose.

Having passed through this barony, I shall now is the Blackwater, and proceed to the barony Decies within Drum (35). At what time the Decies only of Decies was divided into two distinct bawithin hies is uncertain; at present, it is distinguished Drumthe assignments and sessions into two parts, viz. Decies

thin, and Decies without Drum.

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This barony is divided by ridges of hills, called um-Fineen, which not only stretch through this unty, but also through those of Cork and Kerry. comprehends the parishes of Rineogonah, Ardore, Kinsalebeg, Aglish, and part of Kilmolash. Part of the parish of Rineogonah (36) is well Rineogolitivated, particularly that which lies contiguous nah parish the harbour of Dungarvan, the sides of the hills ing tilled to the very top, especially on the north le; the south side, being coarse bog, is unfit for liture, only affording turs, except a few tracts ar the sea, which are mostly pasture. The ferity of this range of hills holds, on the north side, rough their extent in this county, affording not

ken up in the harbour of Dungarvan.

The parish church is here, as in most other aces, in ruins; it is, together with a well near it,

aly barley, oats and potatoes, but also wheat in infiderable quantities; which is, in a great mea-

ire, owing to the excellent manure of fea-fand,

(35) Decies within Drum, is bounded on the S. and F. by e ocean; on the W. by the Black-water; and on the N. by ecies without Drum.

(36) Rineogonah parish, is bounded with that of Dungarvan the N. and partly by the sea, which also bounds it on the and E. on the S. W. it is bounded by Ardmore parish.

dedicated

dedicated to St. Nicholas; and is much reforted by those of the church of Rome (37) on the path day of that saint. At Killunkart, are the remain of an old building, said, by tradition, to have be an house of the knights templars; though it seen not to have been any other than one of their man houses, many of which they had dispersed up a down in divers parts of the kingdom.

Ardmore parish.

Ardmore parish (38) is a considerable tract. The name signifies a great height or eminence. It wanciently an episcopal see, erected by St. Declar the first bishop of it, in the infancy of the Inschurch; and confirmed by St. Patrick, in the sym of Cashel, held in 448. St. Declan was born this county, and was of the family of the Desh the travelled, for education, to Rome, where he lived for some years, was ordained by the pop and returned home about the year 402.

That there were some christians here before he time, may be gathered from his life. For he is so to have been baptized by one Colman, a prid when he was seven years old; to be put under the tuition of Dymma, a religious christian, to learn tread; and that Cairbre was his school-fellow. A his return, he also founded an abbey in this place the rule of which was particular, and but of a small extent; but submitted afterwards to that of the regular canons. See a further account of this sain

and his family, in chap. I.

(37) This custom of visiting reputed holy wells, was alway prohibited in the more early times of the church, as may seen in the canons of the Anglican councils (sub Edgaro, cus 6c.) under the name of Wilve-urthunga, truly translated Well-worship, as is made appear by Dr. Hammond, out of sold saxon penitential and homily of bishop Lupus. Hammond's Annotations on the Epistle to the Colossians, Chap. v. 23.

(38) The parish of Ardmore, is bounded by that of White church on the N. by Rineogonah on the E. by the ocean of the S. and by the parish of Kinsalebeg and Aglish on the W.

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There are, at present, the remains of two ancient urches at Ardmore. One situated on the edge a clift, near the sea, which is quite in ruins, deems to have been the first church built hereouts; near which, on the strand, they shew you Declan's stone, as it is called, being of a coarse it, like all the adjacent rocks. It lies shelving on the point of a rock, and on the patron-day this saint, great numbers creep under the stone ree times, in order (as they pretend) to cure and event pains in the back. This stone, they tell you, am miraculously from Rome, conveying upon it Declan's bell and vestments. Near this church, is well, dedicated to the same saint, to which, as all as to the stone, many miraculous virtues are tributed by the superstitious people.

The other church stands about a mile N. W. of e former, and, by its appearance, feems very cient. There is still remaining, a handsome Goic arch, which separates the body of the church om the chancel. The pillars supporting it, are mewhat more massive than those of the Tuscan der; their thickness denotes the antiquity of the ilding. For the edifices of the ancient Goths, ere very massive, heavy, and coarse; whereas ter Gothic structures are light, delicate, and rich. he first was introduced in the fifth, and the latter the thirteenth century. The chancel only of the surch is roofed, and divine service used therein. n the W. end of the church, are the remains of me figures, venerable for their antiquity, done in to relievo, in freestone. Those which time has not efaced, are the representations of Adam and Eve, ith the tree and serpent between them; the judgent of Solomon, between the two harlots; a Jewish crifice; and other figures, fo defaced, that it is imoffible to diftinguish what they were deligned for; ut the whole appears to have been an epitome the history of the Old Testament; and seems to

be properly contrived, to instruct the ignoral natives, in those dark ages, in the principles

the true religion.

A round tower stands near this church, above in feet high, excellently well built of hewn stone, gn dually lessening towards the top, and the door about fifteen feet from the ground. It has, doubt, been used for a belfry or fleeple, there be ing towards the top, not only four opposite win dows to let out the found, but also three pieces oak still remaining, on which the bell was hun There are also two channels cut in the cill of door, where the rope came out, the ringer flan ing below the door, without fide. The base of the tower is forty-five feet in circumference, or about fifteen in diameter. The roof is pyramidal, bein of stone, very well cut, and closely jointed togethe well plastered, within-fide, from top to bottom; a as white and fresh as if but newly done. The whole is divided, by four beltings, into ftories, wil a window to each. On the top, a kind of cros like a crutch, still remains. This is, at present one of the most intire of these kind of towers the kingdom, and the only one of the fort in the county (39). See a further account of these struc tures, in the Ancient and Present State of th County of Cork, Vol. II. pag. 408. edit. 1746.

In the church-yard, is the dormitory of St. De clan, being a small low house, not long since roofe and slated, at the expence of the late bishop Mills In this place, they shew a skull, as they pretent of this faint; and another skull is venerated her also, on the same account; though both of the seem much fresher and sounder than any skull could have been supposed to be, which was preserved so eight hundred years. A story is related, that the real skull of St. Declan was, some years ago, see

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o a silversmith in Youghal, in order to have it ound together with hoops of filver; but it falling o pieces under the hammer, the heretical worknan threw it away, and substituted another found ne in its place.

Ardmore was anciently a Danish settlement; for

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Ardmore was anciently a Danish settlement; for sereabouts are several remains of this people, as ircular intrenchments, and such works.

I here met with an ancient deed, dated the 8th of Richard I. anno 1197, settling a small tract of ands on the samily of the Mernins, by one Christina Hy-Dorothy, a Dane. The deed is very short, but is much defaced by time; however, it is remarkable, this spot continued in the same name and samily to the year 1745, when they sold it.

Ardmore is now no more than a village, where appears, at present, the stump of a castle; and not ong since, was a much larger one there, which was aken down. Near the sea-coast, the land is tolerably good, affording pasture and plentiful crops of sorn. The parish, being of a large extent, is dissipated into two; where the village of Ardmore is eated, is the smaller division; the larger, which is commonly named the Old-parish, is mostly an unsultivated mountain, in which there is little remarkable, except some large pits, on the side of the read leading from Divisions to Variable. narkable, except some large pits, on the fide of he road leading from Dungarvan to Youghal, out f which, iron ore was formerly dug. The higher idges of these mountains, generally consist of a ight gravelly foil; but the hollows are mostly fill ight gravelly foil; but the hollows are mostly ver-run with bog. In some places of these mounains, there are large tracts fit for pasture, which the regenerally well stocked with black cattle; and it is remarkable in these uncultivated tracts, especially sear the sea, where snow seldom lasts forty-eight ours, that the stock bear the rigour of a severe search, better than such as are sed in richer lands, tofe last commonly requiring much fodder to support them; whereas here the tops of broom, furze, heath, &c. supply that defect.

The church of Hacketstown was formerly a chapel of ease to Ardmore, it being in the same parish

Kinfalebeg par. From Ardmore, one begins to descend the hills into the parish of Kinsalebeg, (40) which consists of better land than the other; the church stands almost opposite to the town of Youghal, and though not long since roosed, is going (for want of repair) into decay. In this parish, situated near the Blackwater, is Loughtane, a pleasant seat of Mr. Ronayne, with good improvements; near which stands an ancient castle, called Ballyheny; by whom erected I could not learn.

Pilltown, not long fince the estate of the Walshe, is another place of some note, where lived Judge Walsh, the supposed author of the forged commission in favour of the Irish rebels in king Charles Ist time. The particulars of this affair were not discovered till after the restoration, when lord Mukerry confessed the whole to lord Orrery, at the duke of Ormond's castle of Kilkenny (41). Near

(40) Bounded on the E. by Ardmore, on the W. by Yough bay, on the N. by the parish of Clashmore, and on the S. by the sea.

(41) Mr. Maurice, chaplain to lord Orrery, relates this

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affair as follows,

[&]quot;His lordship waited on the duke of Ormond at Kilkenn, during which time the lord Muskerry, who had been in the rebellion of Munster, came there also. Lord Orrery one day took an opportunity to ask him, how the rebels obtained that commission, which they shewed to the lord president St. Leger, under the King's great seal? Lord Muskerry answered, I will be free and unreserved with you; it was a forged commission, drawn up by Walsh and others, who having a writing, to which the great seal was fixed, one of the company very dexterously took off the sealed wax from the label of the writing, and fixed it to the label of the forged commission; whilst this was doing, an odd accident happened which startled all present, and had almost intirely disconcers ed the scheme. The forged commission being finished, while

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ferry point of Youghal, is Prospect-hall, a handne feat, with good improvements, made by the e Stephen Bernard, esq; From hence, one has bleafant view of the ocean; Cable-Island, on the . fide of the bay; the town and harbour of bughal, with the shipping in the river, and at the y. Youghal, from this fide of the water, makes handsome appearance, lying N. and S. ranged ong the opposite shore. Near the verge of the ater, is a fort or block-house, on which some cann are mounted; adjoining to which is a key, th a secure mole for vessels to lie in. The church built on a rifing ground behind the town, at the ck whereof, on the hill, runs the town wall, nked by some old towers. On the N. and S. of e place, are the ruins of two abbies. But more this'town, with a perspective view thereof, may feen, in the ancient and present state of the unty of Cork, vol. I.

Between Youghal and this barony, is a communition by a ferry-boat, which, in bad weather, is exardous and difficult to pass. To the N. of this arish, on the Black-water, lies the parish of Clash-ore (42), the lands of which, near the river, are more par. lerably good, the eastern parts mountainous, but rositable for the feeding of black cattle. At Clash-ore, was anciently an abbey of Canons Regular, punded in the seventh century, by St. Cronan

the parchment was handling and turning, in order to put on the seal, a tame wolf, which lay asleep by the fire, awaked at the noise and crackling of the parchment, and running to it, seized and tore it to pieces, notwithstanding all haste and strength to prevent him; so that they were obliged to begin anew, and write all over again. Muskerry added, that it would have been impossible to have kept the people together without this device."

(42) The parish of Clashmore, is bounded on the E. by that f A dmore, on the W. by the Black-water, on the S. by insalebeg parish, and by that of Aglish on the N.

Mochua; the lands whereof, on the dissolution were granted to fir Walter Rawleigh in fee farm.

Clashmore is the feat of Mr. Power; is we fituated near the river, not far from the place when the river Licky empties itself into the Black-water and round the house, are considerable improve ments.

Ballynamultina is the feat of Mr. Mansfeild near which is a good flate quarry. To the N. Aglish par. this parish, lies that of Aglish (43), in which at the remains of an ancient square building, called by the Irish, Clough, which incloses half an acres ground. It confifts of a high wall, with a tower each angle; on the S. is a large gate-way former defended by a portcullis; round the walls, an ranges of spike-holes; and on the top, are the re mains of battlements. The towers were the only parts of this building which have been roofed; the whole feems to be an ancient piece of regular for tification, such as were used before the inventione fire-arms. Tradition fays, that this place was buil by king John, as an half-way stage between Con and Waterford.

Kilmo-

The parish of Kilmolash (44) joins this, and lash. par. but of a small extent; the soil of both is partly mountain, but towards the W. tolerably fertile At a place called Bewley, a conception of Beau Lieu, in this parish, are the remains of a monastid building, but to what order it belonged is uncertain Tradition will have it, to be one of the Templan houses.

> (43) The parish of Aglish is bounded on the S. by Class more; on the N. by Affane; part of Ardmore and Kilmola bound it on the E. and the Black-water on the W.

> (44) The parish of Kilmolash is bounded on the N. and E. b that of White-church, on the S. by Aglish, and on the W. Affane.

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Having gone through the several parishes of this arony, I shall proceed to that of Decies without Barony of rum (45). This is the largest barony in the Decies ounty, and comprehends the parishes of Affane, Without Prum. White-church, Modelligo, Seskinan, Colligan, Jungarvan, Killrush, Killgobonet, Clonea, Kill-offinta, Stradbally, Fews, and Rossmeer.

The most remarkable place in the parish of Af-Affane ane (46) is Drumana, a noble seat of the earl of parternation. The house is built on the foundation of an ancient castle, that formerly was the chief eat of the Fitzgeralds of the Desies, who were escended from fir Gerald, second son to James the seventh, earl of Desmond, whose family have een a long time settled here. John, earl of Granison, enjoying this estate in right of his mother Catherine Fitzgerald, the only remaining heir of the family. It is very boldly situated on a rock, over the Black-water; the castle with all its furniture, being burnt down by the Irish, the present nouse was erected, to serve till a more commodious one could be built.

Besides several family portraits, here is a St. serome, exquisitely well painted, as large as the ife, by a masterly hand.

The gardens are situated on the side of a hill, which hangs over the river, where is a noble terras, affording a prospect up to Cappoquin. To the S. the river is hemmed in with high hills, covered with wood; at the foot of the garden is a neat bastion, the vaults under which, serve for a boathouse. The adjacent deer-park is a pleasant spot

(45) The barony of Decies without Drum, is bounded on the S. by Decies within Drum, on the S. E. by the ocean, on the W. by Coshmore and Coshbride, on the E. by Upperthird and Middlethird, and on the N. by Upperthird and Glanehiry baronies.

(46) Affane parish is bounded on the E. by that of Whitechurch, on the W. by the Black water, on the N. by Model-

ligo, and on the S. by the parish of Aglish.

of

of ground, lying almost contiguous to the feat, the N. end whereof, is an handsome lodge, erecta for the keeper. Through this park is a noble avenue, and round the feat, are abundance other plantations, all in a flourishing way. He lordship obtained from the Dublin Society a pra mium of fifty pounds, for planting out the greate number of timber trees, having between December 1742, and the fifth of March 1744, planted ou 63480 trees of oak, ash, chesnut, elm and beech which præmium his lordship generously gave i the person employed by him in his plantations No defigns can be greater than those, which con tribute to the ornamenting and enriching of one country: Besides supplying its defects, these an tolid and lasting advantages, and of more benefit to posterity than the undertaker. Nothing seem more likely to induce a general improvement that the prevalency of good example; and this is no the only one wherein this worthy nobleman ha endeavoured to introduce a spirit of industry in this part of the country. An account of the neigh bouring village of Drumana, and his lordship encouragement to manufacturers, has been pub lished in an Irish magazine, since the former edition of this work was printed, and fince which time these improvements were made. Vide Lodges Peerage, vol. I. p. 13, &c.

Affane was formerly called Arthmean, or Aghmean, from Agh a ford, the Black-water being fordable hereabouts. In the year 1564, on the first of February, was fought (47) a bloody conflict at this place, between the earls of Ormond and Defmond, where the latter had three hundred men killed. The cause of this quarrel is not related by Cox; but, by a privy seal of the 12th of March, 1566 (48), it appears, that the dispute arose upon

(47) Cox, vol. 1. p. 317.

⁽⁴⁸⁾ Irrot, in dorf. Rot. 8th of Eliz.

the titles to some lands in this county and that of Tipperary, in the possession of the earl of Ormond, but claimed by the earl of Desmond; the result of which was, that the queen by the said privy seal, ordered the possession to continue in the earl of Ormond, until the earl of Desmond should recover the same by legal process. It is said, that Desmond was wounded in the battle, and being taken up by one of Ormond's men, who carried him on his back, one of his people asked him, how he found himself? he answered, nothing could hurt him, since he had the pleasure of riding the Butlers, alluding to the man that carried him.

Affane is famous for the best cherries in this country (49) or perhaps in Ireland, being first planted here by sir Walter Rawleigh, who brought

them from the Canary illands.

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White-church parish (50) is of a considerable ex-Whitetent, and gives title to the hon. William Maule, church.

(49) The city of Cerasus, in Cappadocia, was anciently famous for the cherry-trees which Lucullus, the Roman conful, first brought to Rome, being afterwards dispersed from Italy, all over the Western world, as Pliny informs us. Lib. 15. ch. 25.

The author of the history of the Royal Society judiciously observes, that whatever attempts of this kind have succeeded, they have been of the greatest advantage to the undertakers. He takes notice, that the orange of China, being brought into Portugal, has drawn a great revenue every year from London alone. The vine of the Rhine taking root in the Canaries, has produced a far more delicious juice, and has made the rocks and sun-burnt plains of these islands, one of the richest spots of ground in the world. He also instances the silken manufacture in Virginia, originally brought from the East-Indies.

The first orange-tree that came to Liston, was sent, as a present, to the old Conde Melor, then prime minister to the king of Portugal, but one only plant escaped being spoiled, out of the whole case, which was hardly recovered, and became the parent of all those trees of the kind, since cultivated in Europe. This account Mr. Evelyn says, he had from the Conde's son, then an exile at London. Evelyn's Sylv B. 2. p. 14.

(50) White-church Par. is bounded on the W. by the foregoing, on the E by the Par. of Dungarvan, on the N. by Model-

ligo, and on the S. by Kilmolash and Ardmore.

who was created baron Maule of White-church and earl of Penmure of Forth, in the county of Wexford, by patent dated the second of May, 1743. Ballyntaylor, the feat of the family of Usher and formerly that of the family of Osborne, is situ ated on the S. of this parish, about three miles & W. of Dungarvan. The house was built by in Richard Osborne, in 1619, as appears by a coat of arms, cut in stone, fixed in an adjacent wall with that date. Here are confiderable plantations of timber trees (besides large adjacent woods) a oak, elms, wallnut, &c. as also the arbutus, a tree which grows naturally in this kingdom. This and the buckthorn, thrive here, becoming confiderable large trees, though accounted shrubs in most other places, which has been often known to happen through difference of soil, climate and culture. The fir also flourishes in this place. The late most worthy possessor, John Usher, esq; being curious in this way, also planted nurseries of different kinds of Newfoundland spruce, a species which well deferves our notice, as affording a cheap and excellent drink, well known in that country, by the name of spruce beer; is wholesomer, and far preferable to most kinds of weak malt liquors; and would be of great service to the poor of this kingdom, was it known to them. The manner of making it may be feen in Prior's narrative of the virtues of tar-water, where its great virtues in curing the fourvy, and preventing that difease among our fishermen in Newfoundland, is amply related.

A little above the house, is an extensive prospect of the adjacent country and sea-coast. The gardens lie in slopes, on the side of the hill, and are capable of being much improved; nor is water wanting to supply any beauty of that kind. As the late worthy possessor delighted in planting, and other useful improvements, no doubt, this seat would have been a considerable ornament to this

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rt of the country, had he lived a few years

About half a mile to the N. are the remains of e castle of Knockmoan, said to have been built a woman, whose tomb-stone is shewn here, sing very large, but without any inscription or ulpture, except a kind of cross, circumscribed in circle in relievo, of very rude workmanship, hich shews its antiquity. Near the castle, are the ins of a little chapel, being the burying place fir Richard Osborne, above mentioned, near hich, are the remains of a very ancient sig tree, ng since in a state of decay.

The castle stood on an high limestone rock, one to of which was perpendicular, and more than 50 et above the plain. The mount was surrounded a Fosse, filled with a running water, which had, at long since, a draw-bridge over it. The whole environed by a kind of morass or bog, through hich a narrow cause-way led to this pile; so that hen the castle was first erected, it was no very weak ece of fortification. Sir Richard Osborne was osely besieged here, during the rebellion of 1641; d in April 1645, it was taken by the earl of astlehaven, who, about the same time, made mself master of Cappoquin, and the castle of rumana.

It is observable, says sir Richard Cox, (51) that sir ichard Osborne, who owned Knockmoan, and was it when it was taken, had all along obeyed the station, and did not join with Inchiquin: Neverleles Castlehaven denied him the benefit of the station, and took his castle by force; therefore the lord lieutenant, by letters of the 25th of April, rote to the lord Muskerry, and the rest of the preme council, for its restitution. Castlehaven arched from hence to Lismore, where he revived a repulse, and from thence to Mitchelstown.

In 1646, the lord Lisse (52), on the 20th of bruary, arrived at Cork with supplies, for the glish; and after visiting many other places, had castle of Knockmoan delivered up to him.

Mount Odell, a feat and improvement of family of Odell, stands about half a mile to E. of the above castle; near which a parcel human bones, half burnt, were discovered in he of Stones, called Kairns. Here is a vein of bla marble, without the least mixture of white.

Cappa, the estate of John Usher, esq; is situated the N. side of the parish, and near it, are the mains of an ancient building, said to have belong to the Knights-Templars. Excellent marle been found here, lying deep in an adjacent to but the place being subject to be filled with wa upon digging, makes it difficult to get any que

tity of this tifeful manure.

To the E. is Ballylemon, anciently an house of Richard Osborne, where, it is said he kept feraglio of women, from whence this place had name, Bally signifying a town, and Loman a kemistress. Excellent marle was here also discover in an adjacent bog, upon searching for which, thorns and skeleton of a Moose-deer were four which are now in the possession of the earl Grandison. The horns of those huge creature have been often met with in bogs, and other described foils, but the bones are a rarity seldom seen may, perhaps, hereafter give a more particular a count of the size, and ofteology of this animal.

Some years ago was dug up, within a mile whitechurch, the rib of an elephant, which no doubt, was such, [vid. Plate IV. Fig. 2 it agreeing with the description of that anim in Dr. Moulings and Blair. Every body know this creature is a native of the warmer climate far remote from this country. It is pretty certain

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e Romams never had any footing here, and it doubtful whether they ever brought any of these imals even into Britain; the only author that nts at their being brought thither, is Dion affius: But Suctorius, who also wrote the life of e emperor Claudius, mentions nothing of the atter, nor does Dion fay, that he brought them ith him, but that he gathered them together in der to it. Yet Mr. Cambden thinks, that the onstrous bones and teeth, which he takes notice have been dug up in England, must have been e remains of elephants, brought over by the mperor Claudius, as Dion reports.

Matthew Parris (53) fays, the first elephant seen h this side the Alps, was one sent, as a present, by ewis IX, king of France, to our king Henry III. n. 1255, and, perhaps, a few more fince might ave been brought over for shew or curiofity.

Modelligo parish (54) towards the N. is rough, Modelligo nd confifts mostly of pasture. In this parish, are parne remains of some ancient castles, belonging to ke he family of the Mac-Graths, who had formerly large eftate in this part of the country. Mounain castle, called also Fernane, was one of these, f which only the stump now remains. The castle f Sledy, or Curagh-na-fledy, is another, which was wilt in 1628, as appears from a date on a chimey-piece, with the words Philipus Mac-Grath. It s faid, the occasion of building this castle, was on dispute between Magrath and his wife, who would tot be reconciled to him, till he had built her a aftle on her own jointure, to do which he received ach large contributions from his vasfals, that when t was finished, he was much richer than when he im began his work. A great quantity of fine oak was

employed

⁽⁵³⁾ In Regn. Hen. III. Ann. 1255.
(54) Modelligo par, is bounded on the S. with Whitechurch, on the N. with Selkinan, on the E. with Colligan, and on the W. with the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride.

employed in this building, which is not mud more than a century erected.

On the S. side of the parish, lies the church

and near it, is a reputed holy well.

Seskinan par. Seskinan parish (55) is, for the most part, mountainous and boggy tract, with little in it is markable. At Ballynamult, in this parish, is a so doubt for about 20 men.

Cooligan par.

Adjoining to the former, is the small parish a Cooligan, (56) not worthy of a particular description; the land in it, is mostly arable and pasture with some bog.

Dungarvan. par.

The parish of Dungarvan (57) is of a considerable extent. The town of Dungarvan was ancient called Achad-Garbain, from St. Garbain, who founded an abbey of canons here, in the sevent century, of which there are now no remains. So Richard Boyle, earl of Cork, was created viscoun of Dungarvan, by parent, dated the 26th of October 1620, and this place still continues to give the title to the eldest son of the earl of Cork and Orrery as it did also to the eldest son of the earl of Burlington and Cork, which last branch is now extinct.

By a statute (58) made in 1463, it was enacted, that this town and castle, with several other named in the statute, being in a state of decay, should be seized into the King's hands, there to remain for 60 years, and the wardship of them to be

(55) Seskinan par. is bounded on the S. by Modelligo, of the N. by the bar. of Glanehery, on the W. by the same, and on the E. by the par. of Killgobonet.

(56) Cooligan is bounded on the N. by the foregoing parton the S. by Whitechurch, on the S. E. by Dungaryan, on the

E. by Killgobonet, and on the W. by Modelligo.

(57) Dungarvan par. is bounded on the N. by Killgobonet, on the S. by part of Ardmore and Rineogonagh, on the W. by Whitechurch, on the E. by the ocean, and on the N. E. by Clonea parish.

(58) Roll's office, 3d Edw. IV. No. 8.

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ebe mmitted to Thomas earl of Desmond, who should ceive the customs of the said town, and expend tem upon the reparation of the Walls. At the me time, an act (59) passed, for holding a comon market, every day, in this town, and that all bods therein sold, should pay reasonable customs, the same manner as was paid in Waterford and sublin; which customs, were to be employed in taking ditches, walls, &c. about the said town, coording to the discretion of Thomas, earl of besmond.

Another statute (60) of the same parliament, rants the intire see-sam of this town to the said arl, during his life, without rendering any thing the king or his heirs.

Each angle of the town wall was defended with owers and bastions, and the gates with guard-ouses, many of which still remain. The castle was originally built by king John, though afterwards epaired and possessed by the earl of Desmond. In the 4th of Hen. VIII. an act passed, (61) by which his castle is confirmed to the king, together with all its sishings, issues, customs, &c. to be knit and united to his Majesty's Imperial Crown for ever.

This town was incorporated about the year 1463, by act of parliament, still preserved in the rolls (62) king James I. for their fidelity to the Numb. 9.

(59) Ibid. No. 10. (60) Ibid. No. 11. (61) Printed stat. (62) This act recites, that "as the Seignory of Dungarvan "was the most great and ancient honour belonging to the king in Ireland, which through war, &c. was, for the most part, destroyed, it is provided, that the portrieve and commons of the said town, their heirs, &c may enjoy all manner of free gifts, customs, &c. as the inhabitants of the hon. manor of "Clare, in England, have used and enjoyed, and as the mayor and commons of Bristol have done, the profits to go to the reparation of the walls, &c. under the survey of the earl of Desmond."

^{*} From this place, called Stoke-Clare, the dukes of Clarence had their titles.

crown, during the rebellion in queen Elizabeth time, renewed their priviledges, and changed the government of portrieve, into that of a fovereign recorder, and 12 Brethren, who are to be yearly chosen, five days after the feast of St. Peter. The admiralty of the harbour, was granted to the fovereign, with the same extent of power as the mayon of Bristol had.

This charter was renewed, by Richard Cromwell, in April 1659, at the request of Richard Harris, as is express'd in the recital. By an inquisition (63) taken 7th March, 1566, by Michael Fitzwilliams, the general surveyor of Ireland, the belonged to this borough several lands, houses, & to the value of 203 l. per Ann. which are now set at five times as much.

This manor was granted to (64) fir Pierce Butler, on the 26th of February, 26 Hen. VIII. who wa also created earl of Offory, and seneschal, constable and governor of this castle and manor (into which the earl of Desmond had intruded forceably) with a see of 100l. sterl. out of the rents and profits of the said castle and manor, during his life, remainder to James his son and heir for-life, remainder to his heir male; then the said office and fee to revert to the crown for ever (65).

On the fifth of July, 36 of Hen. VIII. the king by privy seal, remitted to the earl of Ormond, all arrears due out of this place from Michaelmas before, and directed letters patent to be made out, by the Chancellor, for his discharge; and for appointing Robert St. Leger, brother to the Deputy, to be keeper and governor of the castle, and granting to him all the rents, fishings, and customs thereof; under condition that he should keep a convenient

⁽⁶³⁾ Archives of the castle of Lismore. (64) Rot.

⁽⁶⁵⁾ Roll's office, Ann. 22. Hen. VIII.

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d in the said castle. I find that Robert St. er was also appointed, by king Edw. VI. April 1547, to have the rule and fafe keeping of caftle, honour and manor of Dungarvan, with its appurtenances; and to have to his own use, and fingular the king's rents, farms, fishing, oms, profits and commodities thereof, from feaft of St. Michael preceding. Rolls office. August 7, 1550, the lords of the council of land, directed, by letter to the deputy, that hes Walsh should be constable of Dungarvan for , and have a lease of twenty-one years of the fonage thereof. Rolls, Ann. 4. Edw. VI. Dersv. On the 27th of January, 1°. Elizab. 1558, a nmission of martial law, was granted to Henry fford, constable of this castle, to exercise martial , through the whole county of Waterford, on se, who had not inheritance above 20s. per Ann. goods or chattels to the value of 101. This manor, &c. was afterwards granted to fir

This manor, &c. was afterwards granted to fir orge Thornton, by patent, dated the 8th of ov. 2d of James I. at 201. per Ann. It at elent belongs to the earl of Cork; the castle, &c. ing granted to him by act of parliament. The

rporation is now gone into disuse.

Soon after the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, e lord president of Munster, (66) in March 1642, covered this place, which had revolted but a few onths before, with most of the towns in Munster: e left one lieut. Rossington (67) governor of the stee, from whom the Irish, soon after, took it by sprise. The persons who concerted the design, ere John Hore Fitz-Matthew, Matthew, his son, and John Fitz gerald, of Fernane, who, at the reliest of Richard Butler, esq; of Killcash, made the attempt. The castle was taken with the help

⁽⁶⁶⁾ Cox, V. H. P. 94, 97. (67) M. S. E. of Cork.

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⁽⁶³⁾ Archives of the castle of Lismore. (64) Rot. Cancel. 26 of Feb. 19 Hen. VIII.

⁽⁶⁵⁾ Roll's office, Ann. 22. Hen. VIII.

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⁽⁶⁶⁾ Cox, V. ii. P. 94, 97. (67) M. S. E. of Cork.

of scaling ladders, placed between the grate the wall (68); and the fame night, all the Engl in the town were plundered, by fir Nicholas Wa and his followers. After this furprifal, they fin out a vessel for France, and loaded her with seve kinds of goods, and in return, brought over large quantity of powder, cannon, and other in arms, with which they fortified the castle. I Irish governor was one John Butler, who live near Carrick, and had (as the M. S. fays) a lit Scotch Engineer, who undertook to fupply t place with fresh water, but could not effect They held the town (69) till May 1647, at whi time, the lord prefident Inchiquin, with 1 500 hor and as many foot, made himself master of it; ha ing in his march, reduced the castles of Cappoon and Drumana.

The town continued two years in the hands the royal party, till about the beginning of Decer ber 1649, (70) at which time Cromwell, havin raised the siege of Waterford, (the Marquis Ormond not being to be drawn to a battle) mard ed this way; on the 2d of December, the am arrived at Killmacthoma, on the next day, the water rose so high at that place, that the wholed was spent in getting over the foot, so that the marched only three miles, and then quartered feveral villages. On the 4th, part of the army a vanced to Knockmoan, the remainder beliege Dungarvan, which furrendered, in a few days, discretion. Cromwell, having ordered the inhabi tants to be put to the fword, marched into the town on horseback, at the head of his troop: A this juncture, a woman, whose name was Nage (and who deserves to be remembered) boldly stepped up, took his horse by the bridle, and, with a flag

⁽⁶⁸⁾ M. S. in Lismore. (69) Cox, V. 2. P. 196. (70) M. S. of Dr. Henry Jones, in his own hand.

on of beer in her hand, drank to the general's alth, who being warm, and thirsty, pledged her the fame time, her fervants brought out forme arrels of beer, and began to distribute it among e men. Cromwell, pleafed with the generolity the woman, not only ordered the lives of the inabitants to be spared, but also saved the town om being pillaged.

Two days after the furrender, lieut. gen. Jones 1) being feverith, took to his bed, languished to ne 10th, then died of a pestilential fever, and as carried to Youghal; where he was buried with reat folermity, in the chapel of the earl of ork (72) ad agral a or andoqqo bararis al boot

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ares made by the feats inordechment, as is c remains flurings of trees find to be feen. The hear

(71) Dr. Jones's journal.

(72) The memoirs of lord Orrery fay, " that colonel Jones, who was diffusted at Cromwell and Ireton, fent a letter to lord Brogbill from Dungarvan, preffing earnestly to speak with him, of which he informed both Cromwell and Ireton, asking their leave to go to him; which they granted, but fent an officer along with him, under pretence of attending on him, but really as a fpy. With this companion, lord Broghill went to Jones; who was hid down upon his bed. Jones, feeing the captain with him, entered upon a general discourse. At last, telling my lord he was very ill, and not knowing but he might die, he defibed the captain to walk out of the room, for he had something to say to lord Broghill in private. The captain withdrew, and as foon as he was gone, Jones, after fome passionate investives against Cromwell, told my lord, that his lordship was but a young man, that Cromwell intended to ruin them both, that they were suspected by him, as he might fee by the fay which he fent with him, that if he would join with him, they would fet up for themselves, and beat Cromwell out of Ireland; and with those English, who, he made no doubt would join with them, they might well enough fubdue the rebels. Lord Broghill replied, he was fenfible under what fuf-picion they lay, that he thought it was not at that time feafonable to free themselves from their yoke; because they should be then a divided party, and the Irih would cherif their divifions to deftroy both, and so the reduction of the rebellion would be hindered: that they had better wait till the rebellion was intirely suppressed, and themselves had got a bester interest with the people, before they attempted the ruin of Cromwell. " Befides

In 1689, king James granted a new charter this town, by which the corporation was to con of a fovereign, 22 burgeffes, a recorder and tow clerk, (these last to be appointed by the chief vernor of Ireland) as also three serjeants and a W ter-Bailiff. But these priviledges were not longe joyed; for upon the coming in of king Willia the charters of king James, being granted after abdication, became useless. wo days after the

Formerly, the parish church (73) was a lar building, with an high steeple, but the whole demolished by Cromwell. It is, at present, reb on the ground where the chancel of the old chur flood. It is fituated opposite to a large bason, whi was made by the fea's incroachment, as is evide from the stumps of trees still to be feen. The ban

Besides he told Jones, he feated his passion would increase " diftemper, being as he thought in an high fever, and de " him to lay afide the matter till he was recovered. Jones fee " ed fatisfied with this answer, but grew worle and worle ohyfician being called for, who was in the house, after he " examined his pulse, beckoned to lord Broghill, who fat by " bed fide, to come to the window, when he affured him ! " col. Jones was a dead man; for he had the plague upon " or fomething as bad; and entreated him to come no me near him. Upon that he took his farewel of Jones, charging " physician to take care of him; but be died the next a One Mrs. Chaplain, who lived in the house, and died about years ago, has often faid, that it was confidently believed to Cromwell had found means to poilon Jones, She was daughter Andrew Chaplain, minister of this town *, who was employed under the usurpation, and had sol. per Ann. at the same in one Richard Fitz-Gerald had tool. per Anna as minister he in 1655. In 1658 John Dalton was minister here, and was pe 100 | per Ann. by the usurpation the In 1657, the usurpent 36 houses in this town, with their appurtenances in the

(73) By an act made the 28th of Henry VIII, Anno 151 the crown refumed to itself the presentation of the vicarage Dungarvan, which was usurped by the earl of Defmond by provision in this act, fir Maurice Connel, then vicar, was to joy his vicarage during his life, though probably conferred him by the faid earl. and bad year and a benduid ad blaus

* Counc. off. A. 6. P. 367. † id. ibid.

the church-yard are washed, by the ocean, at h water, the same being handsomely laid out o gravel walks, and planted with trees; from ence may be seen, a prospect of the harbour, and ruins of an opposite abbey and castle, which

kes the place no unpleasant walk;

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This abbey of Augustin eremites, situated on the er fide of the water, opposite to the town, was . inded in the 13th century, and had the earls of fmond as its patrons; but the persons who enwed it, are faid to have been the Magraths, byom the adjacent castle, with some lands contigus, were given. The ô-Briens, of Cummeragh, re also benefactors to it; and it had besides, the dorial tythes of this parish. The walls of the urch and steeple still remain, and shew it to have en a neat, light Gothic building. The steeple is but 60 feet high, and is supported by a curious thic vault, fuftained by Ogives paffing diagonally m one angle to another, forming a cross, with ir other arches, which make the fides of the are of the building. The key-stone in the cenof the vault, is very exactly cut, being shaped oa union cross of 8 branches, 4 of which being diagonal ones, constitute part of the Ogives; other 4 fend members to the key-stones of the eral arches, which are acute at the top. The y-stone of each arch, sends members to the contious arches in the fame manner, as do the imposts the pilasters, which support the whole, each afding three branches from the same stone. The ards, on which the vault was turned, still remain ire, though much exposed to wet; which shews durability of our Irish oak, they being but half th planks, and the building above 400 years ected. On the north fide of the church, near the ar, is an ancient Tomb of one Donald Magrath, 10 was interred here in the year 1400, as appears the date. The refectory, and other parts of the F 2 buildbuilding, are in ruins; the cells took up a conderable space of ground, and may still be trace by the remains of the foundations. Over the docat the W. entrance, is an Escutcheon, charged with a Griffin between 3 escallop shells, cut in from

probably the arms of this abbey.

Dungarvan is tolerably well built, with a dece fession and market-house; the situation is not m pleasant, the sea flowing up to the town walls; the N. side, is a quay, sufficiently convenient the loading and discharging of small vessels. For or fifty coafting boats belong to the place, which are in the season employed in the fishery. The barracks are fituated within the walls of the caff which served formerly as a citadel. This to fends two members to parliament, the fenefchale the manor being the returning officer. The fe water runs under ground for a confiderable w hereabouts, which prevents the finking of wells, that fresh water is not conveniently had. Som years ago, the earl of Burlington gave a confiderab fum towards the conveying of fresh water hither but, to the great detriment of this town, the dela proved abortive. Such wells as have been de here, are falt and brackish; but in the year 174 the inhabitants petitioned the hon. house of con mons, fetting forth, that the town of Dungare was very ill supplied with fresh and wholeson water, which they were obliged to bring from considerable distance, at a great expence; as prayed the house to grant them money, to enab them to carry on an aqueduct, for some mile from the river Phynisk to this place, whereby the might be the better supplied with water: A su being granted accordingly for this purpole, scheme was carried into execution, and finished to fucceeding fummer, notwithstanding many difficult ties that lay in the way, particularly the badne of the ground, in many places, into which the wate

ater funk. However, by the care and frugal manrement of Mr. Thomas Barbon, seneschal of this ace, the work is, at length, finished; and a conant stream of excellent water, continues to supply the uses of the inhabitants, to their great benefit d emolument; and this is not the only instance which that gentleman has, with great difinterest-

ness, been of fignal service to this town.

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This place is vilited, every fummer, by numbers people from diftant parts of the inland country, order to bathe in the sea-water, for rheumatic implaints, and other disorders, for which the cold th is useful: Most of them meet with good sucis, and many who were at first obliged to be rried to the water, have, in five or fix weeks, turned home, strong and healthy. These good fects are justly to be attributed to the faltness of e ocean hereabouts, and to its confiderable weight bove that of fresh water (74), nor are there any

(74) The specific gravity of river water, to that of sea ater, is hereabouts, as ç. to 6. or more nicely, a cubic foot f feawater, according to Eisenchemidius, = 111 fb. 5 3.
3, and that of river water = 93 fb. Now, supposing a rion to be immerged only a feet, and the area of his skin to 15 square feet, he will sustain a weight of salt water = 342 fb, 2, 4 3, added to that of the Air; whereas if he thes water, and be immerged the same depth, he will ly su weight = 2790 fb; for 2, the number of cubic aly fu tet of f, preffing upon a foot square of the skin x by 15, ne num of sq. feet, of which the body is supposed to consist, wes 3342 fb. 9 3, 4 3, the above number; and in the same anner the other is had; so that a person thus immerged, will ear an additional weight of 552 fb. more in fea than in river ater. How this pressure is borne without inconvenience, vide o. Alph. Borellus de motib. Natur. in gravitate factis. prop. 294 c. and also Mr. Boyle's 2d Appendix to his 11 Hydrostat. aradox, quoted in Clarke's rohault, phys. v. i. p. 59. See lo Dr. Floyer's and Dr. Baynard's Juxeolugia, or Hift. of old Bathing, where the rife and progress of this practice, and he cures effected thereby, are described at large.

Joan. Casp. Eisenchemid. Disq. nov. de Ponderibus. rivers

rivers of consequence near this place, which me in any measure, diminish its weight or saline For which reason also, this might be a proper place for the making salt, of sea-water only.

To the N. W. of the town, is Shandon, a fe belonging to the family of Hore, but now in

state of decay.

Clonkoskeran, belonging to the Nugents, miles to the E. of this place, has but little remark ble; except the shell of a large house, built on the remains of an old castle, which was for many year

the relidence of this family.

Kilcrush par. The small parish of Kilerush, which lies W. a Dungarvan, seems formerly to have been a particle of it, as it is almost surrounded by it. The land of both these parishes, are well cultivated, and, be sides considerable quantities of corn, afford gre plenty of potatoes, with which the markets of Dublin are yearly supplied, upwards of 18000 barre having been sent thither, in one season, from the place.

Killgobonet par.

Killgobonet parish (75) is incumbered with mountains, which feed great numbers of black cattle; and towards the N. part, with large tracks a bog, affording excellent turf. The church is situated towards the S. of the parish, on the side of rocky hill, and dedicated to a semale saint, called Gobnata, who, in the sixth century, was abbess a nunnery, in a place called Borneagh, in the country of Cork. On the 11th of February, which her patron day, the parish priest here exposes to view, a wooden painted image of this saint; great numbers slock together on this occasion, and every body pays something for being admitted to kiss and

⁽⁷⁵⁾ The parish of Killgobonet, is bounded on the S. by the of Dungarvan, on the N. by the mountains of Cummeragh, on the W. by the par. of Colligan and Sesknean, and on the E. by the par. of Killrossinta.

andle it. Those who have travelled through Italy, re not furprized at this kind of devotion. His race Dr. Synge, by mistake, places this affair in e county of Cork, as I suppose, from this faint aving been an abbels in that county, which gave is antagonist, Dr. Nary, a handle to deny the at. But though his grace mistook the place, the ning is no less true. There is also such another nage of St. Gobnata, in the county of Cork, near facromp, in the diocess of Cloyne, which was hat meant by his grace Dr Synge.

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That part of the parish of Clonea, (76) which is Clonea ounded by the fea, forms a shallow bay of a con-par. derable length, being a smooth and pleasant strand. omposed of a fine hard firm fand, although it is nly the covering of a turf-bog, for many ages verflown by the sea. In some places, the turf ises above the sand, and is of a closer texture than nost other kinds, having little of the mosfy parts emaining. When dry, it is hard and black, and burns, with a crackling noise, like coal, but with disagreeable smell. However, little of this kind s made use of, as it is troublesome to cut and to remove off the strand, because of its being daily overflown. The land, in this parish, produces ome corn, but is mostly pasture. In cutting trenches for the draining of a bog, some cannon ball were discovered, they probably lay there since Cromwell's time, who might have made use of them against an old castle in the neighbourhood; which, together with the ruins of the church, are the only remarkable buildings in the parish.

Killrossinta parish (77) is, for the most part, coarse Killrossin-

(76) Clonea par. is bounded on the S. E. by the ocean, on the N. E. with the par. of Killroffinta and Stradbally, and on the W. by the par. of Dungarvan and Killgobonet.

⁽⁷⁷⁾ Killroffinta par. is bounded on the S. by Clonea, on the N. by the par. of Fews, on the E. by Stradbally, and on the W. by Killgobonet, and sund sybind s and senon out to

and tocky, interspersed with bog, yet it affords, considerable quantity of pasture, and some arable land. At a place called Barnakile, in this parish are the ruins of an ancient castle, with a large tract of wood. At Ballycaroge, are the remains of another castle, which formerly belonged to the samily of the Walshes (78). In an adjacent brook, to the W. the country people shew a large rock, a big as an ordinary house, which they call Clough Lowrish, i. e. the speaking stone, and relate a sabulous account of its speaking, at a certain time, in contradiction to a person, who swore by it in a lye. The stone is remarkably split from top to bottom; which, they tell you, was done at the time of taking the above-mentioned oath (79).

Stradbally

(78) Giraldus Cambrensis says, cap. 7. hib. expug. that David Walsh was the first person who forded the river Shannon, when Limerick was besieged by Raymond le Gross; that he was a lusty and valiant young soldier, very hot and impatient, and taller than any in the army. He was cousin to Milerius, who was present at this attempt and Raymond's nephew. He had his sirname, not from his country, tho he was a Westman born, but from his family, who were so named; and of his race, says the commentator on Giraldus, there are yet remaining many good and worthy gentlemen, who are chiefly abiding in the county and city of Waterford, for there they

were first planted.

(79) Giraldus Cambrensis, in his conquest of Ireland, cap 38, gives an account of a speaking stone, at St. David's, in & Wales, called, in the Welsh tongue, Lechlanar, of which it was falsly prophesyed, that the king of England should, in his return from Ireland, die thereon: and king Hen. II. he say, was here met by a Welsh-woman, who cried out to this stone, to revenge her against the king, because he heeded not a complaint that she had made to him against the bishop of that place. It was an old sable, he adds, among the Welsh, that a dead corps being carried once over this stone, it spoke and cleaved as sunder, which clist remained to his time; and the country people would never after carry a dead body over the same, tho' it served for a passage over a brook, which say on the N side of the church-yard. Hooker (who has added some notes to Cambrensis) says, that he went purposely, in the year 1575 to see this stone; but a bridge being built on the spot, the

Stradbally parish (80) is of a considerable extent, Stradbally and pasture, with a large parish of bog towards the N. Wood-house, the estate Borr Uniake, esq, is the only remarkable seat in

His brother, the late Mr. Maurice Uniake, tained a premium in 1742, for having planted out this feat, the largest quantity of trees that fon, being, of all kinds, 152640 trees; which, re they properly taken care of, would, in time, ake a most noble plantation. Half a mile to the of this feat, stands the parish-church of Stradlly, which was formerly a large building. The ndows in it were few and very small, which must ve made the church, when roofed, exceeding rk; but that inconveniency was, in some meare, remedied, by the use formerly of lamps and ndles. Half a mile farther, at a place called llivony, are some remains of a large building, o feet long and 90 broad, thought to have been e of the knights-templars houses. In a large urt-yard facing the building, now almost level th the ground, is an open well, that by a fubraneous passage, of about 200 feet, communites with another within the house, which latter descended to by stone steps. The water is ought to these wells by a subterraneous aquect, near half a mile. There are here the remains feveral large out-offices; and by the groundan, it has much the appearance of a monaftic ifice, though it is not mentioned as fuch by any iter on that head.

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ne was taken away. It is probable, that our stone being ft in the same manner, got the name of the speaking stone, m some Cambro-Britain, who had seen the former one in ales, and settled in those parts.

(80) Stradbally is bounded on the E. with the barony of Midthird, on the W. by the parish of Clonea and Killrossinta, ich also bounds it on the N. and on the S. by the ocean.

The

Fews par. The parish of Fews (81), being mostly mountain has little remarkable, except that it affords, for its lofty fituation, an extensive and agreeable pro pect of the ocean, and inland parts of the country

Roffmeer par.

Rossimeer parish (82) is also exceeding coars though somewhat better than the former. The chi culture in this and the adjacent parishes, belief oats, is rye. About an hundred years ago, o Greatrakes formed a delign of building a tom at a place in this parish, which yet retains the nam of Newtown; the streets were marked out a paved, and feveral houses built, which are fine gone to ruin,

At Kilmacthomas, is an ancient caftle, but formerly by the Powers of this county; where also a small barrack for twenty men. The cast of this place was, in 1643, taken by fir Charle Vavafor, who, at that time, reduced other caffe

in the E. parts of this county.

Having arrived at the eaftern extremity of D cies, I shall still proceed eastwards, and describ Middethe barony of Middlethird (83). The first part third bar. Newcastle we meet with in this barony, is that of Newcastle (84 par,

> (81) The parish of Fews, is bounded on the N. by the barot of Upperthird, on the E. by the parish of Rossmeer, on the with the mountains of Cummeragh, and on the S. with the rish of Killrossinta.

> (82) Roffmeer is bounded on the W. by Fews, on the El the barony of Middlethird, and on the N. and S. by the baron

> of Upperthird. (83) The barony of Middlethird, is bounded on the E. by barony of Gualtier, on the N. with the river Suir, on the with the barony of Upperthird, and on the S. with the occarded and bay of Tramore. It contains the parishes of Newcasta Killmeaden, Don-Isle, Reisk. Island-Icane. Killbride, Drus cannon, Liftine, and Loughdahy, Killronan, Killburn, Bally cashen, and Killoteran.

> (84) The parish of Newcastle, is bounded on the N. and by Killmeaden, on the S. E. and S. with Don-Isle, and on the W. with the baronies of Decies and Upperthird.

e foil whereof is very poor, being, for the most art, rock or bog, and has little remarkable in it. he high road leading to the city of Waterford om Dungarvan, runs through this parish, which, a traveller feems very uncomfortable, being exeding rugged in most places; nor is the face of e country here more agreeable, little being to be en but naked rocks, heath and furze.

Next to this parish, is that of Killmeaden (85) Killmeahich place gives title of baron to Arthur Mohun den par. t. Leger, lord viscount Doneraile, whose grandther was so created the 28th of January, 1703. the parish-church is kept in repair; in the churchard, is a handsome tomb of John Ottrington, esq; randfather to the right honourable Elizabeth, vifountess of Doneraile (by whose care it was erectd). Here is also interred Mrs. Mary Maitland, is wife, descended (as the inscription says) from he ancient family of the Maitlands in Scotland.

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Killmeaden-house is built upon the foundation of n ancient castle, which was boldly erected on the ank of the river Suir. In the gardens, are feveal pleasant canals, stored with fish. Round the eat, are good plantations of to shere of a confiderable bread or vessels of a large burden. To the south of this seat. eat, are good plantations of timber-trees. The Suir shere of a confiderable breadth, and deep enough

To the fouth of this feat, lies the parish of Don-To the fouth of this feat, lies the parish of Don-fle (86), which being coarse and rugged, affords othing worth observation: In the year 1346, John we Poer, baron of Don-Isle, and others of his name, we gave security to the lord justice Bermingham, at waterford, for themselves, and all others of their mames in the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, fle (86), which being coarse and rugged, affords Don-Isle othing worth observation: In the year 1346, John par.

(85) Killmeaden parish, is bounded on the W. by the barony f Upperthird, on the N. with the river Suir, on the E. with

Listine parish, and on the S. with the parish of Don-Isle.

(86) Don-Isle is bounded on the N. by the foregoing parish, on the E. with Reisk and Island-Icane, on the W. with a part of Upperthird, and on the S. with the ocean.

for

Reisk,

for their peaceable behaviour to the king and ministers. John Power, of Donhill, esq; and Pier Power, of Monerlargy, esq; were restored to the

estates by the act of settlement.

I pass over the parishes of Reisk, Killbride, a Island-Icane (87), having nothing in them observe - Killbride, ble. Opposite to the coast of this latter, lie three and Island- small islands, called the Isles of Icane. The sho here, is bold and rocky, fo that boats may a proach near it, in calm weather, with fafety.

Drumcannon par. Tramore.

The parish of Drumcannon (88) is one of the most extensive in this barony; the most considerable place in which, is the village of Tramore, agree bly fituated, on the W. fide of a large open be which takes its name from the place. In Summe time, it is a pleasant retreat for the citizens of W terford and others, who affemble here for the be nefit of the falt-water. Although the air is shar yet, at this feafon, it is very cool and refreshing To the N. of the Isthmus of Tramore, is a larg extended strand, of above 2000 acres, which migh easily be made land; by running a bank from the E. of the cape to Corbally, not a quarter of a mile

Some have been not a little furprized at the roll ing in of the waves, on the shores of this bay even when the weather feems calm. But this frequent on all flat coasts, that form such deep bays especially when the wind blows from the sea; for there being little or no relistance from the smooth even strand in the bottom of the bay, and the water also repelled from the deep rocky coast on both fides, has here a free ingress, and each wave roll

(87) Reisk and Killbride parishes bound that of Island-Ican on the N. Don-Isle bounds it on the E. Drumcannon bounds i on the W. and the sea on the S.

(88) The parish of Drumcannon, is bounded on the N. by the C. liberties, on the S. by the fea, on the E. by Gualtie. and on the W. by Killbride.

and out for a vast way, which it could not do

a more shelving coast.

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The bleakness of the sea-air suffers no trees to row hereabouts, except towards the bottom of the ner bay, near Corbally. The Isthmus of Traore consists of heaps of sand; but, being never wered with the salt-water, is unsit for manure. he soil of this parish, is but indifferent, and of great depth, except in low marshy places. Beles the parish-church, and some houses at Traore, there are few other improvements in this arish.

In the small parish of Listine (89), is Whitfield's Listine wn, where was, at the time of Petty's furvey, par. ancient castle, William Dobbin proprietor. At resent, it is an elegant seat, belonging to Thomas hristmas, esq, and is situated three miles S. W. of Vaterford. In the house, which is well built, are me well executed landscapes of the late Vander gan, and other good pieces, particularly a picire of St. John Baptift. The hall is painted in hiara Oscura, with several of the heathen deities, nd in it stands two statues of Neptune and Amhitrite. The several apartments are elegantly furished, and well disposed. To the N. front of the oufe, is a large and beautiful canal, at the furher end of which is, a Jet D'eau, that casts up vater to a confiderable height. To the W. are ther basons, cut in an oval form. The several opes, grass-plots, parterres, &c. are laid out in he newest taste. In the garden, is a beautiful rotto, built of an hexagonal form, the infide beng finely incrusted with a great number of foreign and other shells, which make a most splendid appearance; from the centre, hangs a glass branch;

⁽⁸⁹⁾ Listine, alias Lisnekill, parish is bounded on the N. by he Suir; on the E. with the parishes of Killoteran, Killronan and Killbride; on the S. with the parish of Reisk; and on the W. with Killmeaden.

and round the walls, are a variety of coral of di ferent colours, with a curious branch of the feat taken up at Tramore. Opposite to the door, an on each fide, are placed flatues in niches. The bottom of the walls, is made up of rough rock fuitable to a grotto. Several shells here found our own coasts, are beautiful in their kinds, as the vivid red of the Concha Corallina, the bright ye low of the small wilk, and the fine azure of the common muscle, which add an agreeable contra to the pearly brightness of the polished Indi shells. The Jersey oyster, when polished, has all as bright a luftre as mother of pearl. The range ing, collecting, and polifhing of fo many shell must have been very expensive, and it is fail this grotto cost upwards of 500l. On the othersal of the house, is a beautiful cascade, of a consider ble fall. To the W. of the garden, is a wilder nefs, and through it are cut feveral viftas, which terminating in different regular views of the hour garden, &c. agreeably catch the eyes of a to veller.

A few years ago, there was found, in a Danil fort near this place, a rude earthen-ware velle shaped like an inverted cone, in which was contained a golden bracelet, much tarnished by time with a kind of scolloping on the rim, so wide to admit the arm of a man, almost up to the bow; the gold, upon cleaning, was found to be very pure, and worth about 201. Another veffel of the same bigness and shape, was found at the fame place, but only filled with mould; they ead contain about two quarts, and open in the middle

en par.

Killoteran

Passing by the small parishes of Killburn, Killro Killronan, nan and Ballycashen, we meet with that of Killote Ballycash-ran (90), where is a neat church, and charter-

> (90) Killoteran parish, is bounded on the N. by the Suir, of the E. with the parish of Kilbarry, on the W. with Listine, and on the S with Killronan and Ballycashen.

school.

n, and is endowed by the corporation of Waford, with 26 acres of land, for 999 years, at a
oper-corn per annum, which, at the opening of
fchool in 1744, were worth 201. per annum;
t, by the labour and improvement of the boys,
now valued at 241 per annum.

Henry Mason, esq; fed the children at his own bence, since the school was erected, having prosed the society to do so for the first three years; dit was by the care and application of that genman, that the sum of 2481 was collected from gentlemen of the country, which was expend-

upon the building.

Last season, the boys cleared two acres of landstones, which are now a good kitchen-garden,
d being well manured, yields a plentiful produce
all kinds of vegetables. Besides ditching and prering the land for oats, slax, and potatoes, on
et days they were employed in dressing slax, &c.
hey also saved, last season, sive tons of hay. The
els are employed in all kinds of house wifery and
nning. Twenty-two children can now say their
technism perfectly well, though some of them,
hen they came to the school, could not speak Engh.

Next to the rescuing the souls of such numbers poor children from the danger of popery, and eir bodies from idleness and misery, it was certifully a great and wise design in the institution of ese schools, to have the boys bred up in those bours, which, at present, seem to be the greatest enefit to this kingdom, in not only the linen manifacture, but likewise in the knowledge of agriculture. Most other trades are over-stocked, and ich masters as are to be got, being often tempted ith the small apprentice-fee, catch at it; the result frequently is, he either breaks for want of usiness, before the boy has learned his trade,

which

which directly exposes him to ruin; or elfe, if discharge their duty to each other, want of impl ment presses hard on this new made journeym and he is forced to some common labour to go bare support. On the contrary, by breeding b up to husbandry, which can never be over-flow ed, they will be made useful and profitable me bers to the public; and one would think that Ty gentleman, who has his own and his count interest at heart, would be glad to encourage s a one, by fetting him a small farm, at an easy me and even giving him credit for a stock to man it. Thus, true agriculture would foon flour our waste and uncultivated lands would be p pled, and the protestant interest greatly strength edotog-oxidate boog antique ou

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I shall beg leave to add one hint towards end, which, I hope, the gentlemen of the Incom rated Society will excuse. If, besides the di labour of the boys, they were given forme infin tions in husbandry, with the realons of laying this or that kind of manure, and made acquain with what every farmer ought to know, viz. nature of the foils, and the grain fit for them, reason for every plowing, the uses of draining ditching, &c. which might easily be collected in Bradley, Mortimer, &c. and put in a short meth for their reading at school, or for the furnishing to ful hints to the mafter to instruct them by. The methods (I conceive) would make them fitter fervants in a country life. A fervant might the remind his mafter of an uleful cut for his con land, which, forgetfulness might cause him overlook. Such a one might, perhaps, discover his mafter (probably unacquainted with the provement of foils by mixture) a ready manurely his ftiff clay, by a neighbouring fand-bank, lim &c. or direct him in the method of roafting list land. These, and such like useful hints, a go tlems

eman might receive from a person so instructed. hus a new race of fervants may be reasonably oped for, who may be expected to improve this puntry, in a more rational and profitable maner than it is at present. And what may we not ope from such a happy institution, since it is not ply supported by his majesty's royal bounty, but so assisted by the legislature; who, by a late atute, have given their fanction to the charterheme, by granting a duty on hawkers and pedrs, in aid of the fociety; and, at the same time, ave enabled all persons whatsoever, to give two cres of land for the use of an English protestant thool? nor ought it to be forgot, that his excelency the earl of CHESTERFIELD, lord lieutenant f this kingdom, hath also, in a particular manner, atronized the fociety, by a paragraph in his peech (91) to both houses of parliament on this ccasion.

At upper Butlerstown, in this parish, are the repains of an old castle, which, by its ruins, seems to have been demolished by powder. This barony having no lime-stone, is supplied with sea-sand, on both the N. and S. sides, by means of the Suir and the ocean. Not far from Whitsield's-town, is a late quarry.

In the city and liberties of Waterford (92) are Liberties the parishes of Trinity, St. Michael, St. Olave, of Waterst. John, St. Peter, St. Patrick, and St. Stephen. ford.

Although

^{(91) &}quot;The affishance which you have given the protestant charter-schools, is a most prudent, as well as a most compassionate charity; and I do most earnestly recommend to your constant protection and encouragement, that excellent institution, by which a considerable number of unhappy children, are annually rescued from the misery that always, and the guilt that commonly, attends, uninstructed poverty and idleness."

⁽⁹²⁾ It appears, by the rent-rolls of lands belonging to the corporation of Waterford, as they were fet ann. 1657, that they

Killbarry par. Although the churches are in the city, yet considerable tracts of each parish extend into the country. The parish of Killbarry, is also in the city liberty, was formerly a preceptory of the knights-templar, whose lands and effects were, upon their suppression, given to the hospitalers, or knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Besides the grand priory of Kilmain ham, near Dublin, we find but eight houses or preceptories of this order in Ireland; three of which, viz. this of Killbarry, and those of Crook and Killure, were in this county. Killbarry, with its demesses, were granted to Thomas earl of Ormond in fee-farm, and assigned to Thomas Wadding.

Ballenamona, the feat of Thomas Carew, elas is a well built house. The improvements which are carrying on, are designed in a good taste. On the E side of the house, is an handsome canal, and about it are considerable plantations, gardens, &c On a commanding hill, in the deer-park, is a agreeable turret, that affords a prospect of part of Tramore bay, with a view of the city of Waterford, and the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny,

About a mile to the W. of the city, is a pleasant seat, called Grace-Dieu, which commands a agreeable prospect, both up and down the rive Suir. For other particulars in the city liberty, refer to chapter V.

had, in the liberties of the city, Knock-house, 327 acres: Woodflown, 252 acres: Killoteran, 152 acres: Lismore, 81 acres: Lumbardy, 61 acres: Karigpheries, Half-Ballymony-Beg, 74 acres: the two Bandaghs, 37½ acres: Ballymony-Beg, 42 acres: Grace-dieu, and 3 acres of Little Bradly, 79 acres: Rathpadin, 45 acres: in the liberties, 20 acres: Gibbet-Hill, 3 acres; ditto, 50 acres: Brickenull and 4 Parks, 6 acres: Little Bradly, 3 acres: Porter's-Park, 11 acres: Lombard's Meadow, 12 acres: Croan's Paddock, in the liberties, 3 acres: one Markin the liberties: Dobbin's 5 Parks, 12 acres: Windcrost, acres.—At this time, the Usurpers set in the city of Wattford, 114 forseited houses.

The barony of Gualtiere (93) takes its name Barony of om two Irish words, called Tire-na-Gaul, i. e. the Gualtiere. nd of the foreigners, this being among the early ttlements of the English in Ireland.

Ballynekill parish (94) begins about a mile to Ballynene E. of the city of Waterford; a pleasant road kill par.

ans through it, from the city towards Passage, fording the traveller an agreeable prospect of the ty, and the failing of veffels up and down the ver. An island, called the Little-Island, in the uir, belongs to this parish; it is about a mile ng, and as much in breadth. In it, is an old aftle, and the island is a pleasant spot.

Opposite to this island, is Ballynakill, an agreeble feat of William Dobbin, esq; most vessels of urden, bound to or from the city, failing almost y the very door; nothing can make a more agreeble contrast, than the flags and streamers of shiping, together with the drapery of the fails, in a

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On the right hand of this road, is William'swn, the feat of Mr. Fitz-Gerald, with confidera-

le plantations and good improvements.

Towards Passage, the road leads us through the Ballygunarishes of Ballygunner (95), and Kill-St.-Nicholas ner and

Nicholas

(93) Gualtiere is bounded on the N. by the Suir, on the W. par. ith the liberties of Waterford, part of the barony of Middleird, and bay of Tramore; on the E. by Waterford bay; and the S. by the ocean. It is divided into these parishes; Ballykill, Ballygunner, Kill-St.-Nicholas, Faithbeg, Crook, Killacombe, Killea, Rathmoylan, Killmaclege, Killure and Killragh, most of which are of a very small extent.

(94) Ballynekill is bounded on the N. by the Suir, on the by the parish of Killure, on the E. by Ballygunner, and on e W. by the city liberties.

(95) The parish of Ballygunner, is bounded on the N. by the pir, on the S. with Killmaclege, on the W. and N. W. with e parish of Bishop's-court and Ballynekill, and on the E. with illmacombe and Kill-St.-Nicholas.

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(96). The

Paffage.

(96). The little town of Passage in the latter, is the only spot on the river, between it and the city where a town could be fituated, both fides being hemmed in, by a continued chain of rocky hills not only thus far, but also for a considerable war above the city. The town is situated under a hill fo steep, that few care to ride it up or down however, the inhabitants make nothing of it. Ya their fituation feems to be none of the most com fortable, as this rocky hill, which is fix times high as the tallest house in the place, hangs over their heads. On the top, the church is erected, to which the inhabitants have no very easy walk; and as the hill lies N. and S. they have but little of the fun after mid-day, especially in winter; which, with an easterly wind, must make the place very bleak and unpleasant. In the town, is a decent market house, and the other houses there, have no ill ap pearance. There is also a convenient mole for the fecurity of loading and discharging vessels. Her is an excellent road, where 500 fail of ships may ride safely. Where the pier now stands, was for merly a block-house, mounted with several great guns, then under the command of the governord Duncannon fort, which is about a league distance, on the county of Wexford fide. In 1649, Cromwell fent fix troops of dragoons, and four of horse, w take the place, which was effected, not without fome dispute.

In 1663, February 20th, the duke of Ormond was made governor of the port and town of Passage,

for life (97).

To the N. of the parish of Kill-St.-Nicholas, lies that of Faithbeg, bounded, on every other side, by the river, On the N. is an impending hill, called,

(97) Roll's office, third file of Charles II.

Cheek-Point

⁽⁹⁶⁾ This parish is bounded on the W. by the former, of the E. by the parish of Crook, on the N. by Faithbeg, and of the S. by Crook and Killmacombe.

theek-Point, directly opposite to the confluence of the three rivers, the Suir, the Nore and the Barrow. Spenser, in his episode of the marriage of the Thames with the Medway, introduces these rivers in the following Stanza.

The first, the gentle Shure, that making way
By sweet Clonmell, adorns rich Waterford;
The next, the stubborn Newre, whose waters gray
By fair Kilkenny, and Rosseponte board;

The third, the goodly Barow, which doth hoard Great heaps of falmon in his dreary bosome:

All which long fundred, do at last accord To join in one, ere to the sea they come, so slowing all from one, all one at last become.

Fairy Queen, B. 4. Cant. XI. v. 43.

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From a rifing ground, called Faithlock, there is an agreeable prospect of this junction, and an extensive view of all the adjacent country. The meeting of these rivers makes a noble and grand appearance, with the several islands interspersed in them. The counties of Waterford, Kilkenny and Wexford here meet, and form the several shores, and the counties of Tipperary, Carlow and Wicklow, may be also seen from this place, with the Saltees, and a lage tract of the ocean lying S. E. over the fort of Duncannon. Near this agreeable scene, are the house and improvements of Cornelius Bolton, esq;

The parish of Crook (98) lies to the S. towards Crook Credan. The soil of these parishes, is indifferent-parily fertil. At Crook, is an ancient castle, and ruined church, the former being one of the Templars houses. This castle and demesses, were granted to Sir John Davis, in see farm, at a yearly rent

W. and S. by Killmacombe, and on the E. by the sea.

of 10s. 10d. per ann. and affigned by him a Richard Aylworth; it belongs at present to Ale

ander Boyd, efq.

Killmacombe par.

In the parish of Killmacombe (99), is Woodstown the house and improvement of Mrs. Mutlow, situated within a small way of the coast, from which an extended strand for about two miles. From Woodstown, the road leads towards Dunmore, where an ancient castle, and so to Nymph-hall, an agree able seat of Henry Mason, esq.

Killea par. (100) is Leppers-Town, formerly bequeathed to be poor of Waterford, and by the down-furvey con

tained 419 acres.

Rathmoylan par.

In Rathmoylan parish (101) are some caves on the coast, which will be described in another place.

Killmaclege par

Part of Killmaclege parish (102) forms the E. side of Rhineshark harbour, in the bay of Tramore. Of this part of the coast, is situated Somerville, the set of Thomas Wise, esq. The improvements are her but inconsiderable, occasioned by its exposure to the bleakness of the sea winds, which set in too shap to suffer trees to flourish hereabouts.

Killure par. In the parish of Killure (103) was another preceptory of the Knights Templars, founded in the 12th century. The lands were after the dissolution granted to Francis Felton, in see farm, at a rest

(99) This is bounded on the N. by Crook, and Kill-St-Nicholas on the W. by Ballygunner and Killmaclege; on the E. with the harbour; and on the S. with Killear.

(100) This is bounded by the former on the N. by the seam the E. and S. and by the parish of Rathmoylan on the W.

the W. by Killmaclege, and on the S. by the foregoing, at

(102) Bounded on the N. by the par. of Ballygunner, on the W. with Middlethird bar. on the E. with Killmacombe, &c at on the S. with the fea.

(103) Killure is bounded on the N. by Ballynekill, on the W. by the liberties of Waterford, on the E. with Bishops-Court, and on the S. with Monemoynter, a particle of Killmaclege.

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f 131. 6s. 8d. and assigned to Laurence lord

Killcaragh and Bishop's-Court (104) are of a small Killcaragh and Bishop's-Court, having little worthy of notice in them, ex-shop's-ept the remains of some ruins at Bishop's-Court, Court, robably built as a country retreat for the Bishops of Vaterford.

This barony is entirely watered, on three sides, by he Suir; on the N. and on the S. and S. E. by he ocean. The lands, though poor, are tolerably vell cultivated, and mostly manured with sea sand, which lies convenient. The roads round the city re very pleasant, and kept in good repair. The whole barony is fully inhabited, and from the great number of small parishes into which it is divided, t seems to have been always very populous.

I now proceed to the barony of Upperthird (105), Upperfmall part of which lies along the coast, separated third bar. rom the rest (which is bounded by the Suir) by a part of Decies,

The parish of Killbarmedan (106) is for the most Killbarpart, arable and pasture, but intermixed with some medan
loog, rocks and sandy banks. The lands of Killpart.

parmedan and Ballyverin, in this parish, belong to
the see of Waterford. Garranmoris, the house of
Mr Richard Power, has about it good improvements. The parishes of Monksland and Ballylameen, continue to have constables and other parish
officers chose for them: But in the ecclesiastical

(104) Bounded on the N. by Ballynekill, on the W. with Kilure, on the E. with Ballygunner, and on the S. with Killmaclege.

(105) This barony is bounded on the NE. and N. by the Suir, on the W. by the bar. of Glanehiry, on the E. by Middle-third, on the S. by Decies and the fea; it contains the following parishes; near the fea, are Killbarmedan, Ballylameen and Monks-and; near the Suir, Gillcaghe and Coolfin, Clonegam, Fennoagh Mothil, Defert and Killmoleran.

(106) Killbarmedan par. is bounded on the E. with the Bar. of Middlethird, on the N. by Decies, on the W. by Monksland,

and on the S. by the ocean.

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division

division, they are lost in the parishes of Killban medan and Rossemyr. In the parish of Ballylamen is Carrick-Castle, the house and improvements of

Mr. Peter Anthony.

From this part of the barony, I shall proceed to

the upper division, of which the parish of Gillcaghe and Coolin (107) is a part. The soil here is, for the and Cool-most part, tolerably good, with some unprofitable rock and mountain. On the S. of the road leading from Waterford, there is a considerable tract of wood, and from the rising grounds one has a pleasant prospect of the course of the Suir, and the opposite country.

Clonegam par. Curraghmore.

In the parish of Clonegam, (108) is Curraghmore, the feat of the Right Hon, the lord vife. Tyrone fituated about eight miles to the W. of Waterford and four miles S. E. of Carrick, near a small rive, called Clodugh, which falls into the Suir about three miles E. of this place. The house stands when an ancient castle, belonging to the family, was built a part of which still remains. The present hour was erected ann. 1700, which date is on a pedela of the door-case: The portico consists of two pillan of the tuscan order; over which, in a pediment, placed the arms of the family; and above them, in nich, stands a statue of Minerva; the hall is large and Fronting the entrance, is a fine stairfpacious. case, which, after the first landing, divides on each hand, by two flyers to the landing place of the firt ftory. The whole is adorned with beautiful paintings, by Vander-Egan, fuch as columns, festoons, &c. between which are several landscapes. The ceiling is painted in perspective, and represents

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N. by the par. of Clonegam, on the W. with Mothil, and of the S. with Decies.

⁽¹⁰⁸⁾ Bounded on the N. E. by the Suir, on the S. with the foregoing, on the N. W. by Fennoagh, and on the W. by Mothil.

ome, the columns feeming to rife, though on a flat

The house is a large square building, except in the E. side, from the centre of which the castle rojects. In a large room, which is a part of the astle, is a carved chimney-piece in wood, being a epresentation of the cartoon of St. Paul preaching it Athens, done by Mr. Houghton, who had a prænium from the Dublin society for this performance. Besides the stair-case, there is a spacious room elow, entirely painted by Vander Egan, in land-cape, in which kind he much excelled. A sleeping cupid, on a marble table in this room, deserves ur attention, as do the beautiful tapestry hangings

f an inner chamber.

There are several lesser pieces done by Vandergan in the house; but that which seems to excel
he rest, is a fine representation of the landing of
king William at Carricksergus. There are some
ncient family portraits here, which by their manner, seem to be done by Dobson, Sir Peter Lely,

nd other famous portrait painters.

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The gardens are of a considerable extent, and aid out in a fine taste. On the right, is a natural wilderness of tall venerable oak; from the butt of one of which, grows a birch tree, purely natural. Through this wilderness an artificial serpentine river is cut, which, from an adjacent hill, that affords an intire prospect of the improvements, has beautiful effect. The house has the advantage of water on three sides, laid out in large elegant canals and basons, well stored with carp, tench, and perch. Swans, and other wild-fowl, contribute to enliven the scene; and the banks and terraces are adorned with statues. Facing two fronts of the house, are cascades; one of which falls from step to step in form of a perron, and the other from bason to bason: A third is designed to face the other front. There is also a shell-house erecting, which

when finished, promises to be very curious; a also a handsome green-house. From the front of the house, besides a prospect of the gardens, &c. you see beyond these in the centre a beautiful extends lawn. On either hand, are rising grounds, covern with wood, and on the neighbouring hills, a several young plantations of the same.

The prospect facing the entrance, is terminated by the mountains of Cummeragh, which, at about feven miles distance, elevate their rocky sides; down one of which a rivulet tumbles, and beautisties to

scene with a natural cataract.

Some time ago, two brass instruments were do up, in an adjacent bog, both shaped something like wedges, about 3 inches long, and 14 bro at the bottom. They feem to be the same repre fented by Dr. Plot in his history of Staffordhin (109), which he will have to be the head of Roman Securis. But these feem to be too sm for the use such instruments were put to, i. to kill the facrifices, and feem rather to be for kind of Danish instrument, not as yet determine for what uses they were designed. Another cur ofity here occurring, is a folid globe of glass cryftal, as it seemed to be, which has been, tim out of mind, in the family, and is faid to cure the murrain in cattle, by putting it into a vessel of w ter, or even a rivulet, and giving that water to the cattle to drink; but whether this has that effect credat Judæus Apella.

In the park adjoining the house, are a great wariety of beautiful coloured deer, and a large parcel

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of fallow deer in an adjacent wood.

The church of Clonegam was lately rebuilt by his lordship, and stands on a hill, about a mile to the E. of the house. It is a neat building, in good proportion, the sloor paved with marble, and with

(109) Chap. 10. Tab. XXXIII. fig. 6. Vid. plate IV. fig. III.

the rails of the altar with oak, in which are and some veneerings, in several geometrical figures. he altar-piece and pulpit, are of mahogany, and e feats plain and neat. The walls are partly ainscotted and fluccoed, the ceiling neatly ornaented with fret-work, and the whole, being well ghted, has an elegant appearance. From the door, an extended prospect of the improvements of Curaghmore, and a large tract of country on all fides.

Mayfield is a pleasant seat of fir James May, bart. Mayfield. nely situated on the banks of the Suir, with seeral plantations, and large improvements. This lace was formerly called Rocketts Castle, from a aftle erected here, probably by one of that name.

The land of the parish of Fennoagh (110), is Fennoagh enerally arable and pasture, with some unprofita- par.

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Mothil parish (111) is much the same kind of Mothil bil. Here was formerly an abbey of canons regu-par. ar of St. Augustine, or, according to some, of listertian monks, founded by St. Brogan, in the th century, and at the diffolution, granted to fir Valter Raleigh, in fee farm. There are some few emains of this abbey near the parish church, which in repair. At Clonea, is an old castle, which beonged to the lord of Decies, but, at present, gone o decay. At Monerlargy, is a good house and mprovements of Mr. Edward English.

The most remarkable place in the parish of Defert Defert 112), is Carrickbeg, formerly called Carrick mac-par. Griffin, being a part of the suburbs of Carrick-na-

(110) Bounded on the S. E. by Clonegam, on the S. by Mohil, on the W. by Defert, and on the N. by the Suir.

(111) Bounded on the N. by the parish of Desert, on the W. y that of Rathcormuck, now joined with it, on the E. with lonegam, and on the S. with Decies.

(112) Bounded on the N. by the Suir, on the S. by Mothil, n the E. with Fennoagh, and on the W. by Glapatrick, not nentioned in the register books.

Suir. Here is an excellent stone-bridge, whi affords a communication between the two count of Waterford and Tipperary. The abbey of the place was founded by Thomas earl of Ormond, 1336, for Franciscan friars. And John Clyn, annalist, was the first guardian of it, and died there in 1349. The steeple is a curious building, also 60 feet high, and rises from a single stone, like inverted pyramid; which point begins several strom the ground, towards the middle of the swall of the ruined church. In this abbey, are

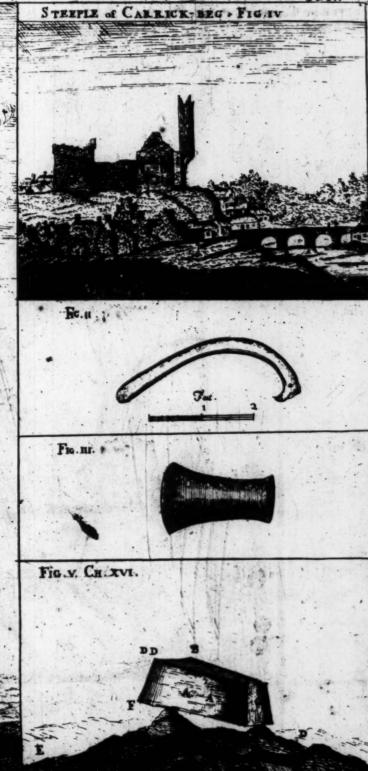
veral tombs, but of no great antiquity.

Coolnemucky is a pleasant seat of William Wa efg; near which, some years ago, two urns we discovered, filled with earth, resembling those me tioned to be found near Whitfields, - Not lo fince, very large woods flood near this place; of particular tree, called, by the Irish, Blahoge, gr here, the boughs of which, when flanding, ow fpread near half an acre of ground, so that a lar troop of horse might draw up under its branche the trunk is, at present, at Curraghmore, and see to have been near ten feet diameter. By an ord remaining in the council books of the 2d of N 1654, commissary general Reynolds was direct to fell and carry as many trees, (which, the ord fays, was a dangerous shelter for rogues, and ftructed the high way) as to enlarge the road yards on each fide, which was executed accord ingly.

At Church-Town, is the parish church in repay with a seat of Eccles Disney, esq, and at Glyn is good house, belonging to the family of the Roch In fir William Petty's time, there was here and

cient castle, possessed by the Everards.

At Bolhendesart, anciently called Desert Naib was founded an abbey of St Maidock, in the century, for canons regular of St. Augustine. G patrick is a small tract, lying between this par



WATERFORD.

the commons of Clonmel, formerly a parish in sf, near which, on the Suir, is Tickencore, beging to sir William Osborne, with some good rovements.

That part of this barony which extends along the r Suir, is a pleasant tract, but towards the S. s very coarse, and only fit for pasturage, afford-but little tillage for want of proper manure, sand and lime-stone being at too great a dif-

in the county of Tipperary, at a place called bey, is an excellent marl, which, as it is convent to water-carriage, might be of great use to fertilizing this part of the country.

Great part of this barony, with the E. part of cies, retains the name of Power's country, not y from the lords of Curraghmore, but also from my families of that name tettled in these parts. To the W. of this barony, lie the commons of formel, for the most part a mountainous tract, ording little else but pasture. These commons, the down-survey, contained 5103 acres, which are forfeited at the time of the usurpation, and t little of them remains to the corporation of sommel at present.

Glanehiry, (113) a fmall barony, is watered on e N. and W. fides by the Suir, and on the S. by e river Nier. That part near the Suir is well

the Co. of Tipperary, on the S. by the bar. of Decies, and the E. by Decies and Middlethird. It contains the commons Clonmell, and the parish of Kilronan, which has the same unds almost as the barony. There were some lands in this sony called Slunagh, or Abbey-Slunagh, which, in the downwey, is made a distinct parish; these lands formerly belonged the abbey of Inis Launaght, or de Suirio, in the Co. of Tiptary, probably the place on the Suir called Abbey. It was enwed by Donald O-Brien, king of Limerick, and Malachy O-tolain, lord of Decies, in the 12th century. At the dissolution, e lands were granted to sir Patrick Gough, of Kilmanehin.

cultivated

cultivated, especially where the land is low; be towards the E. and S. E. it is very coarse, thou well stocked with black cattle, as are all the mon

tains almost in this county.

Four-mile-water, a small village, takes its nan from its distance from Clonmel, where, over the river Nier, is a stone bridge. Till one arrives not clonmel, a traveller has little variety in this mountainous tract; but, from the rising grounds not that place, the meanders of the river Suir present themselves to view; and here the country of Tippe rary appears to great advantage, as far as the example can reach; the whole country being one level plain, diversified with large extended lawns and sheep-walks, inclosed meadows, corn-fields, seven handsome seats and houses, beautissed with garden and sheltered every where with regular plantation which, to an eye tired with the rough prospects the country affords, is infinitely pleasing.

Part of the suburbs of Clonmel extend themselve into this barony, on the S. side of the Suir. The bridge is divided into two, by a small island in the river, on which houses are built. The town has handsome and regular appearance from this side of

the water.

The only improvements in this barony, are of the E. side of the river. Among these, are Bally makey, Kilmanehin, Kilnemaky, &c. But on the county Tipperary side, the seats are very numerous Near the verge of this barony, are some old castles as Castle-coonagh, Castle-reagh, Newcastle, &c. probably built as places of defence on the frontiers of both counties; this being the only part through which there is a free passage without crossing the Suir, or passing exceeding high mountains.

I shall conclude this chapter with a few general remarks on the whole county. The county-taxes are raised according to the number of plough-lands

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a) into which each barony is divided, every igh-land paying an equal share: There is scarce steenth part of this county under tillage, three rths of it, at least, being under pasture, yet it rds a much greater quantity of corn than fups the uses of the inhabitants. Potatoes abound ft towards the western sides, which not only d the greatest part of the poorer sort, but being to Dublin, make very considerable returns. A ge quantity of butter is made here, though but le cheese, the former being found most profita-The linen-manufacture has hitherto gained le footing in this part of the kingdom. thods of living here, are very different from fe in the north, which these people will not comwith. If colonies of the northern inhabitants to be invited into these parts, which it is to be fumed is the best method of spreading the linennufacture hither, they must have land set them a cheaper rate than our cottagers pay for it; who maintain a family with an acre or two of potas, and pay a large rent for a dairy with the our of a few hands!

(114) The number of plough-lands in each barony, by which e may see the quantity of cultivated and pasture land in th, are as follows, Decies without Drum, 122. P. L. Decies thin Drum, 75. Coshmore and Coshbride, 92. Upperthird, Middlethird, 63. Gualtiere, 56. Glanehiry, 14.

CHAP. IV.

Historical annals of the city of Waterford, for the time of its building by the Ostmen, or Dan to the landing of the English, and from the continued down to the revolution.

THE first building of this city is attributed the Danes, or, as they were then called Ostmen, who were also the founders of most of sea-port towns in Ireland, where they first sett themselves for the conveniency of carrying on an land traffick with the natives at home, as well as

confiderable commerce abroad.

They were called Oftmen or Easterlings, as on ing from a part of the world lying East of the islands; which tract, among our merchants tradi up the Baltick, is called the East-land country and from these, that part of the city of Dub now corruptly called Oxmantown, but former Oftmantown, took its name. These Danes are to be understood of a people which only inhabit that tract now known by the name of Denmar but were colonies of promiscuous nations of t ancient Scandinavia, who invaded and fixed the felves, according to the histories of those times this island, some time between the eighth and nin They are noted for their frequent in fions upon this and the neighbouring countries which they found more fruitful, temperate, at rich than their own; as well as for their pirac commerce, and for their introducing a better for of coined money into trade, than was current these parts before their time; which has retain their name, by being termed sterling, as Cambdo observes.

Ann, 853. The foundation of this city, is commonly afer bed to Sitiricus, in the year 853; and much about e same time, Ivorus is said to have built merick; and Amlavas, Dublin.

In 893, Patrick, fon to Ivorus, then king of the Ann. 893.

anes of Waterford, was slain.

Anno 937, The Danes of Waterford wasted all 937. e country of Meath (1).

Anno 1000, Ivorus, then king of the Danes, died 1000.

Waterford, and was succeeded.

Anno 1003, by his fon Reginald, who built the 1003. wer called after his name, and now, by corrup-

n, called, the Ring-tower.

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Anno 1014, Brien Boruma, in the twelfth year 1014. his reign, treated with most of the Irish pettyngs, to unite their forces with him to drive out Danes, as the publick enemies of the kingdom; it Sitricus, king of the Danes of Waterford, ving made all the preparations and alliances that could, they came to a sharp engagement, at ontarf, on the 23d of April, wherein the faid ien was mortally wounded, and Murrough, his n, and Turlogh, the fon of Murrough, his grandn, with many others of quality, besides 11000 diers, were flain; but Donogh, the third fon of ien, taking the command of the army, obtained compleat victory. And,

Anno 1036, took a journey to Rome, carrying 1036. ith him the regal crown, which was of pure gold. Sitricus, king of the Danes of this city, was lled by the king of Upper-Offory, and was cceeded by Reginald O-Hiver, who, the same

ar, was killed by Sitricus II.

Anno 1038, Cumana O-Rahan, king of the 1038. anes of Waterford, was flain by the people of pper-Offory; or, as some say, by the treachery his own men; and the fame year, this city was undered and burnt, by Dermot Mac-mel Nembo, ing of Leinster. (2)

(1) Annals of the four mafters. (2) Annals of all faints the ifle of Loughrea.

H

. Anno

Anno 1087.

1096.

1168.

Anno 1087, This city was taken and burnt h

the people of Dublin (3).

Anno 1096, The Oftmen of Waterford, having embraced the christian religion, thought it adviable to place a bishop (4) over their city; and therefore they elected into this office one Malchus, man of probity, who had been some time a bene dictine monk of Winchester, and was consecrate by the archbishop of Canterbury.

Malchus, after his consecration, returned to Waterford; and he and the Ostmen built the cathedr of the Blessed Trinity, now called Christ-church

Dermot Mac-Murrough, king of Leinster, bein forced out of his dominions by Roderick, king Connaught, fled into France to Henry II. king England, who was then carrying on his conquet there, and submitted himself and kingdom to the prince, upon condition that he would afift him recover it. The king not having leifure from h wars, gave him authority to raife volunteers England, and liberty to any of his subjects to a king Dermot. Upon his arrival at Briftol, he de livered his commission to the magistrates of the city, where the king's letters were publickly read and to encourage men to engage in his fervice, h made ample promises of lands and estates to suc as would follow him. There he met with Richard le Clare, firnamed Strongbow, who was lord Tottenham, Wolaston, Chepstow, &c. and to the earl engaged, that if he would raise a body of me for his fervice, he would befrow upon him h daughter Eva, and as a dowry, would confirm him and his heirs the crown of Leinster, after hi decease. Earl Strongbow agreed to these term Dermot also applied himself to Ralph Griffin, prince of Wales, from whom he had the affiftance of Ro bert Fitz-Stephens, governor of Cardigan castle, and

(4) Hist, of the bishops, p. 526.

confirma

⁽³⁾ Annals of Mary's-abbey, and annal. Multif.

Infirmed to him the town of Wexford, as a reward of his service. Thus Dermot having successfully ellicited abroad, conveyed himself into Ireland, here he lay concealed till the landing of Robert stz-Stephens, who was attended with 30 horselen, Milo Fitz-Henry, Milo Fitz-David of Minea, and Harvey de Montmoriscoe with 60 men at ms, and 300 archers, who landed in three ships, Bag and Bunn, in the county of Wexford. The sy following, came Morris de Prendergast, with the men at arms, and 60 archers. Then Dermot utting himself at the head of 500 horse that he had readiness, went and joined the English, and beged Wexford, which soon surrendered; after hich he made other conquests in Leinster.

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About the beginning of May, anno 1170, Rayond le Gross, sent by Strongbow (5) landed with o horsemen and 70 archers, at Dundrone (6), four iles from Waterford. The Danes of this city, earing of the arrival of the English, resolved to tack them before their strength increased, and ith the affiftance of Malachy O-Feolain, prince of e Decies, and O-Ryan of Idrone (7), got together army of 3000 horse and foot, with which they ll upon the English, who valiantly received them, nd though few in number, under the conduct of larvey de Montmoriscoe, (who accidentally came hither upon a visit to Raymond) after some hours ispute, put them to flight. In this battle, fell bout 1000 Danes and Irith, and 70 of the princial citizens were made prisoners, who were all put death by Raymond, to revenge the loss of his riend de Bevin, flain in that battle : so says Mauce Regan, who was fervant and interpreter to ing Dermot; but Cambrensis says, that, by Har-

Anno

(5) Ware's Engl. Ann. p. 4

H 2 vey

⁽⁶⁾ In some accounts I have met with, this landing is said to eat Don-Isle, in this county. (7) A part of Osfory.

vey's persuasion, contrary to the intent of Raymon they were cast headlong from a rock into the season

This battle was fought in May; and the August following, earl Strongbow fet fail from Milford ven, and, with a fair wind, landed in Waterfor harbour (9) on the eve of St. Bartholomew; whom immediately repaired, the king of Leinfle Fitz-Stephens, Fitz-Gerald, and Raymond le Gro who was made general of the field; and the ne day, they marched to Waterford, which they faulted by land and water. After two repulse Raymond perceived a cabin on the wall, pro with timber on the out-fide. Immediately he cause the prop to be cut, fo that the house fell, and wi it part of the wall, at which breach the Engli entered the city, plundered it, and put all their habitants, found in arms, to the fword. Amor other prisoners, Reginald, prince of the Danes Waterford, and Malachy O-Feolain, prince of D cies, were taken, whom they imprisoned in Re nald's-tower. These being afterwards condemne to death, were faved by the intercession of kin Dermot, who, together with Fitz-Stephens, as many other English and Welsh gentlemen, can there after the victory, to be present at the man age of earl Strongbow, with Eva the king's daug This marriage (according to the form agreement) was here celebrated, and they we publickly proclaimed heirs to Dermot's dominion Not long after, Dermot and his fon-in-law, leaving a garrison in Waterford, marched, belieged, and took Dublin; but the winter coming on, Dermo returned to Fernes, and the earl to Waterford.

Anno 1171.

At the head of Bag and Bunn, Ireland was loft and won.

⁽⁸⁾ Some fay, the place where this first battle was fought was at Bag and Bunn, in the county of Wexford, of which the verse retains the memory:

⁽⁹⁾ Annals of Mary's-abbey.

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After this, he marched to Carrick (10), near Texford, to relieve Robert Fitz-Stephens, who was fleged therein; but the place being taken, and tz-Stephens made a prisoner before he could arve, he turned off to Waterford, where he found arvey, with commands from king Henry, that the rl should repair to England, which he immediely obeyed. Upon his arrival there, he gave an act account to the king of the posture of affairs Ireland; and offered to deliver up the possession Dublin, Waterford, and other principal towns, to his majesty's hands, provided he would confirm him and his heirs, the enjoyment of the rest of s acquisitions. The king thus having the way ened for him, accepted the terms, and quickly llowed the earl into Ireland, attended with 400 hights (fays Regan) 500 (fays Cambrensis,) and oo men at arms, and on the 18th of October nded at Waterford, where he was received with uch joy by William Fitz-Adelm, Robert Fitzernard, and others, whom he had fent before him. he city was delivered to him by Strongbow, who id the king homage. While he was here, the cople of Wexford came among the first to make heir court to his majesty, and complimented him ith their prisoner Fitz-Stephens (11). Some say, bey accused him as a traitor, for entering Ireland, ith an armed force, without any commission; upwhich, he was committed prisoner to Reginald'sower.

Dermot Mac-Carthy, king of Cork, also came, and voluntarily submitted and swore allegiance; he greed to pay a certain annual tribute, which begind done, the king marched to Lismore, and thence a Cashell; near which, on the banks of the Suir, ame Daniel O Brien, prince of Limerick, who, a like manner, submitted and swore allegiance. Whereupon, garrisons were sent to Cork and Li-

(10) Ware, p. 6. (11) Cox, v. 1. p. 21. H 3 merick,

Anno 1172. Anno merick, and the king returned to Waterford. In 1172. like manner submitted Daniel, prince of Offor, O-Feolain, prince of Decies, and all the great men of Munster; to each of whom the king gave presents, and a gracious reception. All the architecture, bishops and abbots of Ireland, waited on his majesty, and swore fealty to him; and he received from them charters, with their seals pendant, confirming the kingdom of Ireland, to him and his

This meeting, Matthew Paris (who was Historiographer to Henry III.) fays, was at Lismore, in which place, the king caused the Irish also to receive and swear to be governed by the laws of England. 'In consilio habito apud Lismore leges Angliæ ab omnibus sunt gratenter receptæ, & juratori cautione præstita confirmatæ,' saith this author. He also held a general council at Cashell, wherein he rectified many abuses in the church, and established laws, agreeable to those of the church of England

Matthew Paris further adds, 'Urbes & castell quæ rex in sua receperat, sub sideli custodia deputavit.' That for a further security, the king possessed himself of several cities and castles, which is put into safe hands. Giraldus Cambrensis informus, that the pope gave Hen. II. licence to subdut the Irish, and exhibits the bull (12) at large, for

this purpose.

heirs for ever.

Before the king's return to England, he committed Waterford to the care of Humphry de Bohun, Robert Fitz-Bernard, and Hugh de Gondoville, who had 20 gentlemen to attend them (13); and this year, Waterford and Wexford were reinforced with new garrifons.

Raymond le Grois, with a felect party, made a inroad into the country of the Decies, (14) which

(13) Extract of a M.S. in Marsh's lib. 7.

(14) Ware ann. p. 11,

1173.

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⁽¹²⁾ See also the bull, at large, in Rymer's Foedera, vol 1

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e every where depopulated; he took Lismore by orce, put the plunder of that and other places on ip-board, and gave the command to Adam de ereford, to convey them to Waterford. Cox (15) tributes this expedition to earl Strongbow, who, e says, after he spoiled Lismore, marched towards Vaterford. At Dungarvan they found 13 boats. hich they seized and loaded with the plunder; but eing detained there a long time by contrary winds, ney were met in their passage, by a fleet of the anes of Cork, confifting of 35 fail, whom they ngaged and defeated. Gilbert, fon of Turgefius. neir admiral, was killed in this action, by David Walsh, of Waterford; whereupon the English, nder their leader Adam de Hereford, sailed trimphantly into the city. Dermot M'Carthy, king f Cork, marched out with his forces by land, to fift the attempts of the fleet, and to seize on the oats of the English, if they were in harbour; but Raymond gave him battle, and gained a complete ictory, with a booty of 4000 cows, which he rought fafe into the city. Soon after, Raymond learing of the death of his father, passed over into

Wales.

The English having received a considerable overhrow (under the command of Harvey de Montmoiscoe) in Osfory, the Irish began to rise every where,
and Roderick, monarch of all Ireland, having passed the Shannon with a mighty army, burned and
blundered all the country, as far as to the walls of
Dublin, Strongbow was at this time shut up in
Waterford, in continual dread of a massacre; in
this condition, he wrote to Raymond le Gross, then
in Wales, for a speedy assistance, and promised him
his sister, the fair Basilia, in marriage, as the reward
of his expedition. Raymond embarked with all
possible haste, and brought with (16) him 30 gentlemen, 100 horsemen, and 300 archers and foot-

Anno 1173.

(15) Cox, v. 1. p. 2-. (16) Cox, v. 1. p. 28.

H 4

men, who, in 20 vessels, arrived in Waterford very opportunely to deliver the earl, from an insurrection of the Danes, who intended no less than a general destruction of the English. Earl Strongbon (17), Raymond, and the army, marched to Wesford. But Purcell, governor of the town, attempting to follow him by boat on the Suir, was intercepted and slain by the Danes, who also murdere all the English that remained in the city, except few who saved themselves in Reginald's-town which they defended, till the conspirators, fearing the event of their revolt, yielded up the city, but with conditions little advantageous to themselves.

Anno 1175. Anno 1175 (18) Octave St. Mich. by a treat made between Hen. II. and Roderick king of Connaught, these lands were to remain to king Henry Scil. Duvelina cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Waterfordi cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Waterfordi cum omnibus pertinentiis suis.

Augustine consecrated bishop of Waterford.

This same year, a synod of bishops was held in that city, to whom king Henry sent the abbot of Malmsbury, and William Fitz-Adelm, with the above-mentioned bull of pope Alexander IV. confirming the lordship of Ireland to the king, which was solemnly read and consented to, by all the clergy then present.

1178..

1179.

A party of the English of Cork, marched toward this city, but were slain by the Irish at Lismore (19)

William Fitz-Adelm was called from the government of Ireland, and Hugh De-Lacy, appointed to fucceed him, with whom Robert Poer, governor of Waterford and Wexford (20) was joined in commission.

Sir Thomas de Clare (21) obtained a grant of Thomond, as Otho de Grandison did of Tipperary, and Robert le Poer of Waterford.

(17) Ware's ann. p. ii.

(19) Annals of Innisfall.

(18) Rymer's feed. vol. 4 (20) Ware's annals, p. 19 I

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(21) Cox, v. 1. p. 35.

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In November, Robert Fitz-Stephens, Milo Con, and Philip de Braos, landed at Waterford the new recruits (22), and from thence marching Lismore, proceeded to Cork.

Milo Cogan, and his fon-in-law Ranulph Fitzephens, being in the peaceable possession of the
ngdom of Cork, at the persuasion and invitation
one M'Tirid, made a journey to Lismore, with
e other knights, in order to treat with the people
Waterford (23) about some differences between
em. They lodged at M'Tirid's house; but he
rsidiously took his opportunity to murder them
d their companions.

In Easter week, John earl of Morton, accompaed by Ralph Glanville, justiciary of England, and her principal persons, with 300 (some say 400) lights, and many horse and archers, landed at saterford. He built three castles in Munster; e at Tibract, one at Ardsinane, and the third at smore, for the security of the English.

At his first landing, numbers of the Irish chiefs aited upon him, to congratulate his arrival. But veral of the English and Normans, who had not en in Ireland before, began to laugh at the Irish anner of cloathing, and at their long beards and ibs (24) they likewise affronted many of the great en, who quitted the city with disdain, and conderated with Mac-Carthy, king of Defmond, Brien of Thomond, and Roderick O-Connor, ng of Connaught, informing them of the ill eatment they had received from John and his oung attendants, these Irish princes, who were eparing to attend the English, having heard of is infult, instead of waiting on the king's son, (23) M.S. in Marsh's library. (22) Ware's ant. p. 24.

(24) Glibs were no other than the hair of the head, which, those times, being never combed, it grew so thick, and was atted together so close, that it served instead of an hat, kept head very warm, and would bear off a great blow or stroke; this kind of rude ornament, the Irish took much delight.

allembled

Anno 1183.

1184

affembled their forces, and openly declared against him. Besides the affront they had receive feveral of their lands were taken from them, bestowed by John upon his followers; which esta the Irish had enjoyed, with the consent of the adventurers, for services performed by them, again their countrymen. The revenues which arose for the cities and towns on the coasts, and the lan adjoining to them, that had been applied, by ki Henry, to the defence of the country, were a ferred, by John, on his young courtiers, many whom shut themselves up in the towns, and se their estates in riot and debauchery; the soldier following the example of their leaders, and no n castles or fortresses being erected upon the bords the Irish were thereby greatly encouraged to rem The king being informed of these disorders, called his fon and his young counsellors, and fe over John de Courcy a fecond time, who was n appointed to govern the kingdom in the quality lord deputy, and by his activity and vigilance again the Irish, soon reduced them to obedience (25).

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Anno 1200. Robert succeeded Augustin as bishop of Water ford.

A fair granted to Waterford by king John, 1204. be held on Lammas day and eight days following

David advanced to the see of Waterford on

death of Robert,

A charter of incorporation granted to this cityle king John, dated at Malbridge 3° Julii, 7th ye of his reign; of which the following is an extra

"Civibus nostris civitatis nostræ Waterfor infra muros dictæ civitatis manentibus, tota

" civitatem nostram de Waterford, cum omnib " pertinentiis; & quod prædicti cives, & eorumb

" redes & successores in perpetuum habeant met

" fuas; ficut probatæ fuere per facramentum fid " lium hominum (viz.) duodecim de ipfa civital

(25) Cambrensis, cap. 28.

t duodecim extra per præceptum regis Henrici

Then he lays out the mears and bounds in that ent, and after grants, that, "Ipfi cives, et forum hæredes & fuccessores in perpetuum habeant omnes libertates, & liberas consuetudines information in libertates autem quas eis concessiones."

mus funt, &c."

He then recites many privileges and liberties nted to them, concerning the trial in appeals, tit should not be by duel, but by the oaths of. lve men; concerning the chooling of a provoft ry year, that he should hold pleas of his hundred ands and tenements, debts, accounts, and other tracts; and that they shall be free from toll, lage, murage, &c. concerning wardships, and the ving of waifs, strays, felon's goods, deodands, many other privileges and immunities; and, ong the reft, is this clause; " Concessimus etiam præfatis civibus, et eorum hæredibus & fuccefforibus in perpetuum, quod nulli justiciarii ad assisas capiendas, in comitatu Waterford, nec aliquis alius minister, nec hæredum vel successorum nostrum, in futuro vexent, autaliquis eorum vexet, nec venire compellent, seu aliquis eorum in futuro venire compellet præfatos cives, seu eorum aliquem, hæredes seu successores suos, coram eis, seu eorum aliquo, extra civitatem prædictam, tam at fectam noftram, quam ad fectam quorumquunque querentium; sed faciant quicquid ad eos pertinet præfatis civibus, & eorum hæredibus & fuccessoribus, infra eandem civitatem, fecundum justiciam." And then faith the patent, Hæc omnia eis concessimus, &c." This patent in a great part of it, only a recital and confirmaon of the liberties formerly granted them; and by e last clause, it appears, that this county was ade shire ground before the 7th of king John, as have already observed, p. 37. See fir J. Davis's

1211.

reports, under customs, for particulars relative

Waterford city.

David bishop of Waterford, was murdered Anno Feolain, dinast, or petty prince of the Decies of 1209. casioned by a contest between this prelate and t bishop of Lismore, concerning the possessions their fees.

The priory of St. Catherine, founded in the ful urbs of Waterford by the Oftmen, and endow by Elias Fitz-Norman. Pope Innocent III, 14th May, 1211, confirmed to the prior and canons the possessions, and particularly mentions the islan without the walls of Waterford, on which the church was fituated (26).

This year, Robert succeeded David in the h

shoprick of Waterford.

King John landed at Waterford, on the 8th June, with a great fleet, both to secure his goven ment from the ambition of Lacy, whereof he exceeding jealous, and also to suppress the rebellio of the Irish. O-Neal, with above 20 other Irish po tentates, submitted, and swore fealty to him. A this time, he is faid to have divided Leinster an Munster into 12 counties, of which Waterford enumerated as one.

1212.

While king John continued here, his palace flow on the same ground where the widows apartment now built, opposite to Christ-church, formerly cal led king John's house. He also built the new city wall, a great part of which continues to this day About this time, he founded the priory of St. John the evangelist, in the suburbs of the city, and sup plied it with monks of the Benedictine order, He made it a cell to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul at Bath in England; in the charter (which also confirms the leper-house to the poor of this city) this priory is called his alms-house,

(26) Decretal epift. of pope Innocent III, lib. 1. epift 79.

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WATERFORD.	10
William Wace elected bishop.	Anno
Walter the first, a benedictine monk and prior the abbey of St. John, was elected bishop.	A ROLLING BERT
A new charter granted to the city, by king enry III. dated at Woodstock the 16th of June	1232.
The dominican friary of St. Saviour was found, by the citizens of Waterford, within the walls	1235.
the faid city. The Holy-Ghost friary was founded, by fir ugh Purcell, for franciscans, within the walls, the E. of the city.	1240.
Stephen bishop of Waterford.	1246.
Henry bishop of this see. Philip bishop of this see. This year was remark-	1249.
le in Ireland for a great drought, by which,	1252.
ultitudes of cattle perished; and the same year, raterford was burned down to the ground.	
Walter the fecond, bishop of this fee.	1255.
Stephen of Fulborn, an hospitaller, consecrated	1273.
thop. The lord justice Ufford being, this year, obliged pass over into England, he appointed Fulborn substitute until his return; as he also did, on	1276.
e same occasion, in the year 1278. And, in 81, the bishop of Waterford was, by the king, ablished lord justice of Ireland (27).	1278.
The city of Waterford, fays Clin (28) through	1280.
me foul mischance, was set on fire; others report,	
at some merchant strangers being wronged, as	
ey thought, by the citizens, brought bags of	41
wder out of their ships; threw them, by night,	FI S
at the cellar windows, and coals of fire after	14
ethey could recover themselves (29).	177
27) Flatsburry. (28) Clin's annals. 29) Although the invention of gun-powder is ascribed to tholdus Swartz, anno 1330, yet it appears, the secret was wn to Roger Bacon above 150 years before, which may	
port Clin's authority.	

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Anno 1282.

1286.

1292.

It is remembered, that the Ostmen or Easterlin had the benefit of the English laws, by charte granted, by king Henry, to each city; that Waterford (30) is to be seen in fir John Davi excellent discourse, in the last edition, p. 24. It an exemplification of the 4th of Edward II. the original is in Bermingham-tower.

Walter de Fulborn fucceeded his brother, was translated to the archbishoprick of Tuam

In this year, Edward I. granted to Thomas Fit Anthony, the custodiam of the counties of Waterford and Desmond, with the custodiam of the cast of Waterford and Dungarvan, as appears by the following extract, 'ex antiquiss liter. patent commission'. (31).

Edward by the grace of God, king of Englan lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain, to archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, bare justices, sheriffs, provosts, ministers, &cc. greeting Whereas John, king of England, of renowned mory, our grandfather, by his charter which have viewed, had given, granted and confirmed to Thomas Fitz-Anthony, the custodiam of the counties of Waterford and Desmond, with the custodiam of the castles of Waterford and Durgarvan; and also all his demesses in the said counties (except the city of Waterford) to hold to the said Thomas, and his heirs, until our said grant ther or his heirs, should, by fine, or otherwise

(30) Cox, v. 1. p. 76.

demise them out of his hands; yielding thereon at the exchequer at Dublin, 250 marks year

⁽³¹⁾ They were a collection of letters patent, which lay private hands; were attested, from time to time, by the proper officers; and enrolled, through necessity; the originals ing destroyed, by an accidental fire, in Mary's-abbey, Dublis with all the chancery rolls, to the year 1300; except two rolls of the same year, which were delivered to Walter de Thombury, chancellor of Ireland, by the king's writ, as appeared a memorandum entered in the rolls of the 2d. Ed. 2.

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d our lord Henry, heretofore king of England, illustrious memory, our father, after the faid unties, castles, lands and tenements, came into hands, having long held feizin thereof, he inffed us of the same counties, castles, lands and ements, with the appartenances, to have and to d to us and our heirs for ever, fo that they should be separated from the crown of England. And afterwards, while we were under age, infeoffed in Fitz-Thomas of the faid counties, lands and ements, together with the custody of the castle Dungarvan, to have and to hold to the faid John d his heirs for ever; rendering thereout to us, dour heirs, 500 marks yearly, at the faid exequer at Dublin; all which lands and tenements. d counties aforesaid, with the appurtenances ereto belonging, by reason of the said feoffment de while we were under age, and of the intruns, which the faid John made into the fame, thout the livery of us, or our ministers, we covered by our precept in our court, by the igment of the faid court, as our right, against nomas Fitz-Maurice, cousin and heir of the faid hn, together with the relidue of the lands and nements, with the appurtenances, which remainin the hands of the faid Thomas Fitz-Maurice: in confideration of the laudable fervices, &c. nd then he grants these lands to the heirs of homas Fitz-Anthony.

Walter le Poer wasted a great part of Munster, rning many lands and houses in that province. nd the O-Phelans sew 300 thieves, which had ade an incursion to plunder their lands, in the

rritory of the Decies (32).

Matthew, chancellor of the cathedral, fucceeded 1307. lalter de Fulborn in this see.

The lord John Bonneval was killed, on candlemasy, this year, by the lord Arnold Power, and his complices; and his body was buried at Athy, in (3) Flatfburry

1350.

the church of the friars preachers. In the year following, at a parliament held at Kildare, the lower was tried and acquitted of this murder; being proved, that it was done in his own of fence. (33)

This lord Arnold Power, was fenefchal of a town of Kilkenny in the year 1323, and we charged with herefy and forcery before the bills

of Offory.

Anno Nicholas Welifed, dean of Waterford, fucced next.

1338. Richard Francis succeeded in this see, and sate years.

Robert Elyot was advanced to the see of Water ford, but was deprived the next year by pope 0 ment VI.

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Roger Cradock, a franciscan friar, was adva ced to this fee. While he was bishop, a great contra arose between him and Ralph Kelly, archbishop Cashell. The occasion is related to be, (34) "becan " two Irish-men were convicted of herefy before " the bishop, at the castle of Bunratty, in the " cese of Killaloe, and burned without any licen " from his metropolitan." The M. S. annals int Cotton library, from which this passage was take add further, " that on Thursday after St. Francis " day, a little before midnight, the archbille " entered privately into the church-yard of " Bleffed Trinity at Waterford, by the little door " St. (35) Catherine, guarded by a numerous tro " of armed men made an affault, on the bishop " his lodgings, grievously wounded him and man " others of his company, and robbed him of h " goods; and all this was done (as it was faid) " the advice of Walter Reve, who pretended to

(34) Vide Harris's Hift. bishops, p. 533. (35) Colebeck glawhich lies contiguous to the church-yard, was anciently called gate.

dean of Waterford, and of William Sendall, mayor of that city."

A charter granted to the city, by king Edward 1356. I dated at Westminster; the 14th of November, in

e 30th year of his reign.

Thomas le Reve, bishop of Lismore, translated to 1363. is see. Under him, the two bishopricks of Warford and Lismore were consolidated, by a real ion (as it is called) this year by pope Urban V. hich was confirmed by king Edward III. on the h of October.

A fecond grant of Edward III. to this city, dated 1364. Westminster, the 24th of February, in the 38th

ar of his reign.

On the 4th of September (36) the Poers of the 1368. unty of Waterford, having gathered all their rces, and being joined by O-Hedriscol, of the counof Cork, with his gallies and men, failed towards laterford, with an intention to plunder the city, nich the Poers bore a great enmity to, on account their fidelity and good government. John Mals, then mayor, being informed of their defigns, epared to refift them; and accompanied by Wal-Devenish, sheriff of the county, Richard Walsh, after of St. John of Jerusalem, with a number of erchant strangers and English, set himself at their ad, and failed towards the enemy. But the event d not answer these preparations. For the Poers, th the aid of the western gallies of the O-Hedriss, fet upon the city forces, and routed them. In is battle, the mayor, with the sheriff of the county, e master of the hospital, thirty-six of the most orthy citizens, as also fixty merchant strangers and pglish, were slain. On the other side, the head the Poers, called baron of Don-Isle, his brother ennet Poer, with many of that sept, and numbers the O-Hedriscols, fell. The day following, the

mayor was brought to the city, all hewn and control to pieces, and was buried in Christ-church; as Richard Brasborne was immediately elected mayor in his room.

Anno in his room.

1394. The 2d of october, king Richard II. landed

Waterford, with a mighty army. (37)

This year, Robert Read, a dominican friar, for ceeded Thomas le Reve, in the fees of Waterfor and Lismore.

only fat one year:

1397. And was succeeded by John Deping, or de-Pin

a dominican friar.

landed at Waterford, with a good army, the 13 of May (38), and was by the merchants, and most the city, received joyfully. The people, at this im were base and sluttish, and lived in poor house The king staid six days in the city.

The same year, Thomas Snell was made bishop Waterford; he sat about six years, and was translated

to the fee of Offory.

1405.

Roger bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

John Geese, a carmelite friar, succeeded Rog in those sees.

dated at Westminster, the 6th day of May. By the charter, the citizens were first incorporated, by

name of mayor and bailiffs.

Walshand Thomas Sault, bailiffs, surprised and to prisoners, O-Hedriscol, his family, (39) and then of his followers, in his strong castle of Baltimore, the county of Cork. They took with them a strong band of men in armour, on board a ship belong to the city, and arrived at the castle on the night

(39) M. S. college library.

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⁽³⁷⁾ Cox, v. 1. p. 137. (38) King Richard's last voyage Ireland.

riftmas day. The mayor landed his men, marched to the gate, and called to the porter, defiring n to tell his lord, that the mayor of Waterford. s come to the haven with a ship of wine, and uld gladly come in to fee him, upon this mefe, the gate was fet open, and the whole family de prisoners.

This year, king Henry V. granted a fecond char- 1415. to the city, which is dated at Dublin, the 15th y of January. In this charter, the customs, calthe great new customs, and his seal of the said foms, were granted for the support of the

In April, James Butler, earl of Ormond, lord 1420. ttenant, landed at Waterford; and shortly after fied a combat to be fought (40) between two of coulins, of whom one was flain on the place, the other carried away, fore wounded, to Kilnny.

Richard, archdeacon of Lismore, succeeded to the 1426. s of Lismore and Waterford, and fat 20 years. James, earl of Desmond (who stood by the But- 1444. sagainst the Talbots) was, for this cause, befriendby the earl of Ormand, lord lieut, and obtained patent for the government of the counties of aterford, Cork, Limerick and Kerry.

Robert Poer, dean of Limerick, made bishop of 1446. aterford.

John Talbot earl of Shrewfbury, lord lieut. on the th of July, this year, obtained a grant from the g of the city and county of Waterford, and the hity and title of earl of Waterford, with the les, honour, lands, and harony of Dungarvan, h jura regalia, wreck, &c. from Youghal to aterford; because (as the patent says) that country waste, " et non ad proficuum, sed at perditum frum redundat." To hold to him and his heirs

40) Ware's Ant. p. 70.

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male, and that he and they should be thenceforths and of the kingdom, to do and execute all thing to that office appertaining, as fully as the steward of England did perform. This patent was made by virtue of a privy seal, and by authority of parl ament; but in the 28th of Henry VIII. Ireland being quite neglected by foreign wars and civil diffentions in England, it was enacted, by the state absentees, (41) that the earl of Shrewsbury, for his absence and carelessness in defending his rights, should furrender the county and city of Waterford to the crown. However king Charles II. regranted an confirmed the title to the family, in the year 1661.

Anno 1447. Stat. 25. Hen. VI. Numb. 18. (42) enacted, that shall be lawful for the mayor and citizens of Wate ford, and their successors, to assemble to them who persons they please, and to ride with them in mann of war, with banners displayed, against the Power Walshes, Grants and Daltons, who, of a long time have been traitors and rebels, and continually preand rob the king's subjects of Waterford and the parts adjoining.

1448.

This year, on the 8th of April, a new charterw granted to this city, by king Henry VIth.

1450.

Stat. 28. Hen. VI. Numb. 10. (43) As divers of the king's subjects have been taken and slain, by Fining Hedriscol, chieftan of his nation, an Irish enemy enacted, that no person, of the ports of Wexfor Waterford, &c. shall fish at Korkly-Baltimore, and go within the country of the said O-Hedriscol wi

(42) Rot. Cane,

(43) Roll's Office.

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⁽⁴¹⁾ See the act of absentees made in a parliament has 28th of Henry VIII. Anno. 1539, before Leonard lord Grewherein was granted to the crown, the inheritance of salands in Ireland whereof the duke of Norfolk, and Geor Talbot earl of Waterford and Salop, were seized; with sinheritances of divers Corporations and convents demurrant England.

Auals, arms, &c. and that proclamation be made this, by writs, in the parts aforesaid, under the nalty of the forfeiture of their goods, and ships those who shall take them, and their persons the king; and the town who receives the faid Hedriscol, or any of his men, shall pay 40 !. to

e king.

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This year, on the third of June, (44) the mayor Anno d citizens of Waterford, being informed of the rival of O-Hedriscol at Tramore, invited there the Powers, (who always continued their ranur to the city) prepared themselves in warlike anner, and fet forwards towards Ballymacdane, here they met the O-Hedriscols and Powers, gave em battle, and gained a complete victory, 160 the enemy being flain, and some taken prisoners, nong whom were O-Hedriscol-Oge, and fix of s fons, who, with three of their gallies, were

ought to Waterford.

Stat. 3. Edw. IV. Numb. 39. (45) It being enacted, 1463. a parliament held at Drogheda, Ann. 38. Hen. I that the groffe [i. e. the groat] the denier, the emi-denier, and the quadrant, should be struck ithin the castles of Dublin and Trim. Now as te mayor, bailiffs and commons of Waterford, te daily incumbered for want of small coins for lange of greater, it is enacted, at their petition, at the above-mentioned small coins be struck t Waterford, in a place called Dondory, alias eynold's-tower, and that they be made of the me weight, print and fize, as is mentioned in the aid act to be done in the castles of Dublin and rim, and that they shall have this scripture, Ciitas Waterford. (46)

Ibid. Numb. 44. enacted, that the inhabitants

(44) M. S. Clogher. (45) Roll's office.
(46) See a cut of these coins in the antiquities of Ireland ately published.

of Cork, Waterford and Youghal, may buy from and fell to Irish enemies, all merchandizes, without impeachment from the king or his officers, and cept arms offensive and defensive, and victuals it time of war.

Ibid, Numb. 55. an act passed to enable Robe bishop of Waterford and Lismore, to purchal lands, &c. in Frank-almoigne of the value of per ann. and to annex them for ever to the see Lismore, notwithstanding the stat. of mortmain.

Ibid, Numb. 8. This year, an act of refumption was passed, with an exception to the city of Water ford, as to the grant of any cocket, custom, for farm, or other grants made by the king or have progenitors heretofore, or of any other thing grants

ed by authority of parliament.

Anno Stat. 11. 12. Edw. IV. Numb. 57. enacted, thath fovereign and portreeves of the town of Rosse, in appear in person, or by attorney, in the common pleas, on the quindena of St. Michael, to the their title of receiving customs from the may bailiss, and citizens of Waterford, and if they not appear, that they shall be fore-judged of right for the time to come.

may or and bailiffs of Waterford, or any of the may avoid the city, either to parley with Intenemies, or English rebels, or in time of pestilent or to go in pilgrimage to St. James's in Spain, the making such deputy or deputies, for whom the will answer, in their absence, without any prejudic to their franchises, or contempt to the king; and that it shall be lawful for the said deputy or deputies, to execute all things, or to hold pleas, as the mayor or bailiss might do if present.

Richard Martin, a franciscan friar, made bisho

of Waterford and Lifmore.

being deputy to George duke of Clarence, lot lieutenant

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eutenant, held a parliament at Dublin, which fixed ints at Dublin, Drogheda, and Waterford.

The cuftom of poundage being granted on goods. r the support of the fraternity of arms, established flat. 14. Ed. 4. the city of Waterford was, by is flat, discharged from paying the said poundage. This year, John Bolcomp made bishop of Waterrd and Lifmore.

Nicholas O-Henisa, a ciftertian monk, made Anno shop of Waterford and Lismore. 1480.

He was fucceeded, this year, by John, who was 1482. infecrated bishop.

Stat. I. Rich. III. Numb. 24. An act, to enable 1483.

mes Rice, mayor of Waterford, Patrick Mulgan d Philip Bryan, bailiffs, to go in pilgrimage to . James's, of Galicia, in Spain, according to a ow made before they were in office, without amage to the king, they leaving fufficient deputies.

In the year book of 2. Rich. III. fol. 11, it is men- 1484. oned, that several merchants of the city of Vaterford, shipped divers merchandises of the aple, intending to carry them to Sluys in Flanders nd not to Calais, contrary to a statute made in ngland, in 2. Hen. VI. chap. 4. whereby it is nacted, " that the whole repair of wools, woolfells, leather, whole tin, and shotten tin, and all other merchandises belonging to the staple, passing out of the realm of England, and the countries of Wales and Ireland, should be at Calais in France, upon pain of forfeiture of the value of the merchandise, which shall be carried elsewhere; and that no licence from henceforth be granted to the contrary, except for wool-fells and leather of Northumberland, and the bishoprick of Durham; and he that espieth the same, and thereof giveth knowledge to the treasurer of England, shall have a fourth part of the forfeiture fo by him espied." These merchandises were carried to Calais, contrary to the intention of

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the shippers; and there fir Thomas Thwaites, kut feized upon the ship; and the merchants petitione the king and his council, at Westminster, by bill to have restitution; and sir Thomas Thwaite alledged the statute; and further proved that the merchants had made an indenture with the mafte of the ship, to transport the goods into Flanden and not to Calais: The merchants shewed a liceno of Edw. III. confirmed by two others of Edw. IV and Rich. III. made to the commonalty and me chants of the city of Waterford by the named their corporation, and to their heirs and fuccesson to carry and transport out of the land of Ireland merchandises of the staple whithersoever the pleased: And upon that matter two questions wer moved. 1st. Whether towns corporate in Ireland and other inhabitants there, shall be bound b statutes made in England. 2. Whether the kin may give licence contrary to the statute, especially where it is ordained by the statute that the finds shall have half of the forfeiture, and the king shall have the residue. And for the solution of the questions all the judges were assembled in the ex chequer chamber. To the first question it was said that the land of Ireland had a parliament, and a other courts, as in England; and by the fam parliament did make and change laws, and that it is not bound by the statutes of England, but it was replied that these merchants were the king's subjects and as fuch, were bound to obey fuch clauses a this statute as related to foreign trade; in like manner as the inhabitants of Calais, Gascoigne and Guisnes, were, while they were subjects; and a to the fecond question, it was answered, the king may give a licence, with a clause of non obstante.

But in the 1st. of Hen. VII. all the justices being in the exchequer chamber, the faid question was moved again, between them of the city of Water ford and fir Thomas Thwaites, treasurer of Calais;

d then Hussey chief justice said, that the statutes de in England did bind them of Ireland.

Afterwards, 10 Hen. VII. cap. 22, it was enacted, a parliament in Ireland, that all statutes, then ely made in England, should bind Ireland.

Thomas Purcell consecrated bishop of Waterford Anno.

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1486.

This year, Lambert Simnel, a baker's fon, was 1487. owned king in Dublin, by the earl of Kildare, en lord deputy, with the affiftance of some lords ritual and temporal, and the commons of the rthern parts of Ireland. Soon after the earl, as tor to the faid mock king, fent to Mr. John tler, then mayor of Waterford, a command to in readiness to receive and assist him with all e forces of the city. The mayor answered, that would fend his mind, in writing, by a mefnger of his own; and with the advice of the uncil, wrote to the earl, that the citizens of aterford took all fuch as rebels to the rightful ng of England, who proclaimed and crowned e said Lambert. The earl, being moved with that fwer, commanded the messenger to be hanged in oggin-green (47), whereat Walter, archbishop of ublin, and others of the council, were offended. he earl immediately fent his herald, in his coat arms, to Waterford, who would have landed: t the mayor forbad him, and defired him to dever his message from the boat. The herald, in ename of the earl, commanded the mayor and tizens, under pain of hanging at their doors, to oclaim the faid king, and to accept him as their a ghtful prince. The mayor defired the herald to ing I those who sent him, that they should not be oubled to come and hang him at his door; but od willing) he would, with the citizens, en-

(47) Now College-green in Dublin.

miles from Waterford, where he meant to give the an overthrow, to their dishonour and infamy. A this time, the Butlers and other Clans were in the city, and the inhabitants of Clonmel, Feathant Calan and other towns, were all ready for the battle. But soon after, the mock prince sailing the England, was met by king Henry's forces at Stoke near Nottingham, and intirely routed; whereby the said earl, and his king, were baffled in their attempts upon this city.

A letter of Henry VII. to the citizens of Waterford concerning the treasons of the city of Dublin relating to the coronation of Lambert Simnel that city.

HENRY, by the grace of god, king of England, and France, and lord of Ireland, to our trusty and well a loved, the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of our city Waterford, in our land of Ireland, greeting.

Whereas it is evidently known, that our rebel the early Kildare, not long ago, confederated with certain other our rebels and traytors, through the aid and affiftance of inhabitants of the city of Dublin, in our faid land, and other feet made great rebellion against us; intending, as made in them was, the destruction of our person, and the use subversion of this our realm, if they might have attained us their malitious purpose; whose malice, through the grace god, and the aid of the loving subjects, we withstood, to similar destruction and confusion of many of them.

And forasmuch as the said earl, with the supportation of inhabitants of our said city of Dublin, and others there, to high displeasure of almighty god, and contrary to the duty their allegiance, will not yet know their seditious opinion but unto this day uphold and maintain the same presumption

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as we certainly understand.

We therefore, for the good obeysance and loving disposite that ye, to our singular comfort and pleasure, have borne always towards us (wherefore we heartily thank you) and trusting sing in the same, will and charge you, and by these our letter give unto you and every of you, sull authority and power, arrest, seize and take, all such, and as many of our said rebe as ye shall now attain unto by sea and land, with all manner their ships, goods and merchandizes, as ye shall find to

rried or conveyed from any other place to our faid city of ublin, and to the parts thereabouts; and to employ the same nto the behoof and commonweal of our faid city of Waterrd: And that ye fail not daily and diligently to endeavour ourselves, for the execution of this commandment, until the idearl, and the inhabitants of our said city of Dublio, with e parties thereabouts of the fequel, utterly and clearly leave in forfake the faid rebellion and contemptuous demeaning, and all be of good and due obeyfance unto us, and frand in the your of our grace.

Charging over this all manner of our officers, true liegeen and fubjects, that unto you and every of you, in executgthe premises, they be aiding, helping and affisting, in eve-behalf, as it shall appertain; as they and every of them will

recommended of good and true obeyfance unto us.

Given under our privy feal at our castle of Warwick, the 20th day of October, the third year of our reign, HENRY, REX.

For this loyal behaviour of the city, the king Anno anted them a new charter the year after, dated 1488. Westminster, the 12th day of May, in the third

ear of his reign.

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" Sir Richard Edgcomb (48) (who was fent to take the oaths of allegiance from the great men of Ireland, after the rebellion of Lambert Simnel) was, on the 30th of June, received in Waterford, by the mayor and worshipful men of the fame, and entertained honourably, and was ledged by the mayor in his own house, who made him right hearty cheer."

This year, the mayor (49) and citizens of Wa- 1497. ford, by letters fignified to king Henry, the arval of another mock-prince, Perkin Warbeck, at ork, with a discovery of the conspirators; and as bey behaved themselves loyally against Lambert mnel, fo now they did the fame against Perkin; y which act they defervedly flourished in the king's your, and received from him, among other onours, this motto, "Intacta manet Waterfordia."

(48) Sir Richard Edgcomb's voyage.

(49) Ware's Ant. p. 35. M. S. Clogher, No. 27. F. p. 97.

On the 23d of July, this year, Perkin and Man rice earl of Defmond, with 2400 men, beliege this city on the west. (Robert Butler being the mayor.) They had the aid of the earl of Lincoln and continued the attack eleven days. The citi zens were victorious in several skirmishes; durin this fiege, eleven ships of the enemy arrived Passage, two of which landed their men at Lon bard's-weir, (50) over whom the citizens obtained a victory; many of the affailants were killed, an feveral, who were brought prisoners into the cin had their heads chopped off in the market-place and fixed on stakes. One of the enemy's ships wa bulged and funk, by the ordnance from Dondon and no relief could be fent to fave the men; the ponds were kept full of water towards Killbarry, b feveral dams made by the city for that purpole The 3d of August, before day, the enemy raise the fiege, and marched towards Ballycashin, and departed the day after, with great dishonour and Perkin took ship at Passage, and sailed on of the haven; the citizens purfued him, with for ships, to the city of Cork, where he was received by Waters, then mayor, who privately kept his till the arrival of the citizens of Waterford. The he conveyed him out of the city, by night, in small bark, and he proceeded to Kinsale. The fmall bark, and he proceeded to Kinfale. citizens of Waterford, perceiving the false dealing of Waters, pursued Perkin to the coast near Kinfale, from whence he stole in a Spanish bark, and landed in Cornwall, where the Waterford ships still pursued him. Upon notice hereof brought to king Henry the VIIth. who was then at Exeter, his ma jesty sent in pursuit after him, until he was appre hended and brought to the king (51).

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(50) Near Lombard's-marsh.

⁽⁵¹⁾ Compare this with Cox, v. 1. p. 190. et feq.

ing Henry VIIth's letter to the mayor and citizens of Waterford, touching Perkin.

HENRY, Rex.

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RUSTY and well-beloved, we greet you well. And having received your writing, bearing date the first of this inint month, whereby we conceive, that Perkin Warbeck came to the haven of Cork the 26th of July last past, and that he tendeth to make fail thence to our country of Cornwall, for e which your certificate in this party, and for the true minds at you have always borne towards us, and now specially for espeedy sending of your said writing, which we received the th day of the faid month in the morning, we give unto you r right hearty thanks, as we have fingular cause so to do, aying you of your good perseverance in the same, and also to ad unto us, by your writing, such news, from time to time, hall be occurrent in those parts, wherein you hall minister no us full good pleasure to your semblable thanks hereaster, d cause us not to forget your said good minds unto us, nor y your reasonable desires, for time to come; given under in signet at our manor of Westminster, the 6th of August over this.) We pray you to put your effectual diligence for the taking of the said Perkin, and him so taken to send unto us, therein you shall not only singularly please us, but shall have lo for the fame, in money content, the fum of 1000 marks erl for your reward, whereunto you may verily truft; for we affure you, by these our present letters, and therefore e think it behoveful, that you fend forth ships to the sea for he taking of Perkin aforesaid, for they that take him, and ring or fend him furely to us, shall have undoubtedly the said ward.

HENRY, Rex.

and citizens, touching Perkin and others.

HENRY, Rex.

RUSTY, &c. And whereas Perkin Warbeck, lately accompanied with divers and many of our rebels of Cornwall, advanced themselves to our city of Exeter, which was denied unto them, and so they came to the town of Taunton, at which town, as soon as they had knowledge that our chamberlain or steward of our houshold, fir John Cheny, and others our loving subjects with them, were come so far forth towards the said Perkin, as to our monastery of Glastonbury, the said Perkin took with him John Heron, Edward Skelton, and Nicholas Ashley, and stole away from his said company about midnight,

Anno 1497.

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midnight, and fled with all the hafte they could. We had we provided beforehand for the sea coasts, that if he had attempt that way, as he thought indeed to have done, he should he been put from his purpose, as it came to pass : For when the perceived they might not fet to the fea, and that they we had in quick, chace and purfuit, they were compelled to drefs themselves to our monastery of Beaulieu, to the which chance and fortune, it happened some of our menial ferrar did repair, and some were fent thisher purposely. The Perkin, Heron, Skelton, and Athley, feeing our faid ferra there, and remembring that all the country was warned make watch, and to give attendance, that they should a avoid nor escape by sea, made instances to our said servant fue unto us for them; the faid Perkin defiring to be fure of life, and he would come unto us to thew what he is, and on that do unto us such service as should content us. And fo. agreement of our faid fervants and them, they wished them depart from Beaulieu, and to put themselves in our grace a The abbot and convent hearing hereof, demanded them why, and for what cause they would depart? whereun he gave answer, in the presence of the said abbot and conven and of many others, that without any manner of confirm they would come unto us of their free wills, in trust of or grace and pardon aforesaid. And so the said Perkin came un us to the town of Taunton, from whence he fled, and immed ately after his first coming, humbly submitting himself to a hath of his free will openly hewed, in the prefence of all a lords here with us, and of all nobles, his name to be Piero Ofbeck, whence he hath been named Perkin Warbeck, and be no Englishman born, but born of Tournay, and son t John (52). -- Some time while he lived comptroller of the in town, with many other circumftances too long to write, declar ing by whose means he took upon him this presumption an folly, and so now the great abuse which hath long continued, now openly known by his own confession. We write these new unto you; for be undoubted that calling to mind the great abusion, that divers folks have been in by reason of the sa Perkin, and the great business and charges that we and our reals have been put unto in that behalf, you would be glad to het the certainty of the same, which we affirm unto you for affore truth. Sithence, the writing of these premisses, we be affer tained that Perkin's wife is in good furety for us, and trust the the shall shortly come unto us to this our city of Exeter, as is is minded. Over this we understand, by writing from the Right Rev. Father in God the bishop of Duresine, that a true is taken between us and Scotland, and that it is concluded the king of Scots shall send unto us a great and solemn embasing

⁽⁵²⁾ Ofbeck, according to lord Bacon.

a longer peace to be had during both our lives. And fince coming to this our city of Exeter, for the suppression of this at rebellion, and so to order the parties of Cornwall as the ple may live in their due obeysance unto us, and in good fullness for themselves in time to come. The commons of shire of Devon come dayly before us, in great multitudes, their shirts, the foremost of them having halters about their its, and fall humble, with lamentable cries, for our grace and mission submit themselves unto us; whereupon ordering first, chief stirrers and doers to be tried out of them, for to abide it corrections accordingly, we grant unto the residue genely our said grace and pardon; and our commissioners the earl Devon, our chamberlain and our steward of houshold, have ne and do dayly likewise, in our county of Cornwall. Given der our signet, at our said city of Exeter, the 18th day of stober.

To our trusty and well-beloved the mayor and his brethren

of our city of Waterford.

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petition of the mayor, bailiffs and citizens of Anno Waterford, to king Henry the VIIth. by Wil- 1499-liam White, recorder, and James Lumbard, citizen.

HAT the king and his progenitors granted to the mayor, bailiffs, &c. and their fucceffors, that they should not be mpelled in time of war, or peace, to go out of the faid city manner of war, but should defend said city for the king, and his name, as one of his chamberlains of his land of Ireland. hat they be not fuffered to enjoy the effect of faid grant, but, all times, are commanded, by the deputy or other officers, go to the field unto far countries. That this procedure, in cess of time, will be the destruction of the city, in regard the catest part of them may be slain, and thereby the city be left solate. Further, That the revenues of the city, which were anted for supportation of the walls and towers, must, in ch case, be laid out in victualling and wages of men for the ld, and the city be left defenceless for want of fufficient reration. That the city hath been ever kept as a garrison for eking, and never deviated from their allegiance fince the arval of Henry II. at Waterford. That all kings and princes we ever fince landed at Waterford, as being the most commoous place. That when all the kingdom was abased by rebels nd enemies, they were refifted and put to rebuke at Water-nd; and the citizens purfued Perkin Warbeck, in four great ps, at their own charges, and was the cause of his falling to the king's hands. Therefore, they pray that the faid city

1520.

be kept whole in itself, and no interest therein be given to a lords of the land, and the citizens may have the effect of the said grant, and that they may enjoy the benefit of their factories, as amply as is contained therein, &c.

Granted by the king, under the fignet, dated the 15th June, (no year.) N. Lumbard was mayor, anno 140

Anno Nicholas Comin made bishop of Waterford and 1519. Lismore.

The earls of Ormond and Defmond, by the earls of Surry's interpolition, (53) were reconciled a Waterford.

mayor and citizens of Waterford, with gracion letters, (54) and a cap of maintenance, as an in nourable gift, to be always borne before the mayor (55). He before fent them, by the same messenge a gilt sword, for their renowned fidelity, to be all borne before the mayor.

A copy of the faid grant is as follows.

By the KING.

HENRY, Rex.

RUST Yand well-beloved we greet you well: And have received your letters with credence to be referred untithis bearer, William Wife, efq; for our body, which thoroughly declared your benevolence and loving acquitals to us in a your proceedings there concerning us and our army, according to your natural duty, and the expectation we have always conceived of you, whose credence with the circumstance of you pursuits we have at length heard and well perceived; and so the same your demeanours, we render you our most heart thanks, letting you to wit, that we have, at this time, by the advice of our council, so concluded and ordered, that at the next parliament within that our land to be holden, that ye had not be endamaged, nor hindered in any of your liberties an grants of our progenitors made unto you, but always containing and persisting in your accustomed service and well approve sidelitie, we shall as matter and occasion shall require, from time to time, provide for your publick weal, and that out cittie.

(53) Ware's Ant. p. 68. (54) Id. p. 95. (55) Cox, p. 251

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And now at this time, as a remembrance and evident toler our favours, we have fent you, by the bearer, a CAP OF CHIATENANCE, to be borne at times thought fit by you, and ceffary before you our mayor, being our officer of that our id cittie, and our successors officers of the same.

Given under our fignett, at our manor of Greenwich, the last day of April, in the 20th year of

our reign.

To our right trusty and well-beloved the major and com-nality of our cittie of Waterford, in the land of Ireland.

Dominick Power was this year fent, by Thomas Anno izgerald (commonly called Silken Thomas, then 1536. rebellion, and fon to the earl of Kildare) to the nperor Charles V. to crave his aid to conquer eland. He presented him with 12 great Hawks, d 14 fair Hobbies; but the emperor informed m, that he came too late; for that the lord homas and five of his uncles, were executed at ondon, the 3d of February. However, the emfor procured him a pardon from king Henry VIII. hich notwithstanding he had obtained, he did not ink proper to return to Ireland; but continued in ortugal, and received a ducat a day, during his e, as a pension from the emperor. He died at fbon.

On the 20th of February, (56) four Portugal 1537. ips, laden with Spanish wines, consigned to the erchants of Waterford, were driven, by tempest, Cape-Clear, Baltimore, and the old head of infale. One of the ships, called la Santa Maria Soci, laden with 100 tuns of wine, was driven to a bay, adjoining to the entrance of the haven Baltimore. Finen O-Hedriscol, chieftan of the and, Conogher his fon, and Gilly Duffe his bafe n, came on board, and covenanted with the merants, for three pipes of wine, to conduct the ship fe into the haven. When the gentry and peers of ofe parts had tafted the wines, they forgot their

(56) M. S. Clogher, in college library.

fafe conduct, invited the merchants to dinner in the castle, seized and clapped them in irons, manner their Irish gallies and took the ship, and distributed 72 tuns of the wine among their neighbours.

On the 3d of March, news arrived of this action at Waterford. Immediately 24 men of the city, with Pierce Dobbyn for their captain, failed in a Picard, called the Sunday of Waterford, we armed; the day following at noon, arrived suddenly, at the ship, and as they boarded her on one side Gilly Duff, and 24 of his men, fled out at the other When the ship was won, Pierce Dobbyn manner her, and set the prisoners at large, there remains of the wine 25 tuns and more; taking a view of the castle, they fired several guns at the great has

and then failed to Waterford.

On the 27th of the same month, (57) the may fitted out a little fleet, confisting of the ship late retaken, another large vessel, and the great galle of the city, well appointed with artillery, victual and men to the number of 400, and put the under the command of Bailiff Woodlock, as chic captain, Pierce Dobbyn, James Walsh, James Sherlock, Henry Walsh and John Butler, under captains. On Wednesday the first of April, a night, they sailed, arrived within the haven of Ba timore, and anchored towards the castle, which w guarded with men and artillery. They fired at all night, at the break of day the ward fled, th Waterford men landed in good order in the illand and belieged the strong fortress there; the marine entered the castle, by the small port, and put St. George's standard; the army all entered at the bridge-gate, and kept it five days, which the fpent in destroying all the villages of the island also the house of the friars minors near the castle and the mill of the same. The fortress being dou

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⁽⁵⁷⁾ M. S. Clogher.

ion ity,

e warded, by two strong piles or castles, with alls and barbicans, the halls, offices, &c. were tally ruined to the ground, and tumbled into the There was found in the island great store of alt, barley and salt. There was taken here There was found in the island great store of nen's chief galley of 30 oars, and above three or ur score pinances, of which about 50 were med, and the great galley carried to Waterford. ar to Inishircan was an island, called Inchipite, ere Finen had his most pleasant seat in a castle, joining to an hall, with an orchard and grove, all nich they destroyed and razed to the earth; and m thence they entered into another island, and mt'all the villages of the fame. Then landing the main, they burnt and destroyed Baltimore, d broke down Teig-O-Hedriscol's goodly castle d bawn.

On Tuesday in passion-week, one William Grant s on the top of the castles, which being all on eunder him, he stood upon one of the pinnacles, d cried out for help. Butler tied a small cord to arrow and shot it up to Grant, who drew up an wfer fastened to the cord, and fixing the hawfer the pinacle, flided down, and was received, by fellows, on beds. After this, on Good-Friday, e army arrived safe at Waterford.

The king having promoted Girald Ailmer, chief Anno ron of the exchequer, and after chief justice of 1539. common pleas, to be chief justice of Ireland, by interest of the lord Cromwell, who was then me minister to king Henry VIII. (by which lord, lmer was highly efteemed;) the citizens of Waford, and townsmen of Wexford, having a diste to him, made feveral complaints of him to the rl of Shrewsbury, then likewise earl of Waterford d Wexford, who went to the king, and informed s majesty, that Ailmer was an improper person the office, and as unfit to be chief justice, as tch, cardinal Wolsey's fool. The king spoke to

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lord Cromwell concerning Ailmer's capacity, wh informed his majesty, that if he would condescen to talk with him, that he believed his majest would find, that he had been mifrepresented To which the king agreed, and found Ailmer be a very proper person to fill up so important office. In this conference, the king asked him what he took to be the chief cause of the frequen disorders in Ireland, and how he thought the king dom might best be reformed? Ailmer replied, the the nobility of England having fuch large effatesi Ireland, and their not residing upon them, encou raged the Irish to over-run and plunder their lands therefore advised his majesty to resume, by act parliament fuch estates as the owners would not no fide on or defend; which advice the king followed to the great detriment of the earl of Shrewfour and Waterford, among others, who was possessed of divers ancient lordships and manors in the

Anno

This year feveral Irish lords served king Henry at the fiege of Buloigne in Flanders; and, amon others, the lord Power and - Shurlock, efq; this county, were captains, who mustered 70 Irish in St. James's park, Westminster. The ferved as irregulars, and plundered all the adjacen Their manner of collecting cattle was b tying a bull to a flake, and scorching him wit faggots, in order to force him to bellow, which gathered all the neighbouring cows about him, b which artifice, they were taken and carried to the camp; and whenever they met with a Frenchman they always cut off his head, refusing him bot quarter and ransom. The French, by this strang kind of making war, being aftonished, sent trumpet to king Henry, to learn whether he ha brought men with him or devils, that could neithe be won with rewards or compassion, which the king turning to a jeft, several of the Irish who straggled fron

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rom their companions, and fell into the enemy's ands, were afterwards used very cruelly, and put o great tortures before they were slain. At this ege, a Frenchman challenged to fight any of the inglish, hand to hand, in single combat, and came to the opposite side of the bay for this purpose, eing encouraged thereto by the depth of the water, and the nearness of his own men. One Nicholas Valsh, an Irishman, accepting the challenge, swam cross the bay, fought the Frenchman, dispatched im before any of his countrymen could assist him, and returned across the water, swimming with the consieur's head in his mouth; for which exploit e was well rewarded.

Sir William Wise, knight, whom Stanihurst (58) alls a worshipful gentleman, born at Waterford, reatly affifted the earl of Ormond, in a dispute e had with the lord deputy St. Leger, who, with te earl, was fummoned into England this year, to ive an account of their difference before the lords f the council. This fir William Wise grew into ich favour with king Henry VIII. that he provided reatly for several of his friends and relations, laving, fays the above cited author, lent his mafly his ring once to feal a letter, which was enraved with powdered eremites ingrailed. "Wife," noth the king, "hast thou lice here?" "And if itlike your majesty," replied fir William, " a louse is a rich coat, for in giving the louse, I part arms with the French king, as in that he beareth the flower de lice." Whereat the king heartily ughed.

Sir Edward Bellingham (59), with an army of the book of the book of the book of the protector and privy-council of the book of

(58) P. 105. fol. edit.

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(59) Ware's ant. p. 116.

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Natural and Civil History of

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1551.

1575.

Anno Sir Francis Bryan (60), lord justice, died at Clos mel, on the second of February, and was buring in the cathedral of Waterford.

Patrick Walsh, dean of Waterford, promoted

to these united sees.

Clonmel, where he imagined that James Fitz Maurice, and other disaffected persons, who has lately ravaged the country and besieged Kilkenny would have attacked him, sent to the citizens of Waterford, to assist him with a few soldiers on for three days. But they stood upon their privaleges, and very insolently refused to send him an assistance upon this occasion (61).

A charter granted this year to the city, by que Elizabeth, dated at Westminster the 8th day

February, in the 11th year of her reign.

The queen granted a fecond charter to the city bearing date at Norhambury, the 16th day of July in the 16th year of her reign; in this charter, the office of sheriffs were first created, as also the county of the city of Waterford.

Sir Peter Carew (62) was buried at Water ford; the funeral was attended by the lord depu

(60) Id. p. 121. (61) Hooker.

(60) Id. p. 121. (61) Hooker. (62) This fir Peter Carew was descended from the sam of Montgomery, whose ancestor of that name, mame Elizabeth, daughter of Rhoesius, prince of S. Wales, by which he was made baron of Carew-castle, from whence his succe fors had their firname; fome of whom passing over into le land, obtained great possessions here, and became barons Idrone in the county of Carlow, also marquisses of Cork, and in herited several lordships and seigniories, which were claims by this fir Peter Carew at this time. He was a man of a lo stature, and served the prince of Orange as a page in his youth as he did king Henry VIII. king Edward VI, and queen Eliza beth, in their wars both abroad and at home. He had been great traveller, having feen the courts of the German emperor and that of the Grand Turk and French king, being in quee Mary's reign, an exile, on account of his religion He under stood the Italian and French tongues as well as English; and y (63), who during his stay there, was nobly enertained by the mayor and aldermen, for which e returned them thanks, after he had given the ity a check for infisting on their privileges, when he publick required their assistance.

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The lord deputy fir Henry Sidney, was attended ere by the earl of Ormond. A young scholar,

eing in great esteem with queen Elizabeth, he obtained her cence to claim the great estate which his ancestors had pos-fled in Ireland, which he did, and made such good proofs of is title, by evidences and records, that he recovered the lordip of Maiton, of which his family had been dispossessed for to years, and which he parted with to fir Christopher Chivers, night, then tenant to the same; also the barony of Odrone Ildrone, part of Carlow, then possessed by the Cavanaghs, ho had expelled his ancestors above 200 years before; they I took leafes from him, and feemed well pleafed to become is tenants. He divided the barony into several lordships, and refled a court baron in each of them. He resided among them, ad kept so noble an house, as he became universally beloved the whole country. He had too persons in his own family, esides 40 horse and foot, well armed; by which means, he reserved his country from being ravaged by the Irish on his orders. He was of great service in assisting the lord deputy gainst sir Edward Butler, and other Irish, who revolted; as lo in Ulster, where he joined the earl of Essex against the rih. Several of the gentlemen of the county of Cork, invithim to that city, and offered him their affillance, in recoverng his lands in that county; and he knowing the justness of is title thereto, sent Hooker the historian, then his agent, to hat city, where Mac-Carthy Reagh, Cormac Mac-Tiegue, Parry Oge, O-Driscol and others met him, offered to recomreale him for what was past, and to affist him in building an house in that county, if he would reside among them; and would give him 3000 kine, with a proportionable number of heep and hogs, with corn and other goods, for the present, and also a proportionable number yearly. His agent took an ouse at Cork, prepared another for him at Kingsale, and inormed him of these offers; whereupon he set his house at Leighlin, to his kinfman and cousin teter Carew his heir; and preparing to go to Cork, he embarked his goods at Ross, where he fickened and died, the 27th of November, 1575. He was herred very honourably, and in a warlike manner, at Waterford.

(63) Life of queen Eliz. p. 18.

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clad in white attire, made him an oration in latin; and great rejoicings were made, both on the rive and in the city, on his excellency's arrival, with which he was fo well pleased, that he wrote letters into England, to inform the queen and council thereof.

Anno 1579. Marmaduke Middleton, made bishop of Waterford and Lismore; and in 1582, degraded (64) for

contriving and publishing a forged will.

On the 25th of January, the lord J. Pelham came to Waterford, by water, from Ballyhack, in boats well appointed by the mayor. Sir Peter Carew fir William Stanley, and the captains George Carew and Piers, iffued out of the city, with their companies, and near the shore presented his lord ship with a mock-fight; then retired to line the ftreets against his lordship's landing. The bulwarks gates, and curtains of the city, were beautified with enfigns, and feveral cannon were discharged in a warlike manner, which were answered by all the ships in the harbour, and a great number of pieces on the quay. The foldiers also fired several The mayor and aldermen received his lordship in their scarlet gowns, and presented him the city fword and keys of the gates, which he immediately returned; and the mayor carried the fword before him to the cathedral. There were two orations made him in latin, by the way; and at his return from church, a third speech was made him at the door of his lodging. The earl of Ormond met his lordship here; and he had advice, by letters from fir William Morgan, that the rebels, under Defmond, had come as far as Dungarvan and Youghal; whereupon the captains Zouch and St. Leger, with 100 horse, and sir William Stanley, with fir Peter Carew, and the captains George Carew and Piers, were fent with 400 foot to disperse them.

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⁽⁶⁴⁾ Vid. Rushworth's collect. vol. II. p. 428

Upon notice of the daily increase of the rebellion. fent a commission of martial law, dated at Waford the 11th of February, to fir Warham St. ger to be provost marshal, authorizing him, to oceed according to the course of martial law. ainst all offenders, according to the nature of eir crimes, provided the criminal was not worth s. yearly, or 10l. in goods, with other matters ntained in the commission. Having remained re three weeks, he went to Clonmel, on the 15th February 1579; and from thence, by easy joures, to Limerick.

The same year (65) the army was reinforced th 500 men, whom her majesty sent to Waterd, under the command of the captains Bourchier d Dowdall, and two of the Carews, brothers. the last of Septembet, the lord deputy Drury

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On the 7th of January, Miler Macgrath, arch- Anno hop of Cashel, was constituted commendatory 1582. shop of Waterford and Lismore.

The same year, the earl of Ormond arrived from gland, bringing with him about 400 men, which

landed in Waterford.

March 12th, queen Elizabeth granted her third

arter to this city.

In a lift of the militia of Munster, it appears, at the city of Waterford furnished 300 shot, and o bill-men; and the barony of Decies 20 shot, d 200 bill-men.

Thomas Wetherhead made bishop of these sees. 1589. On the 16th of April, the lord president came Waterford, where he received the submissions of ne of the Fitz-Geralds of the Decies, and of the wers.

The plague raged in Waterford.

On the accession of king James the first, this y was ill inclined to the English interest (66).

(65) Life of queen Elizabeth, p. 18. (66) Cox, v. 2. p. 5.

1583.

1602.

When fir Nicholas Walsh, the recorder, was proclaiming the king, they pulled him down from the Market-cross. They also broke the doors the hospital, and admitted doctor White to prese a seditious sermon in St. Patrick's church; when in, among other invectives, he faid that Jezeb (meaning queen Elizabeth) was dead. They al took the keys of the cathedral from the fextor and caused a priest (67) to celebrate mass the The lord deputy Mountjoy undertook a progre to Munster; on the 5th of May 1603, he came Grace-dieu, near Waterford, and summoned to mayor and his brethren to open their gates, as receive him into the city with his majesty's arm though they at first refused to admit any fore into the town, except the lord deputy and his tinue, alledging their privileges and exemption that purpose, by virtue of an ancient charter for king John; yet when the lord deputy told the that no king could give that privilege to his fil jects, whereby his fuccessors should be prejudice in the due obedience they were to expect for them, and that if they did not open their gat immediately, but put him to the necessity of a tering by force, he would cut king John's chart with king James's fword, ruin their city, and fite it with falt. They then very tamely submitted notwithstanding their former boasting; and lord deputy and army marched into the city.

Whilst he was in his camp at Grace-dieu (68 the mayor at his excellency's request, sent out I White, a young pert dominican friar, to discour with his lordship in matters of religion, and shew him the grounds and reasons of those proceedings, which his lordship thought so temerarious and unaccountable: the friars came in their habit with the crucifix exalted before them; and to

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e lord deputy, that the citizens of Waterford uld not, in conscience, obey any prince, that recuted the catholick faith: this led them into course, wherein, at length, Dr. White cited a flage, in St. Augustine, for the proof of someing he afferted; it happening that the lord depuhad the book in his tent, he caused it to be sent , and publickly shewed to all the company, that e words cited by the doctor were not St. Auguse's opinion, but were quoted by him as an obftion, which, in the same place, he opposes and nfutes; and inferred, that it was highly difingeous in the doctor to quote that fentence as St. igustine's judgment, when he knew that his opion was directly contrary to it. Whereupon the ctor was confounded, the citizens ashamed, and e conference ended.

The lord deputy (69) having put good garrisons to Cork and Waterford, and obliged the inhabints of each place to take the oath of allegiance, dabjure foreign dependencies, marched to Lierick, and did the like there.

John Lancaster was created bishop of Waterford d Lismore.

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Several cities and towns, and among the rest laterford, having submitted to the king's pleasure to the customs and poundage, his majesty, on e ad of March this year, ordered the deputy to new their respective charters, with addition of assonable privileges. About the same time, the ty of Waterford petitioned the lord deputy, that ey were oppressed and overburdened in finding larters for 100 foldiers; whereas they ought not find quarters for more than 50.

This year, on the 10th of July, king James reewed the charter of this city, granting and conming unto the mayor, sheriffs and citizens, di-

ers lands, privileges, freedoms, &c.

(69) Cox, v. 2. p. 8.

Anno 1607.

1608.

1609.

Seven years customs, ending April 1609, from the city of Waterford, amounted to 716l. 38. 11d of Cork, to 255l. 118. 7d. of Dungarvan only in 138. 11d. But Cox (70) observes, that this was only the custom of prohibited goods, and the 3d per pound due for other goods by common law.

Anno 1617.

On the 5th of March 1617, Donogh earl of Thomond, lord prefident of Munster, and fir Wil liam Jones, lord chief justice of Ireland, by com mission, dated the 23d of January before, seizedo the liberties of Waterford, all their rent-rolls, a figns of authority, and publick revenues, amount ing to 3041. 10s. per ann, and kept affizes in the city for the county of Waterford. The caule this feizure was, because Nicholas White, wh from Michaelmas 1615, to the 20th of October following, did exercise the office of mayor of Wi terford; and on the faid 20th of October, refule the oath of supremacy, being then tendered un him by the lord prefident, by virtue of a special commission for that purpose: that, upon his refu fal, the city elected John Skiddy, who acted mayor, till the 1st of May 1616, and then refule the faid oath; whereupon the city chose Alexand Cuff, and fwore him mayor, who likewife, on the 8th of July, refused the said oath; and so it stoo till the 1st of April 1617; at which time, Walte Cleer (71) was fworn mayor, and fo continue Besides, since the death of Nicholas Walsh, i 1615, the city had no recorder; and yet, in J nuary 1616, there was a gaol-delivery held before the faid John Skiddy, without any recorder; and one William Pierson was then condemned before him, and afterwards, by his order, executed to felony: and it appeared, that the stat. of Eliz. fo uniformity, had not been given in charge in the

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⁽⁷⁰⁾ Cox, v. 2. p. 18.

⁽⁷¹⁾ These are not mentioned in the list of the mayors

fions in Waterford for two years past; and all is was found by inquisition, taken the 5th of Sepmber, 1617.

From king James's accession to this year, there as no fettled form of government observed in the ty, the magistrates, for not taking the oath of suemacy, were often turned out and changed, and me of them, for their ill behaviour, were fent isoners to Cork and other places.

Michael Boyle made bishop of Waterford and smore.

May 26th, king Charles I, restored to the y all their former privileges, by a new charter; nich recites, that the citizens, in a most humble d submissive manner, did supplicate his majesty, be restored to his royal favour and their former te, that they might be the better enabled to ferve m, his heirs and fuccessors, &c.

This charter arrived at Passage, July 25th, 1626,

d cost the city three thousand pounds.

His majesty, on the 19th of February, granted a 1631. cond charter to the city, which chiefly related to e grant of the admiralty of the harbour, and to e fishery, &c.

John Atherton was advanced to the sees of Wa- 1636.

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The earl of Cork and bishop Atherton, on the 1637. th of June, joined in a petition to the lord dety and council, to appoint arbitrators to decide eir controversies. The bishop of Derry and the after of the court of wards, were assigned for that irpose; in their award, they recite that the bishopks of Waterford and Lismore, by the alienations former bishops, were left worth but 50l. per num, revenue in land, and that the earl had not irchased any thing immediately from the church, it from other persons, for valuable considerations, ar 40 years before; yet, out of love to religion d the professors thereof, he was contented to part

Anno 1619.

part with some of his right, and so they awards Lismore, &c. to the earl, and Ardmore, &c. the bishop; which award was confirmed by the lord lieutenant and council, and afterwards by the king.

Anno 1641.

1644.

Archibald Adair, made bishop of Waterford and

In December this year, the Irish rebels (72) have ing plundered a great part of the county of Tippe rary, and that of Kilkenny, and in the latter all the lands of the earl of Ormond, they croffed the rive Suir towards Waterford. All the lands in the b rony of Gualtiere, belonging to the English, the ravaged and plundered; they then proceeded in wards the western parts of the county, but a gri check was put to their plundering, by the earle Cork and his tenants, then in arms; foon after this the lord prefident came into this county, upon m tice that a party of the Leinster rebels had pale this way into his province (73). On the 2d of D cember he put them to flight, with the loss of 20 Irish. The rebels just before had seized Feathan which loss was followed with the revolt of Clonne Carrick, and all the towns in Tipperary, and Waterford, Limerick, Killmallock and Dungarva

In January following, the rebels, (74) at Calle were 10000 ftrong, of which a very confiderable part were well armed; and among them, one M. Edward Butler had a troop of 100 horse, in fit order. Here they were joined by the lord Moun Garret, and most of the popish lords in Leinste and Munster. The February following, they we proclaimed in this province, and a pardon offere

to all that would lay down their arms.

The rebels had a printing press at Waterford (75 where one Thomas Bourke, an Irish printer, put

⁽⁷²⁾ M.S. at Lismore. (74) Ibid.

⁽⁷³⁾ Cox, v. z. p. 94. (75) Cox, v. z. p. 139.

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ed a scandalous remonstrance of the confederate ists at Trim, with his majesty's arms affixed reon, which was, with insolence and oftentation, listed at Oxford; and this was taken notice of the protestant agents there, that they might renothing undone that might justly advance their se.

The pope's nuncio being very restless and inde-Anno gable, fummoned all the popish clergy to Wa-1646. ord, (76) under pretence of an apostolick visita-, and to prepare for a national fynod. Their fultations tended only to break the peace just ore consented to. On the 6th of August, the hes left Dublin, in order to proclaim the peace he other cities and corporations. They came to terford the 8th, where they were so unwelcome Il the people, that nobody would shew them mayor's house, untill, at length, a little boy did r fix pence; but the mayor would not be feen above four hours, and when he was told their nd, he asked them, why they did not proclaim peace first at Kilkenny? they answered, that purfued their orders, and supposed the reason ht be, because Wateford was next to Dublin, of the most ancient and considerable cities he kingdom. However, after three days stay, would get no other answer, but that the peace ald be first proclaimed at Kilkenny; and the ble threatened to fend them packing, with is about their necks, unless they made haste a-

fromwell, upon the taking of Carrick, marched 1649. her, and passed over the Suir to the siege of terford; whereupon it was resolved, that the is inchiquin and Taase should storm Carrick, that the lord lieutenant Ormond, should contilieutenant gen. Farrel, with 1500 Ulster-men

⁶⁾ Cox, v. 2. p. 153.

and put them into Waterford: This latter was d but the former miscarried for want of spades p axes, and other materials; so that above 1000 slain under the walls of Carrick, by col. Reyn with a small garrison he had there, being but foot, 6 troops of horse, and one of dragoons.

The marquis of Ormond once more attenthe relief of Waterford, and brought some of forces on the N. side of the Suir, opposite to city, whereupon Cromwell who had, on the of October, taken Passage, finding that he had more men by sickness during this winter's than he could well spare, drew off his army town Dungarvan: And though Ormond ferried over Waterford, and courted the city to send boat wast over his men to fall upon Cromwell's rear the citizens being afraid they would make place their winter quarters, refused to admit except some few of the Ulster-men into the city.

Though Cromwell's army (77) was much harm and but very small when he came before Waters being not above 5000 foot, 2000 horse, and dragoons; yet the same of this general had so freened the Irish, that the mayor and governor of terford, hearing of his approach, did, on the 30 October, send a letter to Ormond to consult about the terms to be insisted on at the giving up of city. But Ormond the next day, by letter, them for their forwardness to parley with the ence before any battery was begun; and assured that if they did their duty, Cromwell should bassled before that place, as in fact it happened, he left 1000 men dead, by sickness, before it, marched off without taking it.

Though the motions of Ormond, in those pa could not be very considerable, as well because

⁽⁷⁷⁾ Cox, v. 2. p. 12.

feafon of the year, as his want of money, and other necessaries, and the great desertion of his who went off daily in fuch numbers, that of he Conaught horse he had but 30 left with him. he fo ftruggled with all these difficulties, that he till fome forces together, hovering between mel and Waterford. One day he ferried over Waterford, with about 50 horse, in hopes to perde that city to all that was necessary for its own ervation, and the common good; but when he e thither, he found that the governor Farrel, col. Wogan from Duncannon, had formed a gn upon Passage fort; and though Ormond bted the fuccess, yet it was not fit for him, at time, to diffwade the attempt; fo Farrel ched out, but was not long gone, before a party he enemies horse was discovered to march tods Passage: Whereupon Ormond desired the or to permit a regiment or two of his horse, ch were on the other side of the river, to be ted over, and to march through the city; but his commands and intreaties were in vain, aligh the citizens faw the danger the foldiers e in, and the necessity of the proposed relief. wever the marquis marched out with his 50 e, fuch as the were, and met Farrel's foot ng towards Waterford and col. Zanchy's horse pursuit of them. He drew up in a place of antage, and the enemy thinking he had a ater body of horse than he really had, lessened rpace; and so he covered the retreat of the foot he town. This action shewed the necessity of king Paffage, which also would be a continual ance to Waterford; and therefore the lord tenant proposed, that he would transport his es over the river to retake it, if the city would mit his army to quarter in huts under the walls, ere they should be no way burthensome, but should

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should have pay and provision from the count the citizens were so far from consenting to this, it it was moved in council, to seize on Ormond's so, and fall on those that belonged to him as mies; so that it was time for the Marquis to part.

Apno 1650. Since the beginning of June this year, Water and Duncannon were blocked up by the parliame forces; so that gen. Preston the governor sentater to the lord lieutenant for greater supplies to could be spared, or for leave to surrender the since his wants were so great, that it was imposs to keep it. However, Ireton did not summon city till the 25th of July (78); after a treaty drout into length, gen. Preston surrendered Was ford the 10th of August, which was followed by reduction of Duncannon on the 14th.

It appears from lord Orrery's memoirs, that city was in the hands of the English before the pitulation above-mentioned, which was only for citadel, the place where the barracks now fa and that the town was taken in the following n ner. Soon after the city was summoned, the made a fally, but were repulfed with loss. Prel ly after this, the English fent one lieut. Croker ferj. Croker, his brother, with about 30 muskets to fire the suburbs, in order to make their appro es to the town walls the more effectual. They fire to all the houses and stacks of corn near city, the smoak of which being carried by a erly wind into the place, fo much terrified the fieged, that it made them think the whole a had fallen upon the city and fet it on fire; th fore, as it afterwards appeared, they fled ou the eastern gate, and, under the covert of fmoak, got quick out of the reach of the end

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⁽⁷⁸⁾ Cox, v. 2. p. 56.

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little imagined what had happened. But what fly promoted their flight, was a bold attempt two Crokers made upon the town, while the ak of the suburbs involved it in fear and darkfor while the English were burning the fus, one of the Crokers spied a couple of ladnear the wall, and calling to his brother, told it would be a brave thing, if they should set the town and take it, of which they might have the opportunity to do, by the help of the ers and the smoak. His brother immediately ed with him and they calling their 30 men toer, without the knowledge and orders of their manders, with fwords drawn and muskets ged, they seized the ladders and mounted the finding there but one man as centinel, him immediately killed; and hearing a great cry town, which they thought was a fign of some ider, they marched forward to the mainguard, ing all they met to the fword. The noise of guns, and the smoak concealing their nummade the inhabitants really believe that the e English army was got into the town, and all away, leaving their arms and ammunition nd them. One of the Crokers was killed in the oit, and two or three of their men; but serjeant ter, and the rest, marched up to the mainguard feized all their great guns; they then marched and receive the the west gate (79) to open it and receive rest of their friends. In the mean time, the ish wondered what was become of Croker and nen, and feared, that though they had executed orders by firing the suburbs, they had perished e attempt. But while they were in suspense, of the centinels gave notice, that the gate next em was fet wide open, and a small party was thed out towards them; which lord Broghill

St. Patrick's gate.

hearing, immediately rode forward to fee who the were, and before he came very near made use of a perspective glass, by which he discovered then to be serjeant Croker and his men: at the fight of whom, being greatly amazed, and upon a neare approach, asking how they came thither? Croke made no answer, but brandishing his sword about his head, called for the whole army to march into the town; for, fays he, the town is our own; and then he related in what manner he had taken it and what a panick the Irish were in. Immediately the whole army was ordered to march into the town, and as they were going, they faw the enem march away on the other fide of the water, which fufficiently confirmed what Croker had faid. Bu however, when they came into the town, the cita del (as was before related) held out still, but no long after it capitulated.

Anno 1651

Ordered, that 100 l. be iffued out of the receipt customs, and excise at Waterford, over and about 100 l. formerly ordered to be iffued out of the said receipts, for the repairing of the quay of that city and that the governor and commissioners of the revenue there do issue out their warrants, for the payment of the said sums, for the uses aforesaid and for no other; and that they do take special car to see the said sum disposed of, for the said service to the best advantage, by doing that first which i most needful, and preserving the rest from surther ruin. Dublin, 1st of March, 1651 (80).

Colonel Richard Laurence was governor of Waterford, and, in confideration of his great charge fince he was governor there, (for which he had received no fatisfaction) 1001, was ordered him, if full discharge of all allowances to be claimed be him, from the date of his said commission, as go

⁽⁸⁰⁾ Council book, No 4, containing rules and orders for money, &c. p. 136.

emor, until the 25th of this instant March; and om the 25th of this instant March, the weekly im of 3 l. to be paid unto him by the treasurer of be publick revenue, till further order. Dublin,

oth of March, 1651 (81)

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Ordered, that Mr. John Mills, impost-master of Vaterford, be also receiver of such rents and duties, s shall become due, for the houses and lands benging to the commonwealth within the town and recincts of Waterford, with the yearly fum of col to be paid quarterly, in four equal portions. Jublin, 3d of November, 1651 (82).

January 10, An order to take care of the eight Anno icces of hangings, belonging to the common- 1651.

ealth, at Preston-house, Waterford.

The act for the settlement of Ireland printed 1652.

t Waterford.

January 31, Captain Halley, one of the commisoners of the revenue at Waterford, having repreinted that the plat-forms in the fortifications, were such out of repair, it was ordered, that the treaarer of the publick revenue do iffue out fuch moey as will be necessary to repair the same.

High courts of justice were held in Cork and Vaterford, &c. for trying of fuch of the Irish as ere concerned in the massacres of 1641. pany of the murderers had been destroyed by word and pestilence, that not above 200 suffered

y the hands of the executioner.

June 23, Ordered, that no papist be permitted 1654. trade in the city of Waterford, within or with-

out doors.

On the 12th of October, the inhabitants of the bunty of Waterford, having conformed to the ules of transplantation, the lord deputy and counordered, that the wives, and fuch fervants as re permitted, may stay to receive the benefit of

(81) Ibid. p. 138. (82) Ibid. p. 62.

L 3

their

their respective crops of corn, having first d charged the contribution due thereout, and allo

ing the new proprietor the eighth sheaf.

April 11, An order that the governor of Wate 1655. ford (83) do take care of the hangings, carpe and other furniture, there belonging to the fla to be carefully fent up by the next state's ship.

July 28, 2001. (84) ordered for repairing t great meeting-place at Waterford, and 200 l. mo

to be raised by affessment.

January 30, An order of the lord deputy a council, that the governor, colonel Leigh, and justices of the peace at Waterford, do apprehe forthwith all persons who resort there under t name of Quakers, that they be shipped away fro Waterford, or Passage, to Bristol, and be co mitted to the care of that city, or other chief m gistrates of that place, or other convenient place to which they are fent, in order to their being fe to their respective places of abode; and that the be required to live foberly and peaceably, a make honest and due provision for themselves a families, according to their respective callings.

A petition of the English inhabitants of the ci of Waterford, with the answers of the lord depu and council to the feveral articles of 28th of Ma

1655 (85).

Ministers employed under the usurpation at W 16;6. terford. Edward Woule, at Waterford, 2001. annum; John Millard, at Passage, 100l. per annur John Brooks, as school-master and minister, 50 William Feith, for teaching children to read a write, at ditto 15 l.

George Baker made bishop of Waterford a

Lismore.

1660.

Anno 1661.

Twenty fifth of March, Richard Power, e made governor of the county and city of Waterfor

(85) Coung (83) Council-book, No. 4. (84) Id. ib. office, A. 6.P. 367. TI

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This year (86) the Irish merchants of the city of 1662, Vaterford petitioned his grace the duke of Orond, fetting forth, that by their being freemen the city, and persons who advanced the king's venue, although they have been exempted fince s majesty's restoration from bearing office, they we had the privileges of other freemen, until Villiam Bolton, now mayor, feeming to take noce of them as persons uncapable of those privileges. reth them to pay strangers duties for goods, &c. which petition his grace defired the mayor to ake immediate answer, which he did to this effect. "That the petition was not shewn him, nor his grace's order, till the 26th of December laft. That the persons complaining set not their names to the petition. That they have not a just right to freedom, being not protestants, refusing the oath of supremacy, &c. That since his majesty's restoration, they have not been looked upon as freemen, as appears by feveral acts, orders, &c. to the contrary. The mayor does not force them to pay out of any difrespect, &c. but, according to his oath and duty, feeks to advance the king's service, by reviving the worthy customs of some of their ancestors, &c. As they are not subject to an oath, they cannot be freemen; and they, without fuch oath, may and do harbour not only goods of strangers in his majesty's dominions, but of the subjects of other princes; and if this course was revived, wool, and other staple commodities, had been yet in. great quantities in his majesty's dominions, to the general advance of trade, and relief of the If they are freemen, it is upon their old pretence, or upon his majesty's declaration; but upon the old pretence they (it is prefumed) will not adventure, and if they plead the acts, orders,

⁽⁸⁶⁾ Evidence-chamber at Kilkenny.

1681.

" and proclamations fince his majesty's restoration, it cannot be of any effect to them, until the

" are protestants, and disclaim foreign jurisdic

" tion, &c."

Your grace's dutiful and
Waterford, the 3d obedient fervant,
of January, 1662. William Bolton

Anno Hugh Gore made bishop of Waterford and Life more.

The lord lieutenant and council, by letter, ordered the popish inhabitants to be removed from Galway, Limerick, Waterford, Clonmel, Kilkenny and Drogheda (87), except some trading merchants, artificers, and others, necessary for the towns and garrisons; by virtue whereof, many were expelled, but were afterwards re-admitted.

The customs, inwards and outwards, of the por of Waterford, for the year 1681, were 14826 l. os 10 d. and for Dungarvan, 164 l. 11.s. 1 d.

Imported customs and excise for Waterford, from the 20th of December 1663, to December 1664, 3847 l. 12 s. 0 d. and for Dungarvan, the said time, 88 l. os. 3d. Exported customs, the said time, in Waterford, 3196 l. 5 s. 9 d. and for Dungarvan, 121 l. 11 s. 9 d.

pish inhabitants of this city a new charter, which, upon the restoring of the protestant government there, was set aside.

This charter constituted the following persons to be members of the corporation, now new modelled, for king James's arbitrary purposes.

Richard Fitzgerald, esq; mayor.

Aldermen 24. Affistants 24.
Richard, earl of Tyrone, Thomas Dobbin, mercht.
Sir Stephen Rice, chief baron, Patrick Troy, mercht.

(87) Cox, vol. II. part, 3 p. 15.

Peter

ter Walsh, esq; homas Wife, efq; arret Gough, efq; homas Sherlock, efq; mes Sherlock, efq; illiam Dobbin, esq; cholas Fitzgerald, esq; homas Christmas, esq; ward Browne, merchant. abert Carew, esq; ancis Driver, gent. chard Madden. icholas Porter. mes White. illiam Fuller. ichael Head. chard Say. icholas Lee.

ominick Synott.

braham Smith.

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Richard Aylward, mercht. Victor Sall, mercht. Andrew Brown, mercht. Thomas White, mercht. Joseph Hopkins, mercht. William Dobbin, efq; John Aylward, mercht. Edward Collins, mercht. Michael Sherlock, mercht. Stephen Leonard, mercht, Mathew White, mercht. Francis Barker. Thomas Lee. John Winston. Henry Keating. Bartholomew Walsh. James Lynch. Patrick Wife. Richard Morris. Thomas Smith. Joseph Barry. John Donnaghow.

SHERIFFS.

John Porter, esq; Recorder.

aniel Mollony, town-clerk, prothonotory, and clerk of
the peace.

This year, on the 2d of September, his majesty Annoing William embarked at Waterford for Eng1689.

King James, after the battle of the Boyne, arrived at night in Dublin, where he lay. Next day (88) by 2d. he rode to Waterford, where he went on ward a ship that lay ready for him, and sailed back France with all speed. Thus he rode, in 24 ours, above four-score miles.

Major general Kirk, with his own regiment, and July 20.

⁽³⁸⁾ Story's hift, of the affairs of Ireland.

from Carrick towards Waterford, more forces figning to follow. The major-general fent a true pet to summon the town, who, at first, refused furrender, there being two regiments then in g rison; their refusal, however, was in such civil tem that their inclinations were eafily understood; foon after they fent out to know what terms the might have? which were the fame with those Drogheda. But not liking them, they propol some of their own, which were, that they mig enjoy their estates, the liberty of their religio and a fafe convoy to the next garrison, with the arms and proper goods. Those would not granted; then the heavy cannon were brought do that way, and some more forces ordered to mare But the Irish, understanding this, sent to ask liber to march out with their arms, and to have a fa convoy, which was granted them. And according ly, on the 25th, they marched out, with their an and baggage, being conducted to Mallow.

The day after Waterford furrendered, kin July 26. William went to fee it, and took care that no pe fons should be disturbed in their houses and goods

> After Sarsfield had demolished the train of art lery, which was on its way to king William at t fiege of Limerick, his majesty sent for more Waterford.

Soon after this his majesty embarked for En Anno 1690. land, from this city, viz. September 5th, and t next day arrived in Bristol.

Dr. Nathaniel Foy consecrated bishop of these see 1691. There is a particular survey of the ordnand 1700. ammunition and stores, at Waterford, at this tim July 2. in the Council-office, lib. A. 96.

Dr. Thomas Mills confecrated bishop.

1707. Dr. Charles Este translated here from the see 1740. Offory.

Dr. Richard Chenevix, bishop of Killaloe, tras lated to those sees.

list of the mayors, bailiss, and sheriss of the city of Waterford, from the year 1377, to the 1745. year 1772, inclusive.

D. MAYORS. 377 William Lumbard. 378 William Lumbard. 379 William Chapman. 80 William Madan. 381 Philip Spell. 82 Robert Sweetman. 83 Robert Sweetman. 384 William Lumbard. 385 William Forstall. 386 Robert Bruce. 387 William Lumbard. 388 William Poer. 389 William Poer. 390 Milo Poer. 391 Walter Spence. 392 William Chapman, 303 John Rocket. 394 Milo Poer. 395 William Forstall. 396 William Attamen. 397 William Lincolne. 398 Andrew Archer. 399 John Eyenas. 400 William Forstall. 401 John Lumbard. 402 John Lumbard. 403 Nicholas Lumbard, 404 William Poer. 405 William Poer. 406 Richard Brushbone. 407 John Walsh.

408 John Lumbard.

409 Walter Attamen.

410 William Power.

411 John Roberts.

142 John Rockett.

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A.D. MAYORS. 1413 Simon Wickin. 1414 John White. 1415 Nicholas Holland. 1416 William Russel. 1417 William Lincolne. 1418 John Lumbard, 1419 John Lumbard. 1420 Roger Walsh. 1421 Simon Wickins. 1422 Thomas Okabrane, 1423 Gilbert Dyer. 1424 John Eyenas. 1425 Thomas Okabrane. 1426 William Lincolne. 1427 Peter Strong. 1428 Robert Lincolne. 1429 Peter Rice. 1430 Walter Attamen. 1431 Peter Strong. 1432 Gilbert Dyer. 1433 Foulke Commerford. 1434 Peter Strong. 1435 Nicholas Gough. 1436 John Core. 1437 John White. 1438. Nicholas Mulgan, 1439 John Rope. 1440 Thomas Hull. 1441 Nicholas Gough. 1442 William Sattadel. 1443 Nicholas Mulgan. 1444 Nicholas Mulgan. 1,445 William Corr. 1446 William Corr. 1447 John Rope. 1448 Foulke Commerford.

1449 William

Transitat and Citit Ingitity of	
A.D. MAYORS.	A.D. MAYORS,
1449 William Lincolne.	1481 Maurice Wife.
1450 William White,	1482 John Butler.
1451 Richard Walsh.	1483 James Rice.
1452 Maurice Wife.	1483 James Rice. 1484 James Rice.
1453 Patrick Rope.	1485 Richard Strong.
1454 John Madan.	1486 James Rice.
1455 William White.	1487 John Butler.
1456 Robert Butler.	1488 James Rice.
1457 John Maden.	1489 Robert Lumbard.
1458 Richard Walsh.	1490 William Lumbar
1459 William White.	1491 Patrick Rope.
1460 Laurence Dobbin,	1492 William Lumban
1461 John May.	1493 Robert Butler.
1462 John Sherlock.	1494 Henry Fagan.
1463 John Corr.	1495 John Madan (89)
1464 John Corr.	1510 John Madan.
1465 Peter Strong.	1511 John Butler.
1466 Nicholas Mulgan.	1512 Nicholas Madan,
1467 John Butler.	1513 John Madan.
1468 John Mulgan.	1514 James Butler.
1469 James Rice.	1515 Nicholas Madan.
1470 Nicholas Devereux.	1516 John Madan.
1471 James Rice.	1517 Patrick Rope.
1472 James Rice.	1518 Nicholas Madan,
1473 John Corr.	1519 James Sherlock.
1474 John Corr.	1520 John Morgan.
1475 John Sherlock.	1521 Richard Walsh,
1476 Peter Lovet.	who was the last that
1477 James Rice.	verned the city of V
1478 William Lincolne.	terford without bail
1479 John Corr.	or sheriffs.
1480 James Sherlock.	

(89) From the year 1495, to the year 1509, no chart It is not known what occasioned this interruption, the cheing at this time, very loyal, and in 1497, pursued Perkin four ships.

A. D. MAYORS. 1522 Peter Walsh, 1523 Nicholas Wise,

1524 Nicholas Madan,

BAILIFFS.

Henry Walsh, Patrick Lumba

Nich, Morgan, Will, Lincoln

Nich. Morgan, Will. Lincoln Nicholas Strong, John Lumba

1525 Jam

MAYORS. James Sherlock, John Morgan, Nicholas Wife, Nicholas Wife, Patrick Walsh, James Sherlock,
John Morgan, Nicholas Wife, Patrick Walsh, William Wife, James Walsh, William Wise, Peter Dobbyn, Walter Coltie,
David Walsh,
Peter Dobbyn, 3 James Dobbyn, 54 Maurice Wise,

55 Robert Walsh,

56 Henry Walsh,

7 Peter Dobbyn,

38 Maurice Wife.

59 John Sherlock, 60 Peter Strong,

62 James Walsh,

63 Henry Wise, 64 Peter Walsh, 65 John Neal,

66 Peter Aylward, 67 Patrick Dobbyn,

or John Wife,

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BAILIFFS. James White, Tho. Lumbard. Will. Lincolne, John Lumbard. Robert Sherlock, Peter Sherlock. Nich. Walsh, James Devereux. John Sherlock, Tho. Lumbard. Will.Lincolne, Edward Sherlock. James Wife, Thomas Sherlock. Robert Strong, James Walsh. James Sherlock, Peter Dobbyn. James Sherlock, James Walsh, James Sherlock.
William Lincolne, Peter Dobbyn, Tho. Lumbard
John Morgan, Tho. Woodlock, David Bayley
Thomas Lumbard, John Butler, Nicholas Madan.
Edward Sherlock, John Butler, Ed. Sherlock. James Walsh, James Sherlock. Peter Dobbyn, Tho. Lumbard. Tho. Woodlock, David Bayley. James Sherlock, David Bayley. James Woodlock, Nicholas Lee. Robert Strong, Robert Walsh. A James White,

3 William Lincolne, Robert Walsh, Will. Morgan.

4 Edward Sherlock, Maurice Wise, Henry Walsh.

5 Thomas Lumbard, Nicholas Lee, David Bayley.

6 Peter Dobbyn,

7 James Walsh,

8 James Madan,

8 James Madan,

9 Thomas Sherlock,

10 Walter Coltie.

11 Thomas Wise, Robert Walsh.

12 Maurice Wise, William Wise.

13 Maurice Wise, Nicholas Lee.

14 James Woodlock, James Grant

15 James Woodlock, James Grant

16 James Woodlock, James Grant

17 James Woodlock, James Grant

18 James Woodlock, James Grant

19 James Woodlock, James Grant

19 James Woodlock, James Grant

19 James Woodlock, James Grant Thomas Grant, Will. Lumbard. Thomas Wife, William Wife. James Woodlock, James Grant. Thomas Wife, John Sherlock. James Woodlock, James Walsh. Peter Strong, John Wife. John Neal, Peter Walsh. Peter Aylward, John Sherlock. John Wife, Paul Lumbard. Peter Walsh, John Walsh. John Neal, James Grant. Ja. Lumbard, Phil, Cummerford, Nicholas Lumbard, Rich. Licker. James Lumbard, James Grant. James Walsh, Paul Lumbard. John Walsh, Patrick Dobbyn, Nich. Lumbard, James Madan, James Butler, James Sherlock. John Madan, Peter Sherlock. George Wife, Nich. Lumbard. Ia. Lumbard, Phil. Cummerford. 1568 Nich

D

SHERIFFS MAYORS. James Sherlock, John Sherloo 1568 Nich. Lumbard, 1569 Peter Walsh, James Butler, John Lumbard 1570 Phil. Cummerford, Pet. Sherlock, Nic. Cummerford Thomas Wife, James Lincoln 1571 George Wife, 1572 John Madan; Rich. Strong, Pat. Cummerfor John Madan. Rich. Strong, Pat. Cummerfor I573 1574 James Walsh. Rob. Walsh, Pat. Cummerfor James Butler. Richard Strong, Nicholas Lee 1575 1576 Peter Sherlock, Edward Walsh, John Leonard 1577 Peter Aylward, Ja. Lumbard, Pat. Cummerfor 1578 Sir Patrick Walsh, Robert Walsh, Thomas Wife 1579 Patrick Dobbyn, In. Leonard, Nich. Cummerfor 1580 James Sherlock. Nich. Lee, Alexander Briver, Nich. Cummerford, Edwar 1581 { Richard Strong, 1582 Nicholas Lee, Rob. Walsh, Balthaz. Woodloo 1583 James Madan, Nicholas Wife, John Lynch. 1584 John Leonard, John Walsh, Patrick Morgan. 1585 Nic. Cummerford, Alex. Briver, Nicholas Walfh. 1586 James Wife, Patrick Morgan, John Tew. 1587 Alexander Briver, Will. Lumbard, Pat. Lumbard 1588 Richard Strong, John Walsh, John Tew. 1589 Patrick Dobbyn, Will. Lincoln, Paul Sherlock. Nicholas Wife, James Madan, 1590 James Sherlock, 1591 John Leonard, Balthaz. Woodlock, Tho. White 1592 Nicholas Aylward, Nicholas Wife, Paul Strong. 1593 Patrick Morgan, Tho. Wife, Geo. Commerford Rich. Madan, Geo. Commerford 1594 Paul Sherlock, 1595 James White, Rich, Madan, Geo. Comments of Thomas Wadding, Robert Walsh, John Lumbard Thomas Wise, Thomas Walsh Lohn Commersord 1598 Thomas White, Ja. Lumbard, John Commerford 1599 Richard Madan, James Sherlock, Will. Barron. Geo.SherlockT.Knaresborough 1600 Sir Edward Gough, 1601 Robert Walsh, Nich. Madan, Walter Sherlock David Walsh, Michael Browne 1602 Robert Walsh, Thomas White, John Sherlock Thomas White, Paul Strong, 1603 James Lumbard, 1604 Richard Madan, Nicholas Wife, Paul Sherlock. 1605 Thomas Wife, 1606 John Sherlock, Thomas Dobbyn, James Walfi 1607 Thomas Strong, Robert Strong, Robert Walfh, 1608 Stephen Leonard, Walter Sherlock, Nich. White. Walter Sherlock, Nich. White. 1609 Stephen Leonard, 1610 James

MAYORS. D. 10 James Levett. 13 Robert Walsh,

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14 Walter Sherlock, is Nicholas White. 16 John Joy, 17 Alexander Briver.

26 James Woodlock, 28 John Sherlock,

William Dobbyn, 30 Robert Wise, James Walsh, James Walsh, James Walsh, James Walsh, James Walsh, James Walsh,

Richard Strong, 55 John Skiddy, 56 Richard Butler, 57 James White, 58 Nicholas Wife,

39 Robert Lumbard, 40 Matthew Grant,

41 Francis Briver, 42 Thomas White,

43 Redmond Gerald, 44 Luke White,

45 Garret Lincolne, 46 Paul Wadding, 47 John Bluet, 648 Sir John Walsh,

John Levett, John Aylward,

10m 1650, to 1656, the city was governed by commissioners, appointed by Oliver Cromwell.

SHERIFFS. James Briver, Alex. Leonard. Richard Wadding, Rich. Butler, Will. Lincolne.

Michael Brown, Pat. White, John Skiddy. James Walsh, Nicholas Wise, Jasper Woodlock, Pat. Meyler, James Lumbard, James Lumbard. Zabulon Berrick, Will. Philips. John Murphy, Tho. Burges (90). Robert Leonard, Matt. Grant. 27 Sir Peter Aylward, Barth. Lincolne, Will. Lincolne, Paul Sherlock, John Levett. John Fagan, Will. Cleere. Tho. White, James Lumbard. Thomas Maine, Pat. White. Nich. Browne, And. Wife. Christ. Sherlock, Nich. Strong. Matt. Grant, Rich. Nicholas. Will, Lincolne, Garret Lincolne. Fra. Briver, Ric. Fitz-Nicholas. In. Levett, Rich. Fitz-Nicholas. John Bluet, Girke Morgan. Luke White, John Fitz-Gerald. Matt. Porter, Henry White. John Power, Will. Woodlock. Will. English, Tho. Walsh.

Mich. Sherlock, And. White. Nicholas Jones, Lau. White, Pet. Morgan, John Lincolne. Edw. Geraldine, John Walsh.

Fran. Butler, Martin Gall. And. Morgan, Bar. Sherlock.

Nich. Geraldine, James Lynham. Mat. Everard, Ric. Fitz-Gerald.

(90) From the year 1605, to the year 1617, there was no meled government, the magistrates, for refusing the oath of premacy and for non-conformity, were turned out, and fent usenes to Cork; and the corporation governed by sheriffs, till t year 1617, when their charter was taken away, and so conmued during the reign of king James I. King Charles restored tem all their privileges, by a new charter, which cost the city ool. This charter arrived at Passage, July 25th, 1626.

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MAYORS. SHERIFFS A. D. 1656 George Cawdron. Tho. Coote, Edw. Smart. 1657 Thomas Watts, Will Cooper, Tho. Wallis 1658 Andrew Rickard. Henry Seagar, John Morris 1659 John Houghton, 1660 Sir Tho. Dancer, John Gregory, John Bamb Sam. Brifmead, Sam. Brow Geo. Waters, Rich. Wilkin 1661 Will. Halfey, 1662 Will. Bolton. Chr. Trinemar, Rob. Tunbri Matt. Johnson, Zach. Clayt Tho. Briscoe, Will. Dapw Tho. Prince, Will. Fuller. Rich. Barret, Nath. Marrie Tho. Eyres, Will. Hurst. Tho. Eyres, Edw. Stone. 1663 John Eyres, Tho. Christmas. 1664 1665 Geo. Deyos, 1666 Andrew Rickard, 1667 Thomas Exton. 1668 John Heavens, 1669 John Heavens, David Owens, Joseph Osbo Franc. Knowles, Will. Joy. Will, Hurst, 1670 1671 Tho. Bolton. Joseph Ivie, William Laml Michael Head, Robert Seay 1672 Henry Aland, 1673 Tho. Coote, Will. Dennis. Rich. Watridg 1674 Joseph Ivie, And. Lloyde, Tho. Hitching 1675 Mich. Head, Nath. Marriot, Edw. Collin 1676 Henry Seager, Will. Godrick, John Bamble 1677 Will. Cooper, Sam. Taylor, Franc. Barker, 1678 Will. Dennis. Ben. Powell, Joseph Hopkins Rich. Mabank, Tho. Foulk 1679 Richard Seay, Henry Aland, Will. Smith. John Snow, Theod. Jones. Pat. Moore, Ben. Marriot. 1680 Zach. Clayton. 1681 Will. Fuller. 1682 Richard Mabank, Jonathan Aland, Joseph Bar 1683 William Fuller, 1684 Michael Head. Edw. Collins, Francis Barker 1685 William Godrick, David Lloyde, Francis Barke 1686 William Godrick, Theod. Jones, Tho. Smith. 1687 David Lloyde (91), John Winston, Ben. Lamb. James Strong, Paul Sherlock 1687 Rich. Fitz-Gerald, 1688 Thomas Wife, Will. Dobbyn, John Aylwan 1689 Nicholas Porter, Tho. Lee, John Donnaghow The city furrendered to king William, July 25th, 169 and the protestant government restored. A. D. MAYORS. SHERIFFS. 1690 David Lloyde, Ben. Bolton, Ben. Lamb. Sam. Austin, Tho. Evans. Sam. Austin, Tho. Evans. 1691 David Lloyde, 1692 David Lloyde,

(91) By king James's charter.

1693 Franc

MAYORS. Francis Barker. Joseph Hopkins. Rich. Christmas. John Mason, Sir John Mason, William Smith, Thomas Smith, John Head. Theod. Jones. William Weekes. John Lamb and John Lapp. William Jones, David Lewis, lames Eccles. Ja. Eccles, afterwards Da, Lewis, David Lewis. Sir John Mason, David Lewis. David Lewis, John Mason. Francis Barker, Samuel Austin, Tho. Christmas. William Jones, Tho. Aikenhead, Benj. Morris, o John Moore, Tho. Aikenhead, 2 John Morris, 3 Joseph Ivie, 4 William Alcock 5 Tho. Christmas 6 Simon Vashon, William Alcock, Tho. Christmas, 7 Simon Newport, 8 Edward Weekes, 9 Joseph Ivie, o Henry Mason, Richard Weekes,

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SHERIFFS. John Head, John Lamb. Samuel Frith, Charles Hart. Charles Hull, David Lewis. John Lapp, William Weekes. John Lapp, William Weekes. William Weekes. Will. Jones, James Eccles. Caleb Wade, Robert Glen. Charles Bolton, Richard Graves. Rich. Morris, Edm. Feild. James M'Carrol, Will. Morgan. John Francis, Joshua Cockran. Tho. Aikenhead, Robert Backas. Joseph Price, William Carr. John Moore, John Morgan. John Espaignet, Will. Martin. Francis Barker, Ben. Morris. Will. Eeles, Jeremy Gayot. Thomas Head, William Eeles. James Medlicot, John Morris. Arthur Taylor, John Graves. Arthur Taylor, John Graves. Arthur Taylor, John Graves. Robert West, John Barker. Joseph Ivie, William Roche. Arthur Taylor, William Roche. William Barker, John Barker.

John Barker, William Roche. Wm. Thompson, Sim. Newport. Jer. Gayot, John Barker. Jos. Price, John Graves. Edward Weekes, Robert Glen. Rich. Weekes, Wm. Weekes. Arthur Taylor, William Martin. Bev. Usher, Edward Harrison. William Eeles, John Barker. William Jones, Tho. Roach. Stephen Lapp, Samuel Barker. William Roach, Tho. Roach. Alexander Boyde, Wm. Alcock. Henry Alcock, William Morris. William Eeles, John Barker.

2 John Moore,

3 William Barker,

Ivaturat a	na Cross History of
A. D. MAYOR'S.	SHERIFF
1734 Henry Mason,	John Barker, Jos. Price
1735 William Morgan,	Peter Vashon, William Me
1736 Ambr. Congreve,	John Barker, William Mr
1737 Samuel Barker,	I ho. Alcock, Francis Barre
1738 Simon Vashon, Jun.	William Dobbyn, Corn. Bo
1739 Simon Vathon, Jun.	William Price, Francis Ber
1740 Robert West,	William Dobbyn, Corn Ro William Price, Francis Ro David Lewis, George Bac
1741 Samuel Barker,	George Backas, John Porns
1742 Robert Glen,	Phineas Barret, Jeffry Paul
1743 Cornelius Bolton,	John Morris, Robert Well
1744 Beverly Usher,	Thomas Miles, John Portin
1745 William Eeles,	William Paul, John Price
1746 Christmas Paul,	George Backas, Hans Wa
1747 Francis Barker,	George Norrington, Geo.
April 12th 1748,	Jn. Portingal in the room of
1748 { Tho. Christman	Which gel Hoppe long H
******* ** 1	John Portingal, Geo. Wilki
1749 William Paul, 1750 William Paul,	Daniel Ivie, John Lyon.
1751 George Backas,	John Portingal, Thomas C
1752 Samuel Barker,	John Portingal, John Price
June 21st 1753,	George Norrington in the
3	of Price.
1753 William Alcock,	Francis Price, Ben. Morris
1754 William Morgan,	Geo. Norrington, Wm. Ho
May 28th 1755,	Geo. Lander in the room
	Norrington.
1.755 Thomas Miles,	Ja. Henry Reynet, Rob. But
1756 Simon Newport,	Francis Price, Robert Back
1757 Henry Alcock,	Samuel Newport, Will. Bu
1758 Thomas West,	Francis Price, William Batt
1759 Benjamin Morris,	William Bates, William Bat
1760 Mich. Hobbs (92),	William Bates, William Bu
1761 Cornelius Bolton,	Ja. Hen. Reynet, Will. Bar
1762 Thomas Miles,	William Bates, William Bu
1763 George Wilkinson,	Ja. Henry Reynet, Will. Bar
1764 William Alcock,	William Bates, William Ban
1765 John Lyon,	William Bates, William Ber

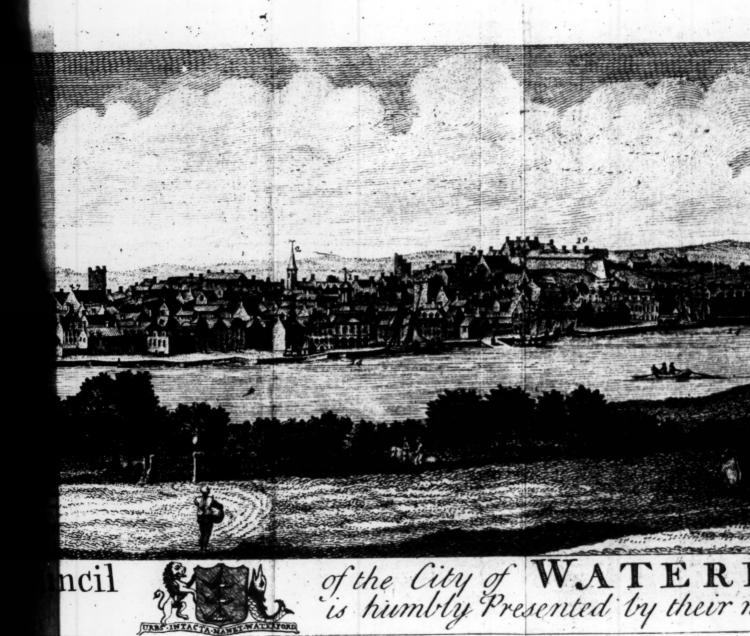
(92) Michael Hobbs held over to the 15th of February 176 when Cornelius Bolton, mayor, James Henry Reynet and Wi Barker, sheriffs, were sworn into office, by virtue of three persons tory mandamuses, which issued out of the court of the bench, and directed to the said Michael Hobbs for that purpose 1766 He

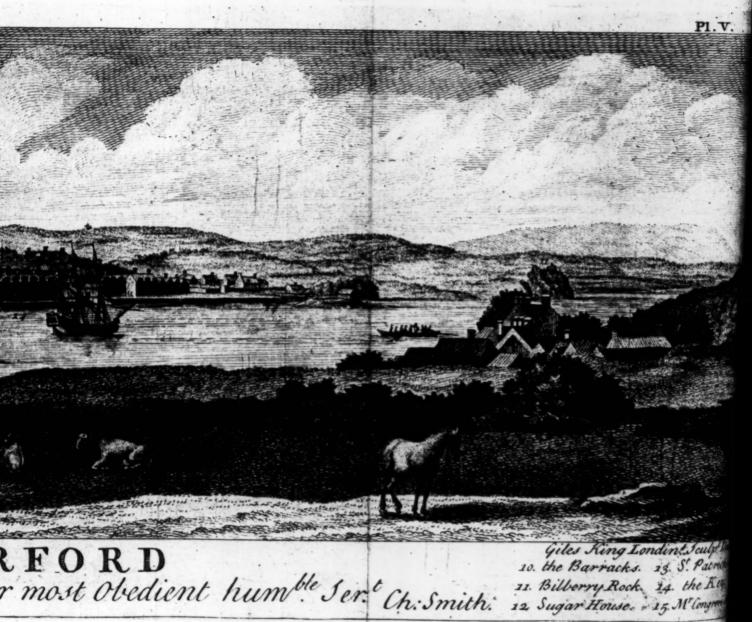




To the Gent! of the Common Council this South Prospect of that City







WATERFORD

MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

Henry Alcock,
William Price,
William Alcock,
Bolton Lee,
Benjamin Morris,
Francis Barker,
William Bates,

John Lander, William Barker. William Bates, William Barker. William Bates, William Barker. William Bates, Thomas Jones. Richard Kearney, Will. Price. Samuel Morgan, Robert Lyon, Ja. Moore, Will. Alcock, Jun.

CHAP. V.

present state of the city of Waterford, its ancient and present names, situation, ancient and modern ment, walls, gates, towers and fortifications, churches, bees, bospitals, publick buildings, schools and chairy foundations, quay, trade, government, officers, warts, franchises and privileges, companies, militia, rms, &c.

HE ancient name given to this city, by the Irish, was Cuan-na-Grioth, or Grian, i. e. the bour of the sun. A second name this city was we by, was Gleann-na-Gleodh, i. e. the valley mentation, from a bloody battle, between the and Danes, in which the former gained a come victory, and burned the city to the ground. The said to signify the port of the thigh, the see of the river Suir, near this place, resembling the part of the human body. The English gave it name of Waterford, as it is said, from a ford st. John's river, which empties itself into the

Name,

This city is fituated on the fouth fide of the river Situation.

It, its course hereabouts inclining to the south of east. The city wall, which formerly stood on quay, ran parallel to the river, so that the city ed towards the north and the east; which, though mingly a situation not so desirable, being excel to the chilling blasts of these winds; yet the M 2 healthiness

healthiness of it, makes amends for the bleak

of the exposure.

Hippocrates fays (1), that an healthy city me be open to the north and east, and mountainous the south and west; which, though this may seem be adapted to a more southern climate than on yet we find the same situation no less recommende by others; as by Walter Burley, deservedly still the prosound doctor, (tutor to the samous kin Edward III.) who has these words, (2) "Not and "inquit, sunt tria, quod civitas sana est is "borea et orienti, si plantata est aperta et in australia."

" et occidente, si montosa propter puritatem bore & orientis & putrifactionem austri & occidentis

The air on the tops of high mountains, above the reach of the warm exhalations, as it is found be clear, so it is very cold; whence it seems, the the colder the air, the nearer it is to purity, an consequently the more healthy; witness the great age of the inhabitants of the northern countries, to which I refer the reader, among others, to fir Rober Sibbald (3). Hippocrates, in the above cited chap ter, also says, that such cities as are opposed to cold winds, though their waters are harsh and cold yet for the most part, they are sweet, and the in habitants healthy and brisk, found and free from defluxions. And fo, indeed, are the generality of those in this city, of a chearful humour, affable in their deportment; of an hospitable and generous temper, fuitable to the sweetness of the air, and pleasant situation they live in. So true is that remark of Plato (4), that the manners of men are agreeable to the air they live in. Whereas the in-

(1) Hippocrat. Opera. §. 3. cap. app depur de arm rorun.
(2) In Problematibus Aristotelis secundum laborem magistri
Walteri Burley ad Ordinem Alphabati MS. 65. in Bibl. Coll. B.

M. Magdal. Oxon. fol. 12. 6.

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⁽³⁾ Prod. hift. nat. Scot. p. 44. & lib. 3. p. 4. &c. (4) Plato in Timzo.

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bitants of marshy and boggy countries, whose rits are clogged with gross and heavy exhalations, commonly of a dull, heavy, and unpleasant conrsation, like the Bæotians in Horace; who, living a foggy, thick air, were of a dull, unactive, and avy disposition. (5) Bæotum in crasso jurares re natum. A further advantage, and, indeed, e of the greatest any city can be blest with, is its ble fituation, fo near the confluence of three large d navigable rivers, the Suir, the Nore, and the rrow, by which inland commodities may be fupied, at a very inconfiderable expence, in relation their carriage, from the very centre of the kingm, and from no less than seven different counties. ashed by these rivers, and other counties adjacent Concerning the Suir, Necham fays, them.

Suirius Infignem gaudet ditare Waterford, Æquoreis undis affociatur ibi.

o Waterford, Suir's streams their treasures bring, hence pay their tribute to old Ocean's king,

This city, at its first building by the Ostmen or Ancient anes (which was some hundreds of years before and mohe conquest of Ireland, by king Henry II.) was a dern exvalled, ditched, and fortified town; but had not tent, &c. he same extent within the walls as at present. It Walls. vas originally built in the form of a triangle, with strong tower at each of the three angles. The inft of these towers was called Reginald's-tower, from the name of its founder, and is now commonly alled the Ring-tower. From this tower, the city wall ran westerly, to the corner of Baron-strandfreet, where anciently stood another tower, called Turgesius's tower, now entirely demolished. That part of the wall, which formed the second side of the triangle, (being let run to ruin soon after the

⁽⁵⁾ Hor. ep. lib. v. 244.

English conquest) is very difficult to trace. How ever, there are still some remains of it observable are and parts of the soundation, discovered by acciden The shew, that this wall ran southerly, from Turgesius ki tower before-mentioned, to St. Martin's cash rebending to the W. of the Black-friars, and proceed re, bending to the W. of the Black-friars, and proceed ing to the E. end of the Blue-boys school; from thence, by the back of Broad-street, it cross e, Peter's-street, a little behind the city court-house and proceeded, in a direct line, to the E. of the Blue-girls school, in Lady-lane; where it joine let St. Martin's castle, as above-mentioned. From the St. Martin's castle, as above-mentioned. From this castle, the city wall extended to the Ring-tower, on Reginald's-tower aforesaid. This part of the wall mobeing kept in repair by the English, is still subsist A ing. They also kept up the other wall on the quay which, at length, falling into a ruinous condition was not many years fince taken down, and on it foundations, the exchange, custom-house, and other buildings were erected (6). Thus I have trace the ancient circumference of this city, as it floor before the time of Henry II. the area of which contained about 15 statute acres.

Soon after the English settled themselves in this city, they began to have thoughts of enlarging it and for this purpose built a new city wall, which they joined to the old wall at St. Martin's castle carried it to St. John's-gate, from thence to New gate, so up to Patrick's gate, and from thence to the quay, where it rejoined the old wall, and comprehended within it, besides the old town, the church, abbey, and street of St. John, New-street

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⁽⁶⁾ This part of the city wall, which extended along the quay was presented, as a nuisance, by the grand jury of the city, a the instance of the marquis of Winchester and earl of Galway then lords justices; who being in the city, and walking under the wall, judged that it was ruinous and dangerous, and ad vised its being taken down and demolished.

How ephen-street, and St. Patrick-street; and the real urches of St. Michael, St. Stephen and St. Patrick. Ciden This city was also further enlarged in the reign telms king Henry VII. when most of the old walls cash re repaired, according to Hooker, who was been re, anno 1575.

The names of the city gates are, on the W. Gates.

ofif

for The names of the city gates are, on the W. rollo e, St. Patrick's-gate and Newgate; towards the are Bowling-green-gate, alias, Close-gate, and f the John's-gate; on the S. E. St. Catherine's, or like bleck-gate. There were other gates on the N. other the conveniency of the citizens, having a commit, a unication with the quay and the river, whose wall mes are not retained.

After the enlargement of the city, as is above-

After the enlargement of the city, as is above-Towers. uay entioned, feveral mayors, &c. in order to perpeate the names of themselves and families, built in wers and castles, as a strength and ornament to the city; which still retain their names. Thus we see Colebeck-castle, where was formerly held the modern of green-cloth, or chamber of Waterford, that to which the mayors, upon misbehaviour, often infined the citizens; Arundel's-castle, Dowley'sthe affle, between Close-gate and Newgate; with others, it hose names are perished with their founders, and hich were above twenty. In Peter's-street stood to castle, called Magnus's castle, now demolished, and another, called from one Tor (who, with Magnus's castle, and the second Turgessus). ns, are said by tradition, to be sons of Turgesius). Reginald's-tower still subsists; the founder of hich, is faid to be fon to Ivorus, king of the lanes, as is mentioned before. Strongbow made the of this tower as a prison for the chiefs of the hih and Danes. It is now in the possession of the

keeping the king's ftores.

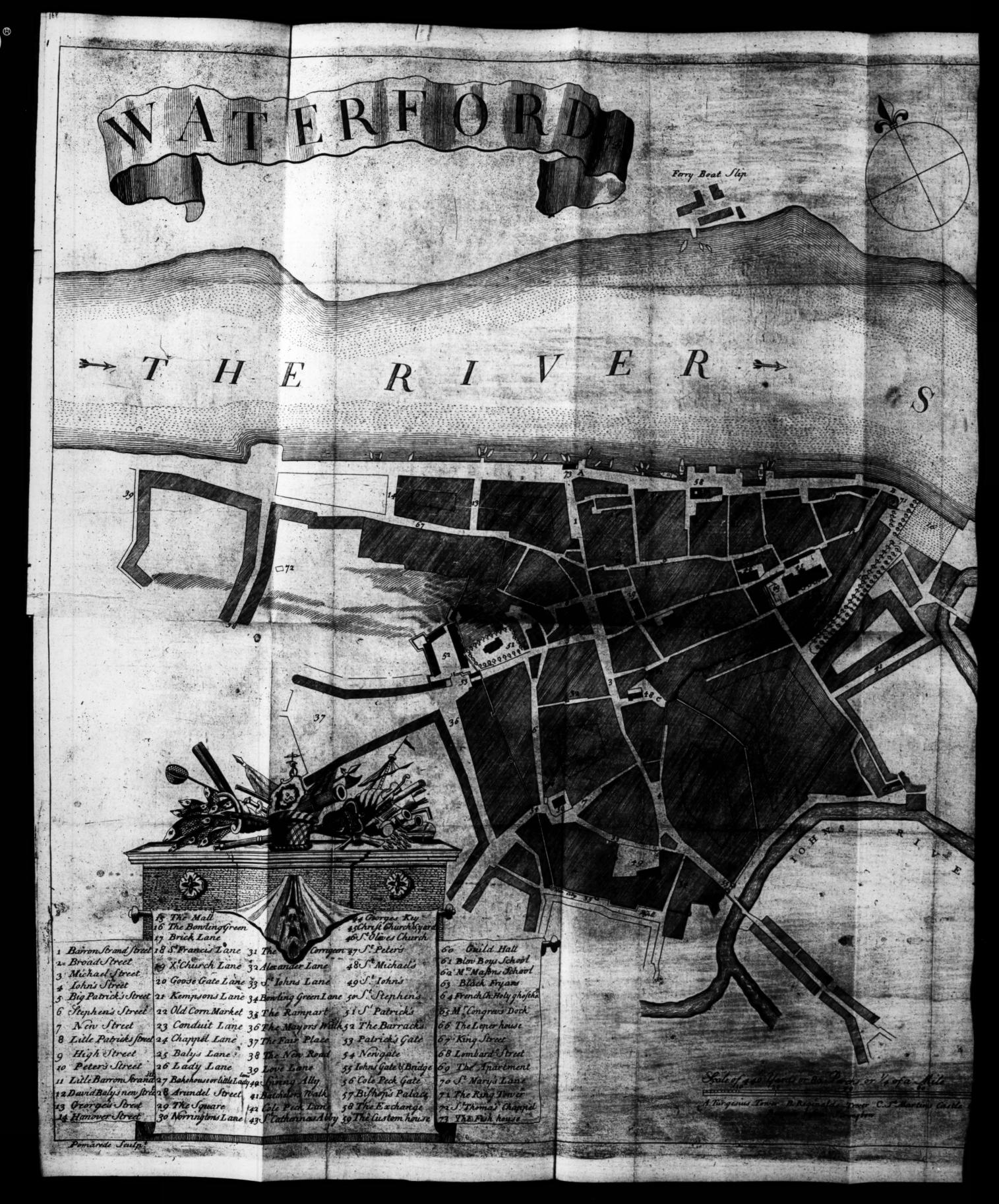
bre-keeper of the fort of Duncannon; and ever fice the year 1663, hath been made use of for

⁽⁷⁾ Turgesius, the tyrannical Ostman prince, built a castle at the Black friars abbey. As M 4

cations.

Fortifica- As to the fortifications of this city, it could ver be reckoned a fown of great strength, ed in more ancient times, or in later ages. Tho Strongbow (8) was twice repulsed before it, yet foon after took it by fform; and though, in le times, Cromwell was obliged to raife the fiege first laid to it, yet it was more owing to the inco fiderable number of his troops, (being not enough to invest it), his want of heavy artillery, and the frequent supplies which the marquis of Ormon threw into it, that hindered him from making him felf mafter of it at that time, than from any re ftrength in the place itself. Yet from some MSS which I have met with, this city appears not t have been destitute of these kind of works for i defence.

> Where the barracks now fland, on St. Thomas hill, was anciently a square fort, consisting of for bastions and curtains, mounted with great gun and encompassed with a moat, except on the sid next the town wall, and that fide whereon the gat of the barracks now stands. By the bastion next to St. Patrick's-gate, there was a communication be tween the fort and the town, on which stood a iron gate. On the N. side of this fort, towards th river, were feveral out-works, as ravelins, half moons, &c. and this piece of fortification ferved the town as a citadel. From St. Patrick's-gate towards Newgate, there was formerly an earthenwork, raised on the outside of the moat, to the height, as 'tis faid, of about twelve feet; with ravelin that defended Newgate, and another which defended St. Patrick's-gate and the barrack-gate This work, being no other than a glacis, went anciently by the name of the but-works; belide which, there was another glacis to defend the ditch and the wall: but the last of these works was demolished about the year 1710 or 11. From New-





to the Beach-tower, there was no moat, the and being fo rocky, that it was too difficult to keone; near Reginalds-tower, stood a half-moon, ome other kind of outwork, built as a defence the tower, which was mounted with cannon. his plat-form, and the rest of the fortifications, ere difmantled, and the cannon lodged in the fort Duncannon, (9) in the year 1711.

In this city, belides the cathedral, are the church-Churches of St. Olave and St. Patrick, in which divinewice is performed: The churches of St. John, Stephen, St. Peter and St. Michael are gone to de-; as are also these other ancient places of wor-Lady's chapel, St. Thomas's chapel, Magdas chapel, and St. Bridget's chapel.

The cathedral (10) commonly called Christurch, dedicated to the Blessed Trinity, was at founded by the Oftmen, and by Malchus the bishop of this see, after his return from his

(9) This appears by a memorial of general Ingoldsby's to the duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant of this kingdom, dathe 5th of July, 1711, and preserved in the paper-office; that feveral pieces of ordnance, and feveral quantities munition, lay unguarded in several open places of the refore thought it necessary to represent the inconveniences hazards, he apprehended, these stores of war were exposed by being liable to be destroyed, or seized by the enemies of Crown) to the end that the fame might be fecured, either ere they then were, by making some works of strength, appointing guards to defend them, or else that they should removed to such places or forts, as were in some condition defence. In pursuance of which representation, it was ord by the lord lieutenant, that the mafter general, and incipal officers of the ordnance, should cause the several acts of ordnance, and quantities of ammunition, to be sent in the several places named in the said memorial, to other mts, according to the plan proposed by general Ingoldsby for moving the same; and accordingly the ordnance and stores of ar at Waterford, were removed to Duncannon fort and other streffes.

(10) Ware's Antiquit. 29.

confecration out of England, as is before related (1) About the beginning of the thirteenth century, was endowed with lands by king John; at which time, Ware is of opinion, this church got its fir dean. A. D. 1210, Pope Innocent the III. co firmed the possessions of the dean and canon which he specified one by one, as appears in h epistles (12). In the year 1463, the dean and cha ter of Waterford obtained a licence from king Ed ward IV. to purchase lands of the yearly value 100 marks, " for the augmentation of divine wo " thip there," (as the charter fays). It appear by the petition (13) of the dean and chapter for this licence, that king John had endowed it wit possessions for the support of 12 canons, and 12 v cars, to the value of 400 marks: But that the pol fellions had been so destroyed by Irish enemies, the the four principal dignitaries, viz. the dean, chan tor, chancellor and treasurer, had not enough t support them with decency; which was the cause that induced the king to grant to them his mort main licence.

About the year 1482, a handsome chapel, 22 feet square, was erected against the N. side of this cathedral, by James Rice, a citizen of Waterford and dedicated to St. James the elder, and the virgin St. Catherine; it is since usually called Rice's chapel; which, together with another ancient chapel to the E. of it, and the chapter-house, were lately taken down, in order to enlarge the church yard. In this place stood Rice's tomb, who was mayor of Waterford in 1469, and several times afterwards. This tomb has been since removed into the church. The effigy of Rice

⁽¹¹⁾ Page 98.
(12) Bosquer's edition of pope Innocent's epist. Tholouse,

lib. 3. ep. 95. 1635.
(13) Harris hift, of the bishops, and king's collections, p. 418.

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cut in a kind of black marble, in high relief, ing on his back, with a shroud tyed in a knot the head and feet, vermin resembling frogs and oads, are cut in the stone, as it were creeping out shis body. The inscription, in the gothic chaacter round the figure, runs thus,

ou Jacet Jacobus Kies, quondam eivis ikus Civitatis, et mandato ikius Sepelitur Katerina Broun, uror eius. Sulquis eris, qui transferis ka, perles genda ploza, sum quod eris, Fuiq; quod es, pro me precor ora. Ett notrae sortis transfer per oftia mortis. Poltri. Christe, te Petimus miserere quaesumus, qui venisti redimere perditos, noli damenare redemptos.

Round the lower edge of the upper stone of this monument, are the names of several saints, cut over the heads of the figures; which are done in basso relievo, all round the tomb.

In 1522, Nicholas Comin, bishop and Robert Lumbard, dean of this church, adorned the choir and chapel with an arched or vaulted cieling; and in the last century, bishop Gore was at considerable expences in beautifying it.

The church, at present, consists of a large nave; the choir, two lateral isles, and at the back of the altar is Trinity parish-church. Besides these, on the S. side of the nave, is the bishop's consistory court, or St. Saviour's Chapel; on the N. side, is another chapel; and on the S. of Trinity parish-church, is the vestry or chapel of St. Nicholas (14).

The

⁽¹⁴⁾ Among other manuscripts in the Harleian library, there is Registrum Capellani, five Capellanorum Capella (i. e. Cantaria) S. Salvatoris Juxta Ecclesiam Sancta Trinitatis Water-

The nave, from the W. end to the entrance of the choir, is about 45 feet long, and its breadt 66. The roof is supported by large gothic columns and arches: Upon one of the columns, of the N. side, is an ancient monument, made of stucco or plaster of paris, which is very well executed in the middle, is a person on his knees, in a prayin posture; and on each side, a pillar of the Persa or Carvatick order, on which are figures representing truth and piety. After this sentence,

"Domine Secundum Actum Meum noli me Judi care, Nihil dignum in conspectu tuo Egi."

Are these lines,

Nobilis hic situs est Guilhelmus Clusius, ille Mercator Fidus, cui Patria alma Brugæ Cecropius, Cimonq; Cudonq; Corinthius alter Pectore Munifico tum Pietate pari. Nec Minor is Cræso, Mida, Crassove beatus Divitiis, Placidus Indole Plebicola. Obiit Waterfordæ Hiberniæ. Anno M. p. x.l.v.

Beneath this, are the following Verses, in the Walloon French, placed in two columns:

La Noble Renomée Du mortel fans remort D' Art vive et animee Triumphe de la Mort,

Je dis Lhumain en fomme Periclitant c'a, bas Qui le sien Corp's consomme Aux immortel's es bas Le Noble de Le scluse Jadis contre le tans D'honneur, et grace insus Arma ses heurs et an's

Courtois et magnifique Fut autant que Cimon Clement et, pacifique Cent fois plus que Cydon

ford. It begins with a grant from the dean and chapter to John Collyne. A. D. 1484. fol. 41. It appears in the body of the book, that John Collyne was founder of an Alms-house adjoining to the chapel, as well as of the chapel itself; and (being then dean of Waterford) settled a yearly maintenance on twelve alms-men therein. There's a note fol. 38 written by the founder's own hand, A. D. 1478. Yet Robert Brown is said to be dean in the before mentioned grant, A. D. 1481.

Bruges ville Flandrine more peine faites decore.

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De son hereuse race A laisse un rameau Qui Amplecte et embrasse Virtu d' un Sainct Cerveau

Au Temple de Memoire Appendu est son nom Bruges das rememoire A tout heur son renom. Anvers, jout pour l'heure De ses pullons heureus Illustrateurs J'affeure De leurs noms vertueus

Bruges crie et lamente Apres son Citadin Watersord s'en augmente Daviour faict tel Butin Le Ciel inaccessible
Nous rechante hautement
Del lencluse passible
Son duten Sautement.

This monument was much defaced, as it is said, by some of Cromwell's soldiers. The choir, from the entrance to the rail of the altar, is 66 feet long. On the right hand, next the bishop's throne, are the seats for the mayor and corporation. The star-piece that stood there, at the time of publishing the first Edition of this History, was painted with the decalogue, and Moses and Aaron; over which was the representation of the delivery of the law at mount Sinai; but the whole was indifferently performed. This altar-piece has been since removed to the W. Isle of the church, and an elegant one erectal, consisting of groupes of Angels.

th, consisting of groupes of Angels.

Trinity parish church is not now used. In the sishop's consistory court, is a handsome monument of the late Dr. Nathaniel Foy, bishop of Waterford and Lismore. In the chapel, on the other site of the nave, is the monument of Mrs. Christmas, with the following inscription, which was note by the rev. Arthur Stanhope, dean of Water

terford.

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SISTE GRADUM PAULISPER.

Tuà enim maxime intererit nosse cujus sub hoc marmore,

(15) Note all capitals.

Obsequntur

Natural and Civil History of

Obsequentur Reliquiæ

Nempe ejus funt, quæ, dum vixit, fuit ELIZABETHA CHRISTMAS.

Fæmina lectiffima,
Uxor Caftiffima,
Mater Piiffima,
Confors Jucundiffima.

Quintuplici eo nomine satis ubique nota Scilicet hanc habuit Uxorem Thomas Christmas, d civitate Waterfordiæ

Mercator, dudum Prætor, et etiamnum Senato Urbanus.

Pæliciorum hunc, quod talem nactus fit uxorem an miferiorem, quod amiferit, Haud facere dixeris:

Nisi quod eo nomine fælix meritò sit dicendus, Quod talem Nactus, numerosam ex eldem

Susceperit Prolem,
Quippe ex utriusque selici copulâ, Liberorum
Ternæ Triades, Binæ Filiorum, nimirum,

Richardus, Jacobus, Johannes, Carolus, Gulielmus Josephus

Altera trias filiarum, nempe, Maria, Elizabetta Margareta Emanarunt.

Novem hos Charissimos Liberos, sibi superstites Mater reliquir moriens, quos, eadem

Qui pepererat, eos folicitudine curatos, marito suo moritura, quasi

Commendavit obnixe, scilicet,

Ut is jam quali utriufque Sexus parens factus, conduplicato

Amore qua materno, qua Paterno, fingulos usque Complecteretur, foveret, sustentaret, educaret, Puerpera fatis cessura, sic (existimes) eam Maritum

fuum allocutam.

En (Chariffime) ultimum nostri fidelissimi, atque castissimi amoris Pignus,

Quod tibi jam edidi.

Et sic edidit, et sic obii

Anno

WATERFORD.

Anno ætatis suæ, ultra trigesimum, septimo, Mensis Februarij die vigesimo secundo, et Salutis Humanæ instauratæ anno Millesimo Sexcentesimo septuagesimo septimo.

ac cum Tu (Lector) Rescieris, siceis (si potes)
oculis Hinc abeas licet,

In a nich of the fouth wall of the choir, is a mb of one of the bishops of Waterford, being the effigy of a bishop in his rochet, with a pastoal staff in his left hand, curiously cut in alto relito. The inscription is too close to the wall to be ad entire. The following are some words that are gible in the gothic character:

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hic jacet Keverendus in Chailto Domis us Kichardus Anchel, —— Waters odiensis Episcopus, qui obiit vii. die kaij Anno Dom. M. cccc xevi. cujus mimae propitietur Deus, Amen.

On a flat stone, near the east end of the catheial, adorned with coats of arms, the cross, and some ther figures in basso relievo, are these words ound the margin,

hit jacent Franciscus Lumbard filius Nisolai quondam civis Civitatis Waterfordiæ, pu in flozido 33 anno actatis obiit A. D. 1590, et 25 die Mentis Januarij. Et laterina Walshe uroz ejus, Quozum Anispadus Provintetur Deus, Amen.

In the middle, on each fide of the cross,

On a flat stone in the chancel, adorned with a

bit jacent Patricius Whyte, filing Johannis, Mondam civis Civitatis Waterfordiæ, qui obiit,

Natural and Civil History of

obiit, et Anastacia Grant, ejus uroz, qu obiit x die Mensis Octobris, A. D. 15

On a copper plate, fixed on the out fide of fouth wall, is this infcription:

Heic inter utramque Columnam
Depositum DANIELIS BURSTON. S. T.
miseri

Peccatoris, et quondam hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedra Decani indignissimi, latet in Spe Resurrectionis Tu qui Primitiœes, Phosphore, redde diem. Tumulatus suit octavo die mensis Decembris An Salutis Humanæ, Millesimo Sexcentessimo, septuagesimo octavo. Epitaphium hoc ipse sibi dictavit vivus:

Atque hâc Tabula ænea insculpendum; qua Tabulam hic loci Ponendam — Justit. Cujus mandato obsequentes

Tres ejus Executores Eandem sic poni Curaverus

Since the first edition of this work, an elegal monument, made by that eminent artist Mr. Va Nost, has been erected in this cathedral, on which is the following inscription:

To the memory of Mrs. Susanna Mason, daughter of fir John Mason, knt. After a life of exemplary piety, She died August MDCCLII. aged LXV.

At this fair shrine let not a tear be shed 'Till piety and charity are dead.

Nor let the great and good her loss deplore, While they pursue the paths she trod before. But should her bright example cease to shine, Grieve then ye righteous, and ye poor repine. No oftentatious hand this marble placed; No slatt'ring pen the just encomium traced; Such virtues to transmit, is only giving Praise to the dead, to edify the living.

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In the fame cathedral, hath like wife been erected. the family of the Fitz-Geralds, an elegant monument, deligned and executed by the artist forementioned: [See plate, VII.] This monument ands in the greatifie, is upwards of 16 feet in height, od o feet broad. In the front, is a flatue of time, ith his glass, representing life run out, and another f piety, veiled, and bearing a medal of the two milemen, to whole memory the monument was nied. Over these statues, are the Fitz-Geralds ms, with palm branches, and oak leaves falling own. All the figures are in Italian statuary urble; the entire back ground, from top to ottom, in dove coloured; the lower tomb, exof the coffin, as well as the doors, in black. linging over the coffin, is a large pall, whereon inscribed the following inscription. be harrost out a Octob

dela CROM A BOO

In the year 1770, NICHOLAS FITZ-GERALD, late of King'smeadow, efq; deceased, and of John Firz-GERALD, late of the city of London, elg. deceased, pursuant to the last will and testament of RICHARD FITZ-GERALD, late of the city of Westminster, esq; deceased, the eldest son of the aid Nichotas, and nephew of the faid John Firz-Gerato. A desidentes entre ent window fover which a da handiome en

eRt. Hon. HARVEY, Lord Viscount Mount Monkes, Truffees. APLAND CAREW, efg. qual of WARD WOODCOCK, efg, and no new he Rev. EDW AND WOODCOCK, clerk,

to the language over the distribution of the The The following inscriptions are on the bells in the fleeple of this cathedral.

On the tenor,

These bells recast by order of the Rt. re Thomas Milles, lord bishop of Waterford and Li more, out of a legacy left by Rob. Gibbon, A. M. Sabbata Pango, Hallelujah. Joshua Kippling sud anno domini MoccxxvII.

On the fifth bell, Completed by the care

of alderman John Moor, esq; Mr. Pat. Calla

On the fourth bell,

Simon Vershoun, mayor, Beverly Ussher, Edwa Harrison, sheriffs, J. K. fudit 1727. Funera Ploro. Hallelujah.

On the third bell,

J. K. Fudit, A. D. 1727, Convoco Clerum. On the fecond bell,

J. K. 1727. Excito Lentos, Hallelujah.
On the first or treble.

St. Olave's is fituated near the Cathedral was rebuilt and confecrated the 29th of July, 173. The building is quite plain on the outlide, exce a handsome door case, over which is a pedime. The inside is very neat, the sloor being paved w black and white marble; that of the chancel handsomely inlaid with wood in several geometric figures. The altar-piece consists of sour stuted plars of the corinthian order, two on each side of the east window; over which is an handsome carry frieze and cornice. The bishop's throne and pullare of oak, and the carving of both well executed

The feats are so disposed, as that the whole congregation can only face the east. The women on the right, and the men on the left hand of tisse. At the west end, is a beautiful font of blamarble, which is supported by a fluted pillar

St. O-

fame. The cover is of white marble, on the p of which a black pedestal supports a ball of hite marble, over which is a brass cross. The ats of the windows are of black marble, as are also fleps leading up to the chancel. Upon a brass ate, in the west wall, is this inscription,

"That the inhabitants of the city of Waterford ight have a convenient and decent place, to offer their morning and evening devotions to God, is church was rebuilt, and confecrated on the oth day of July, 1734, by THOMAS MILLES. T.P. bishop of Waterford and Lismore."

PSALM, LV. 17, 18.

" As for me, I will call upon God: and the Lord all fave me. In the evening and morning, and at on day will I pray, and that instantly; and he

all hear my voice."

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St. Patrick's, fituated on a rifing ground, at the St. Palend of the town, is a plain building, on the trick's. mide whereof is an handsome gilt dial. The inthis well pewed, and the feats disposed in the memanner as at St. Olave's. This church havthe advantage of an high fituation, and open tee, is well lighted; and the floor is laid with table. There is a handsome altar-piece, on which spainted glory of Vander-Egan's, well performed. The church of St. John was formerly a large tof gothic architecture, with a steeple in the me taste. But this, as well as St. Stephen's, St. ter's and St. Michael's having been a long time mins, I shall not spend time in giving a particudescription of them. LOLIN MUNICIPALITY

Belides these places of worship, there are in this yone French church, for the reformed protestants that nation, who have, above 30 years past, nformed to the church of England; one prefbyman meeting-house; one anabaptist and one akers meeting-house; and four mass-houses, one the city, and three in the suburbs; that in the

N 2

city, is a fine modern building, the isles supported by stone pillars, the pannels of the wainscots carry and gilded, and the galleries finely adorned with paintings. Besides the great altar, there are to lesser, one on either hand, over each of which the are curious paintings. Facing the great altar, is large silver lamp and chain of curious working ship; round the house are niches, filled with states of saints, &c.

Abbies.

The abbies in this city were, 1st. St. Saviou friary (16), founded by the citizens for dominical anno dom. 1235, and granted, at the diffolution to James White, at the 20th part of a knights f and 4 s. rent per annum. Over the door are the letters, P, E, E, D, I, F, I, E, D. It is, at prefe the county court-house, and the steeple was a ve ftrong building. 2dly, St. Catherine's prio founded by the Danes, and endowed by Elias In fide about the year 1210. July 14th 1552 lease was granted, in reversion, for 21 years, of fite and demesne lands of this abbey of St. Cathen and that of Mothil, to Patrick Sherlock (17). 34 The priory of St. John, alias St. Leonard's, found by John earl of Moreton (18) Peter de Fonte be factor in the 12th century, for benedictines. T house, at the dissolution, was granted to Willia Wyse, esq, in capite, at one knights fee. 4th The holy ghost friary, founded by fir Hu Purcell, in the year 1240, for franciscan fra This friary, with a garden within the walls, and quay without them, were granted to James Baili in fee-farm, at 10s. a year rent during life, a 20 s. after; and all the other possessions of the house, within the walls, were granted to He Walsh, in capite, at the 20th part of a knight's and 8 s. rent. The rest belonging to it, in count

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(17) Roll's-office, anno 6. Edw. VI. derfo.

⁽¹⁶⁾ This now known by the name of the Black-Friars.

ountry, to James Walsh, in capite, at the 20th

art of a knights fee, and 8 s. rent.

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ATS.

The French church is part of this building; the eeple is still entire, and kept rooffed, as are the her parts of the abbey, some of which are conented into warehouses and other such uses. In one the vaults remain feveral very ancient tombones; on one, cut in high relief, is a man in arour, with a shield on his left arm, on which are ree lyons passant guardant in pale, but no inscripon on the stone; on the right hand, is a broken mument, to the memory of Matthew Grant, izen of Waterford, and his two wives, Catherine kiddy and Catherine Porter, which was erected, no 1627. Here are a great number of other mb-stones; but being, for the most part, sunk o low, and covered over with earth and dirt, it as not practicable to take off the inscriptions (19) ver this vault is the holy ghost hospital, which as erected on part of the ruins of this friary. his hospital consists of two great rooms, one nger than the other; the sides of each room are wided, by boarded partitions, into several closets d beds. At the end of the longest room is a apel, with an altar, adorned with paintings and mages, and enclosed with rails, where the poor ave mass celebrated once a week. Twenty four or widows, of the popish religion, are kept here, ho, besides their lodging, do each of them receive o guineas a year, which is paid quarterly; and a matron, chaplain, or overfeer, 3 l. per annum; 1. 13s. 4d. to a mafter, and the rest of the fund, hich, at present, is 67 l. per annum, goes towards eeping the hospital in repair.

This fund of 67 l. per ann, is faid to have been urchased by the Walshes, of the Canary-Islands,

⁽¹⁹⁾ In that part of the city, which is now called the square, ras formerly a college of the jesuits, of which there are no re-

in land for its support (20). The master is nom nated by the Walshes, and is to be approved of h

(20) By the original patents, which still remain in the state structure of the structure of

The following extract is taken from the original patents.

' 15th of August, 36 Hen. VIII. A patent past for inc s porating the master, brothers, and poor, of the hospital the holy ghost, in the place of the late monastery or religion house of friers minors of Waterford, commonly called t ' Grey-Friers, lately diffolved. That they shall have a con mon-feal. That Henry Walsh, son of Patrick Walsh, of ' fame city merchant, shall be master of the faid hospital duri That the faid mafter and his fucceffors, mafters of t " faid hospital, with advice and consent of the mayor, ball and four fenior of the common council, shall have power electing and nominating, from time to time, three or four cular priefts for celebrating divine fervice in the faid holpit who shall be looked upon as brothers of the faid hospital, a ' are removeable for just cause : And also, 60 persons of bo fexes, among the poor, fick or vagrant poor of the faid cit And all they so named, and elected, shall, with the math form one body corporate for ever. That they shall have lea to possess lands to the value of 1001. sterl. per ann. The the faid master, brethren, and poor, with the heirs of Patri Walsh, shall make rules, from time to time, for the govern ment of the faid hospital. That they shall enjoy all tythe and offerings of all persons inhabiting within the precincts the aforesaid late monastery; and also, the rights of hural ' the church-yard of the faid monastery. 7th of September, 36 of Hen. VIII. 'The fame king, ' letters patent, gave, granted and fold to Henry Walfh, fo of Patrick Walfh, merchant, to the mafter, brethren, a ' poor of the hospital of the holy ghost (for the consideration 1501, 13 s. 4 d. by them paid) the whole scite or precinct the house or monastery of the Franciscans or Friers-Minor of the city of Waterford, as also, all castles, houses and ten ' ments or rents within the precincts of the same; and also, of ' acre of meadow, near the pyll of Dunkitle, in the county Kilkemy, with its appurtenances; as also, the great garden the Friers-Minors, in Waterford; and all meffuages, cellar and shops, built by David Bayliff, or his assigns, on this ground in the faid city; and all other lands or tenements, reputed

the corporation. The women are put in by the master, on a certificate of the Roman clergy.

This house was rebuilt in the year 1718, as appears from this inscription. Thomas Smith, ald.

mafter of the holy ghost hospital, 1718.

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The Leper-house, or hospital of St. Stephen, in Hospitals. this city, situated in St. Stephen's-street, was first The Leadowed, by the family of the Powers, with the per house. lands called Leper's-town, in the parish of Killea, bout five miles from this town; they are fet by the mafter of the hospital, who is appointed, during pleasure, by the mayor, sheriffs and commons, at small falary, and has a clerk as an affiftant. It salfo endowed with other lands and tenements, in and about the city. Formerly, about 50 poor used preceive a yearly allowance, by the master's hands. But as it was thought that a publick infirmary would best answer the intent of the pious benefacbrs, fince the leprofy is not a difease now much omplained of; it has been thought proper to endow m infirmary, for the reception of fuch fick and wounded

be part or parcel of the said monastery, within the liberties or franchises of the city of Waterford; to be held, by the said master, brethren, and poor for ever, in Capite, by Knight's Service, viz. the 20th part of one knights see, when escuage runs in the said kingdom; or instead thereof 8 s. Irish, payable yearly at Easter and Michaelmas, by even portions.

This charter and patent of Hen. VIII. was confirmed and ratified by queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated the 26th of lune, 24th of her reign. "And the faid mafter, brethren, and poor, shall and may take and possess any lands or tenements, in any city or borough within the kingdom of Ireland, for ever, to the value of 261. 13 s. 4 d. without further licence, notwithstanding the statute of Mortmain. The queen also remits all actions for trespass or offence, on account of a suit, for a messuage in Bread street, in the city of Bristol, and a garden in Grope-lane, in the same city, sued for and claimed by the said master, brethren, and poor of the said hospital."

I know not whether it be to this hospital, that William Dobbyn, esq; lest 10 barrels of wheat yearly for ever, as appears by his will in the registry of the prerogative-office, Dublin,

anno 1663, or to the leper-house.

wounded poor, as shall offer themselves to the attending physician or surgeon to be cured. There are, at present, two houses fitted up with beds and other accommodations, for 40 fick; one of these houses, is endowed by the corporation out of the Leper fund; the other, by the earl of Tyrone, who is possessed of the estate of the founders in this county, by a fund of 3110l put to interest at 5 per cent. for this purpose; the house being given by the city. As these houses are contiguous the same persons attend both. The physician at tends gratis, and the furgeon has a falary from the city of 301. per ann. and 201. from lord Tyrone There is one house-keeper, at 61. per ann and four nurses, at 40 s. per ann. each. Out of the remainder of the Leper fund, the corporation gives 100 l. a year to decayed house-keepers.

Opposite to the W. end of the cathedral, is an apartment hospital, called the apartment, built on the same ground where king John's palace flood. Upon erecting this building, many remains of king John's house were observed, as foundations, vaults, &c. This house, pursuant to the will of Dr. Hugh Gore who bequeathed almost all his fortune to publick and pious uses, was erected by fir John Mason, in 1702, for ten widows of poor clergymen; he purchased lands, within the liberties of the city, for their maintenance at 10 l. per annum each; but it is faid, nothing remains for keeping of the houle in repair. It is a large, plain, brick building with an hip roof, and two returns, fronted with court-yard and iron palisades. The several apartments are well disposed, and the whole, on the outfide, makes a regular appearance. Over the middle door, on a plate of black marble, in gold letters, is this inscription:

"This apartment, founded by the right reve-" rend Dr. HUGH GORE, late lord bishop of Waterford and Lismore, for the use of cler-

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gymen's widows; and was erected, in the year of our lord 1702, by fir John Mason, knight, furviving executor of his lordship's last will and testament."

The bishop's palace is a fine building of hewn Bishop's tone, with two fronts, whereof that next the mall palace is beautifully ornamented with a handsome portico, suffained by pillars of the dorick order, the frieze properly adorned with triglyphs, drops, and mempes. Over this portico is a nich, intended to be silled with a statue. To this front, the late bishop ested designed a beautiful terrace, which would afford an extensive prospect, not only of the mall, but also a considerable way into the country. The top of the building is adorned with an handsome cornice; the other front, next the church-yard, has the doors, window-cases, and coigne stones of plain rustick work.

The city court-house, or guild-hall, situated in Other road-street, is an handsome structure, the outside publick thereof is supported by a range of columns of the buildings.

Guild hall uscan order; the front of the building serves for corn market-house; and the inner part for a courtoule, where the affizes for the city, the quartereffions, and other affemblies relating to city afairs are held. Above stairs, are apartments for he grand and petty juries, with convenient galeries, &c. The outfide of the building is adorn-d with a clock, on each fide of which are the ing's arms, and those of the city; on the top, is a and some octagon cupola, covered with a spire of tone. Over the judges feat, is an ancient painting, epresenting Justice and Judgment, being removed hther from the old city court-house in High-street; inder which, is a very tedious Latin inscription, in he Saxon character, too long to be inserted.

The exchange, together with the custom-house The exdjoining, are charmingly situated on the quay, be-change.

In here considerably broad, which has a very no-

ble

ble effect, the natural beauties of the river bein enlivened by those works of art. The magnificen buildings of the city of Venice, receive no income derable luftre from their situation, on the sides the numerous canals, with which that city abound The water, the gondolas, and other veffels enlive the scenery. The exchange is a neat, light build ing, supported by pillars of hewn stone of the tu can order, the outlide being adorned with the am of the king, and those of the city, with an hand fome clock. It has an Italian hipt roof, with a beautiful octagon cupola, and a dome at to the cupola being furrounded by a baluftrade, abo which is a walk. The space below stairs for the merchants to affemble in, is fufficiently large at spacious; on one side whereof, is the town-clerk office, separated from the rest. Above stairs, a the council-chamber, and a large affembly room besides other apartments. In the council-chambe is a very large perspective view of the city, fine painted by Vander-Egan.

The cuftom house house, built of brick, the door and window case
rustick work of hewn stone; the top adorned win
an architrave, frieze, and cornice of stone. The
ascent of the first story, is by two slights of stone
steps, landing upon one half pace, defended by
range of iron balustrades. The ground cella
ferve for stores, and the land-waiters offices. Of
the first story, are the several other offices peculic
to the edifice; and above stairs, are the collector

The fish-

apartments.

The fish-house, conveniently situated on to quay, is a neat, plain building, supported by ser ral arches of hewn stone; and within, are block or stone tables, for the laying on of the fish, which are kept constantly clean and sweet. Over thouse is a neat lanthorn, with a bell, which is toll to warn the inhabitants when the fish is arrived.

This house was but lately erected at a considerable

expence.

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The city-goal, fituated on St. Patrick's gate, City-goal, is an handsome structure of hewn stone, the arch supported by pilasters of the tuscan order. The suff story is vaulted with stone; to prevent accidents by fire from the prisoners, or escapes, the chimneys, shores, windows, and other apertures are double grated; and the whole strongly built, and commodituus for this intention.

John's gate, being the remains of one of the old Countyity gates, now used as the county-goal, is a strong goal.
building, and rented from the city for this pursole. On the outside, cut in stone, are the arms
of king Henry VIII. In this castle, it is said, the
amily of the Wises held a court-leet, when they
moved a manor-privilege in this part of the town.

In Christ-church-yard, is a Latin free-school, the Schools atrons of which are, the mayor, sheriffs and commons of the city, who pay the school-master 20l. ter annum. Above stairs, is a writing-school, for

he conveniency of the Latin scholars.

The free-school, or blue-boys school, (21) is situated

(21) Nathaniel Foy, bishop of Waterford and Lismore, beides endowing this free-school, left to the poor of the city Anno
nol. He mentions, that he had expended 8001. on the improve1707.

ment of the episcopal-house; and bequeathed that what ever
hould be got out of that sum, from his successor pursuant to
the act made for that purpose, should go to the mayor and cortoration, to be laid out on good security, the yearly profits to
capplied in putting out protestant children of the inhabitants of
this city, either boys or girls, apprentices; and give the nomination of the persons to be bound out, to the bishop, dean, and
mayor of Waterford, or any two of them, whereof the bishop to
a always one.

Legacies to the poor of this city *.

Mrs. Eliz. Hallam, to the poor of this city, 300l. this was

Miniard Christian, of Waterford, esq. to the mayor and cororation, to clothe the poor yearly, the interest of 100l.

* Wills registered in the prerogative office, Dublin, 1719.

Anno

1723.

1732.

1734.

1740.

Arundell-street. It is a neat building, of rustick and plain ashlar work of hewn stone, adorned with an octagion tower, over which is an handsome spire with a clock and bell. Before the building is a neat court, enclosed with iron palisades and hewn stone. On the inside, the W. half is the school-room, divided into regular classes, and forms for the boys, the upper end is adorned with the sounder's picture the late Dr. Foy. The E. end of the building is the school-master's apartment. Over the entrance, in gold letters, together with the arms of the sounder is this inscription:

John Vaury, esq; to the french church of Waterford, tol. Robert Gibbon, of Killworth, clerk, for a ring of bells at Waterford, 300l. this was expended by alderman John Moore, a whose care it was given.

To ringers, for ringing on the day of his death yearly, 201 per ann. this is paid yearly, on the 12th of June, when he did The rest of his effects to the charify school of Waterford.

Richard Christmas, to the poor and poor house keepen of the city 2001.

Stephen Lap, to the poor of Waterford, 201.

Mrs. Ab. Sandoz, to the poor French of Waterford, 51.

Mrs. Jane Waltham, to the poor of Waterford, 101.

Thomas Power, of Garranmorris, to the poor, and for his for

Katharine Elliot, alias Keating to the poor of Waterford to be distributed by Mr. Ignatius Roch, 10l. also 220l. in the hands of Mr. And. Snow, carpenter, to be distributed there, for

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time to time, as he shall think fit.

John Mason, esq; to the poor of Waterford, 10cl. this did tributed, he bequeaths 30ol. to be added to his fifter Sarah Ma son's legacy of 30ol. both to purchase lands, the income there of, to be laid out for ever, to provide schooling and clothin for 20 poor semale children, after the manner of the blue-out girls now at Waterford. Hen. Mason, executor to this 600 has added 30ol. more of fir John Mason's, for which the cit pays 60l. per ann. for the use of the poor girls.

Peter Chelar, to the french church in Waterford, tol.

Dr. Thomas Milles, late bishop of Waterford and Lismore

"In the year 1728, the revd. Nathaniel France obtained an act of parliament, to perpetuate, and better regulate, this charitable foundation: by which (belides the encouragement of inftruction) he, and the succeeding trustees for ever, are enabled to clothe 75 boys annually, on the feast of St. Michael, and to put out some of the most worthy of them apprentices to protest ant masters of the establish'd church."

Under the faid inscription in another compart-

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"ther in god, Dr. Nathaniel Foy late lord bishop of Waterford and Lismore, for the education of the poor children of this city, and was erected the year after his lordship's death (viz. 1708) by the rev. Thomas France, precentor of the cathedral church of Waterford, and Mr. James Medlicott, excutors of his lordship's last will and testament."

The plan of this building was designed by the bishop; and as an encouragement to so good an undertaking, the ground was generously conveyed by the corporation of Waterford. The executors purchased lands, to the amount of 1911. 2s. 2d per annum, for the uses of his lordship's will, and pursuant to the powers therein, upon the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, his lordship's sister (by which

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the lecturer of St. Olave, and St. Patrick's churches, the interest of \$161. 33. 4d. the said money to be put to interest by the corporation. He takes notice, that the rectorial tythes of the parish of Cahir, bequeathed by bishop Gore, for rebuilding and repairing churches in that diocese, did not come to his hands until 1723, after the death of sir John Mason, executor to the said bishop; out of which, he had expended for that pious use, 11771. 158. 5d. which sum he left to his heirs, as chargeable upon the said tythes.

Benjamin Morris, to the poor of Waterford, 30l.

Joseph Rea, gent. to the poor of Trinity parish, Water-

ford, 5 1.

Ann Langrish, widow, to the poor of her meeting, 5 l.

481. per annum came to the foundation) they raifed the mafter's falary from 40l, to 60l. a year; and increased the number of boys from 50 to 75. To frustrate this design, a popish school, supported by fubscriptions, was erected; which gave the same encouragement, by teaching children gratis to read write, and cast accounts; this project had the intended effect, for the number of boys daily decrease ed in the bishop's school, and for many years together threescore could not be had : while the popula school had its full complement of fourscore boys. This evidently appeared to a committee of the right honourable the lords of the parliament, and after wards to his majesty's most honourable privycouncil. To remedy this evil, the revd. Nath France, executor of the furviving executor, petitioned the parliament for a confirmation and fettle ment of this school and estate; and admitted that after building, purchasing and discharging all debts and legacies, there remained in his hands the fun of 7741. 158. 34. In pursuance of this petition, anac of parliament passed, to perpetuate, and better regulate, this charitable foundation to vest the ground, is conveyed by the corporation, together with the lands purchased, in the said Nathaniel France, during his life, and after his decease, in the bisho p, deanand mayor of Waterford for the time being, and their fuccessors; upon trust, that out of the yearly rents of the faid estates, they should maintain and repair the faid school-house, pay 51. a year as a salary to the receiver, to the catechist 151. a year, and to the master 60l. a year, who should be obliged to instruct 75 poor children of the city of Waterford gratis. And it further provides, that the mafter should have no other office, nor teach any other children than the number above mentioned, except his own: that the overplus arifing after these disbursements, should be applied to the clothing the 75 children; and if there still remained

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ftill ned remained an overplus, that it should be applied to the binding out the boys apprentices; and the sum of 7741. 158. 3½ in the hands of Mr France, should be laid out on security, or a purchase to the same rusts.

To the year 1745, there had been bound out to trades 110 boys, to each of whom were given bible, a common-prayer book, and a whole duty of man. The clothing of the boys comes to about sol, per annum; the fum of 5l. is generally given as an apprentice fee; and by the prudent and careful management of this foundation, the school has already produced many eminent tradesimen to the city, who by this means, are become useful members to the publick.

In Lady-lane, so called from a chapel dedicated Blue girls the Bleffed Virgin Mary, the ruins of which still school. main, is a charity school for poor girls, erected by Mrs. Mary Mason, daughter of fir John Mason, which cost her 750l. The house is a very neat wilding of brick, the door and window cases rusick-work of hewn stone, and, in a pediment on the ront, are the arms of the foundress, cut in Portland one, with this inscription in a seroll, PIETAS MASSONIANA, 1740. In the infide, are a very and some school-room and other apartments, for the oundress and school-mistress. Here thirty poor chilren, of protestant-parents, are taken in, from 7 ears old, are clothed and maintained, taught to ead, spin, and needlework, till fit for service. The hildren are catechifed, once a week, by a clergyman f the church of England. The school-mistress has falary of 101. a year. The whole expence is derayed by an annuity of 60l. a year, paid by the orporation of Waterford, on account of 900l. given them for this purpose, by the charitable bequests für John Mason, Sarah Mason, and John Mason, ſq;

The

Mall.

The mall is a beautiful walk, about 200 yard long and proportionably broad fituated on the E. en of the city. The draining and levelling the ground which was formerly a marth, was done at a ver confiderable expence; it is planted with fows elms, and the fides of the walk are fenced with stone wall. Near the centre, facing this beautiff walk, stands the bishop's palace, which not on adds a confiderable beauty to the mall, but all reciprocally receives the same from it. Here thele dies and gentlemen affemble on fine evenings, who they have the opportunity of each others convert tion. Nothing can be more agreeable than to f this shady walk crowded with the fair fex of the city, taking the air, enjoying the charms of a ple fant evening, and improving their healths; nor no I inform the reader, that this city has been los fince peculiarly celebrated for the beauties of its male inhabitants. Near the mall, is a pleasant box ing-green, for the diversion of the citizens, while is a most innocent and healthful exercise, where, fummer time, after the business of the day is ende they fometimes recreate themselves. This bowlin green is fituated on the E. end of the quay, a lit beyond the Ring-tower; from whence to the ma trees are planted, as also on the sides of the box ing-green, which make this part of the town (affor ing the prospect of the river and shipping) very greeable.

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Many of the private buildings of this city buildings fufficiently handsome and spacious; but the sever streets and lanes, are for the most part, exceeding narrow, and the houses crowded very thick tog ther; yet were the streets more open, and ma houses which lie thick set, ranged in a regular der, the city would take up three times the grou that it does at present.

And now I am upon the article of private buil

gs, as a sample of the elegant taste of the citizens, I all mention the beautiful improvements of the late derman Samuel Barker, which, for the delicacy of heir taste, rarity, and uncommon situation in a city. an hardly be equalled; and may justly assume that. scription placed on the back front of the queen'slace, in St. James's park, RUS IN URBE. his gentleman's house is in King's ftreet; on the utide of it is nothing remarkable, more than the ppearance of a large well built house; behind which e are agreeably surprised, with a large hill, beaufully cut into flopes and terrace walks; at the bot. mof which, is an handsome canal, with other referoirs higher up. In the lower canal, are fountains, hich play to a confiderable height, the fides of hich, are beautified with statues standing in niches. igher up is a terrace, adorned with statues, and, nong others, that of a Mercury deferves our note, being done in good proportion, and finely ized. The end of this terrace is beautifully terinated by a fine ruined arch, being the remains a gothic structure, called St. Thomas's chapel, d which also gives name to the hill on which these provements are made. From this walk, we have e natural reprefentation of a Dutch landscapes ere one fees not only a part of the country, but 6, a prospect of the city. The elegant improveents of this beautiful spot are finely blended with view of rough rocks, and wild uncultivated hills, hich are feen from the opposite side of the river. he flags and streamers of the shipping, of which have here a prospect, together with the houses the city, afford a very pleasing contrast.

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The other end of this terrace, is terminated by an mary, filled with several kinds of singing birds, igher up is a little deer-park, stocked with deer several colours, a curiosity no less rare than rearkable in a city; and the reservoirs before menoned, are also stocked with carp and tench. On

0

the top of the hill, is placed an obelisk, which

feen from the house to advantage.

In an adjacent garden are some curious exotick among which are some fine plants of the aloe of a veral kinds. The Geranium Affricanum frutescen Malvæ sol. odorato instar Mellissæ slore purpura sente, as described by Miller, being a species Crane's-bill, several kinds of cypress, and a pla called the caroub or locust of St. John. It is su posed (says Dr. Pocock,) (22) that this is the fruit which St. John sed in the wilderness, and not to Cashia Fistula, which does not grow in this coutry; he adds, that the Arabs eat them, and the are reckoned a pleasant food.

The whole of these improvements have been cout of a very barren rock, of which there are stome remains, and carried on at a great expense

In this gentleman's house, there are several single pieces of painting, and, among others, the leger of St. Margaret, who, by her prayers, is said have overcome a dragon, which attacked her in wilderness, where she withdrew to lead a reclusife: this piece is admirably done, and, it is said, we painted by the great Raphael. The folds of the dragon twined about the saint, are so nobly shade that they seem to project from the canvass.

There is also a picture of our Saviour, with the Virgin and St. John, of which there need be more said in its commendation, than to inform the reader, that it was executed by Hannibal Carachi

Among the other edifices, I might have ment oned an ingenious mill, erected by Thomas Willer, which grinds, fifts and bolts the feveral kind of meal and flour at the same time; and not it, are considerable granaries erected, which we be both an advantage to the town, and a profit the proprietor. It is situated on John's river, without Bowling-green gate.

⁽²²⁾ Observations on the East, vol. 2. p 46.

In John's-street, is an ancient spacious house, clonging to sir Peter Aylward's family; over the sim ney-piece of which, in the great room, the samily arms are curiously cut in stone, with this motto, serus et Fidelis Semper. They are also cut on ach side of the street gate. This house joins the

d church-yard of St. Michael.

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The quay of this city, which is above half a mile Quay. alength, and of a considerable breadth, is not inrior to, but rather exceeds the most celebrated in surope. To it the largest trading vessels may conmiently come up, both to load and unload; and ta small distance opposite to it, may lie constantly float. The exchange, cuftom-house, and other ublic buildings, belides the houses of the merhants and citizens, ranged along the quay, are no hall addition to its beauty; which, together with a umber of shipping, afford an agreeable prospect. he whole is fronted with hewn stone, well paved, nd in forme places it is 40 feet broad. To it are wilt five moles or peers, which stretch forward into te river; at the peer heads, thips of 500 tons may ad and unload, and lie a-float. In the road before te quay, the river is between four and five fathom tep at low water, where 60 fail of thips may ride miveniently, clear of each other, in clean ground. he tide rifes and falls here three fathoms, the curat setting east and west. At the W. end, is a conenient place for graving and calking vessels, called om thence the Graving-bank. But a much more ommodious place is the dry dock, which lies little below to the E. and was built for this purble, by the late Ambrose Congreve, esq. This lock is properly fitted with flood-gates, and is veconvenient for the repairing and fitting out vefs. It is 160 feet long, 48 broad and 15 deep. The flood-gate, or entrance, is 28 feet in the clear,

receives ships of large burden, and is kept in good

order for that purpose (23).

For the conveniency of veffels taking in water conduits and pipes are placed on the quay; fo that in this respect, strangers cannot be at a loss. The are no less useful to the inhabitants, who have all feveral other conduits and pipes, placed in the mot convenient parts of the town, for supplying the with water. The old conduit in High-street, at the corner of a lane called Conduit-lane, was erectedi 1501, as appears from the date on the front of i Many towns abroad are much admired, by trave lers, for the conveniency of having two or three fountains in a town; but although these may con tribute to the beauty of a place, yet it must be a lowed, that the advantages of having water convey ed by pipes to every ftreet, are much more prefe able and convenient (24).

As a specimen of the trade of this city, the so lowing abstract of his majesty's revenue, from the year 1738 to 1744, inclusive, is offered to the reade

Waterford port and district. An abstract of his majesty's venue, for seven years, ending the 25th of March, 1745.

Years.	C U S Inwards.	TOMS. Outwards.	Imported Excile			
75.11	l. s. d.	1. s. d.	1. s. d.			
1738	3564 00 04	1530 10 08	3186 13 06			
1739	2920 15 08	1774 02 10	2819 11 05			
1740 .	3708 16 00	1151 17 05	3375 03 04			
1741	5189 12 08	1665 16 10	3754 10 01			
1742	4210 16 09	1592 16 06	3383 02 00			
1743	3208 13 04	2005 10 05	2584 19 09			
1744	1299 12 03	1735 09 07	2074 06 10			

(23) This dock has been fince filled up, and converted in meadow.

(24) The feveral springs which supply the city, are as followns: and 2d, the upper and lower reservoirs. 3d, St. Michael well. 4th, St Catherine's. 5th, that of the old Bowling gree 6th, Ballytruckle. th, St. Stephen's or Lady's-well. 8th Alexander-lane well. All which curdle but a little with so but lather soon after; as do also St. Patrick's and the rope-wal well, though they are not so soft as number 7 and 8. But the water of Tobber-Scheiin, and sugar-house pipe, shew their superior purity, by their lathering instantly with soap, which have ever deemed one of the best tests of a pure and wholesom water.

WATERFORD. ADDITIONAL DUTIES on

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Years.	To	bac	co	Wi	ne I	A.	Spin	Spirits.				n	Prisage.		
	1.	8.	d,	1 1,	S.	d	1.	SM	d.	1. 8		i.	1.	S.	d.
	2537														
1739	2033	10	10	073	16	5	196	09	5	0 () (0	345	0	0
	2734														
1741	2788	10	09	712	16	2	1293	19	5	0 0) (0	95	0	0
1742	2802	06	11	759	04	5	67.1	03	0	0 0) (0	180	0	0
1743	2757	18	10	146	13	0	323	02	1	0 0) (0	120	0	0
1744	2623	03	08	232	09	0	529	11	3'0	0 0) (0	210	0	0

Years.	Money.			Fines and Seizures.			Inlar cife a	and L			wn		Hearth- Money.			
	1.	S.	d.	1.	S.	d.	1.	s.	d.	1.	\$	đ.	1.	S.	d.	
1738	15	8		173			1821					1	310	4	0	
11739		19					1860						313	4	0	
1740	34	2	.9	120	17	4	1679	16	2	1387	1.	1	314	16	0	
1741	35	11	O	36	.9	21	1507	11	5	1387	1	1	315	.6	0	
1742	53	4	10	_			1505	5	5	1387	1	1	815	10	0	
1743	51	10	.5	0.	-		1883	16	74	1387	1	1	816	6	0	
1744	49	4	10	14	16	$O_{\frac{1}{2}}$	1691	17	9	1387	1	1	817	10	0	

APPROPRIATED DUTIES.

						Γ_0	Lo	an.						Chi	na.	
Years.	Wi	ne a	zd.	Sill	kMa	n.	Vi	neg	ar.	H	lops		&c.			
	1.	s.	d.	1.	s.	d.	1.	S.	d.	1.	s.	d.	1.	S.	d.	
1738	459	02	11	00	00	O	39	ot	09	157	12	00	12	10	03	
	491															
	570															
	507															
	576															
	329															
1744	133	17	01	00	03	71	00	05	10	007	04	07	08	07	00	

Years.	APPROPRIATION TILLAGE. Vears. Coaches, &c. Plate Imp.							TO	DL	INE	TOTALS.				
													1.		
													17426		
													16043		
													17251		
													20192		
													18109		
													16502		
1744	17	00	00	00	06	00	00	00	00	109	13	00	14965	00	01 1

The Waterford merchants have the greatest sha of the Newfoundland trade of any port in Irelan occasioned, as it is said, in a great measure, by t goodness of the pork fed about this place. F further particulars relating to the inland trade a

manufactures, I refer to Chap, XII.

Some accounts mention a bridge to have flo formerly over the Suir, leading from the city to t county of Kilkenny, which must have been no oth than a wooden one. I have been informed, that n many years fince, there have been feveral piles, a other pieces of this work, discovered in the rive when it was erected, no certain account can be give nor is it known at what time it was demolished.

The government of this city resembles that ment. most other great towns, it being incorporated the name of the mayor, sheriffs, and citizens

Waterford (25).

The members of the corporation (26) confift Officers, a mayor, two sheriffs, a recorder, eighteen ald men, and nineteen affiftants or common-coun men; and the whole together are named the co

mon-coun

(25) Among the records of this corporation, I find [Li

Secundus] the following very fingular entries:
"Memorandum, That in the eighth year of the reign king Henry the fixth, one William Lawless was brought answer the mayor and bailiffs, by reason that, contrary to that city, he did receive a priest and his concubi using fornication in his house; notwithstanding the proclamation that if any, within or without the city, would receive a priests with their concubines, and thereof should be convicted, should lose all his goods, and his body to remain in prison twelvemonth and a day, and then to make his fine. The hereupon, the said William put him to grace, which w fered and taxed at five marks, of which was paid source quarters of falt, at four shillings the quarter.

In the ninth year of king Henry the fixth, by common co

fent it was ordained, That no priest should have a wife concubine within the city; and if they may be found, t finders shall have all their cloaths; and their bodies to t goal of the faid city, unto the time they shall make a fine."

(26) Charter Car. 1. Ann. 11. fol. 3.

tha non-council of the city. The present recorder is clar lobert Dobbyn the younger, esq.

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The majority of the mayor and council, on the Funday after the visitation of the blessed Virgin, as the one of the aldermen to be mayor (27) for the next year, who is sworn on Michaelman day. e next year, who is sworn, on Michaelmas-day, to his office, before the old mayor, or before the to t puncil in his absence.

At the same

At the same time, the sheriffs (28) are elected at n at of the assistants, and are sworn with the mayor.
The mayor and council chuse their recorder (29), The mayor and council chuie their records.

The mayor and mayor and the king or his heirs be present. The mayor and the ma mend them, to iffue mandates, writs, processes, and to bear gilded or filver maces, adorned ith the king's arms, before the mayor. The nuncil also elect a public notary, a coroner, clerk the crown and peace, town-clerk, mareschal, archer, water-bailiff, &c. who are removeable on ilbehaviour. The present town-clerk is Theodore looke, esq; (31).

By the charter, the mayor and recorder may hold court of record (32) every monday and friday, Courts. or actions of debt, &c. for any fum without limiation; as also, they may hold pleas for lands, &c. ithin the liberties. They hold a court-leet (33) wice a year, within a month after Easter and Michaelmas. The mayor, recorder, and four eldest

aldermen.

(27) Charter Cat. I. Ann. 11. fol. 3. (28) Id. ib. (29) Id. fol. 4. Id. (30) Id. ib (30) Id. ib

(32) Fol. 5. (33) Ib.

⁽³¹⁾ The falaries of the city officers are as follow. Mayor, 2001. Sheriffs, each, 1001. Recorder, 1001. Town-clerk, 701. Coroner, 51. Sword-bearer, 151. Marshal or goaler, 141. Four Serjeants at mace, each, 101. Two Beadles, each, 51. Biidewel-keeper, 21. Water-bailiff, 201; and Public Notary, no falary.

aldermen, are impowered, by the charter, to be justices of goal delivery (34), and to determine all felonies, &c. done in the city and liberties, except for treason; and no other person is to deliver the goal, except one or more of the justices of the benches, master of the rolls, or barons of the exchequer, the mayor to be always joined with them in commission.

They have power to hold an admiralty-court (35) within the limits of their harbour, and not to be disturbed therein by any other admiralty-court in England or Ireland. They can hold a court of orphans (36) once a week, with the same power as that of the city of London.

They can appoint a fenefchal (37) who may hold a court of pye-powder, and pleas of matters belong-

ing to fuch a court.

Privileges of the mayor.

The mayor, besides his presiding in these courts has power to call and adjourn the same; and in cale of absence or sickness, he may appoint a deputy who has the same authority as himself, such deputy to be one of the aldermen (38), who is to be sworn into the office. In all cases of election (39) by the council, the mayor must be one of the majority; he has conusance of all forts of pleas, and a suit once begun, shall not be removed from his court before it is determined, as the charter says (40) He and the corporation are to have the returns of affize, precepts, bills and warrants, as also the fummons and eftreats of the exchequer, and the precepts of the itinerant judges. He and the recorder, with the four fenior aldermen, are juffices (41) of the peace within the liberties, and also for the county of Waterford; but not as fuch to proceed to the trial of any treason, felony, &c. to the loss of life or limb, which, by the charter, they can

(34) Fol. 6. (35) Ib. 7. (36) Ib. 10. (37) Id. ib. 7. (38) Ib. 4. (39) Ib. 4. (40) Ib. 5. (41) Ib. 6.

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do in the city. The mayor and council have power to tax the citizens, towards defraying any necessary expence, and to distrain, &c. for the reovery of fuch tax. The mayor and town-clerk (42) may take recognizance of debts, according to the (43) form of statute-merchant (44) and the statute of Acton-Burnel; and to have a feal, confifting of two pieces, to feal fuch recognizances. mayor may punish unlawful fishers, can make laws pregulate the fishery, (45) and has power to puhis the breach of them by fine and imprisonment, He is also conservator of the waters, and may punish according to the statute in that case provided. No hip is to load or unload in any other part of the arbour but at the quay of Waterford, unless by cence from the mayor; except the burgess of New-Ross, in the county of Wexford. The mayor and council may make a guild as the city of Briftol; oguild or fraternity to make by-laws without a

icence from the mayor.

The mayor and corporation, by the charter, had mover to grant licences for the felling of wines, and

other liquors; but this is difused.

The theriffs of the city are excused from going to Dublin to make up their accounts, and may account before auditors, or the justices of assize, when they shall come to the city.

All

(42) Fol. 9. (43) Ib. 10.

(44) Hooker in his Chronicle, page 139, says, That, by beir charter, the mayor of the slaple might take statutes and ecognizances staple, not only in the city concerning themselves, at also of fundry towns in Leinster and Munster, and the bunties of Kilkenny, Wexford, and Tipperary: and that the utizens could not be compelled to ferve in any hofting, unless he king himself, or his son, were present. Whoever is curious, may read a long exhortation of the above-mentioned writer, to the citizens, admonishing them, to persevere in their loyalty o the crown of England, and that they may aiways merit the pothegine of, WATERFORDIA SEMPER M. WET INTACTE.

(45) Chart. 7. Car. 1.

All manner of fines and forfeitures recovered in any of the aforesaid courts, belong to the sole used

the city.

Here is also a corporation of merchants of the staple, who are to have a mayor of the staple, and two constables, with the same power as the staple of London or Dublin.

Franchises In the preamble to the charter, among other in and Privi-ducements for restoring it, it is said, That it is a leges. ancient city; that, from the first reduction of the

ancient city; that, from the first reduction of the kingdom to the present time, the inhabitants has been of civil conversation, endowed with go learning, and generous education, following me chandife; that it appears from their furnames, the were derived from old English families; that the city has been honoured with the personal resident of several kings of England, and for their happ and faithful services to the crown, it has been n med in some charters, the untouched or virg city, and the chamber of the king. The city libe ties, as mentioned in the charter, are, besides t city and its precincts, the mount near the V gate, on which stood a fortress at that time; the houses, ground and soil of the church and chance of Black-friars, and a place there called our Lady chapel; as also, the great port of the city (46 white

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(46) Hooker, in the same Chronicle, p. 139, also so that the river was bounded and limited from the mouth of seas, betwixt Rindowan, where Hooke tower stands, upon E. side, and Rodibanke upon the W. side; and from the unto Carrick upon Suir, and as far beyond as the river ebbe and floweth that way; and from the said mouth unto Inostag upon the river Nore, and as far as the same ebbeth and flower and likewise from the said mouth unto saint Molins, upon river of Barrow, and so far beyond the same as the was ebbeth and sloweth.

The inhabitants of Ross have frequently, in ancient tim disputed the priviledges of the citizens upon their river, claim an exclusive priviledge, by virtue of the gift and grant Roger Bigod, earl marshal of England, who married list

hich enters between Ruddy-bank and Ringdown, p to Carrick by water, and as far as St. Catherine'sthe bounds of Clontredane, and from these the bounds of Portsictim, with the town and illages of Killoteran, Ballynakilly and Killbarry, ith their appurtenances, extending themselves from e Suir to the bounds of Killure, as also the ambit of precincts of Killculeheene on the N. of the Suir, ith the village of Newtown, alias Lumbard'sown, Ballytruckle and Grange, with all the lands ing between these villages and the city, to be a ifinct county of itself, and to be separated from the ne counties of Kilkenny and Waterford, for ever.

the aving to the crown a power to keep the affizes,
and cal-delivery, and fessions of the peace, in the city,
things happening in the county, and to build streffes, goals, &c. either upon St. Thomas's-I, or within, or upon the church or chancel of lack-friars.

This charter grants and renews several privileges

the citizens and freemen.

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They may by it remove the mayor for mifbewiour; and the council may, upon his death or moval, proceed to elect another. The great custom (46 alled cocquet, is granted to the city (47), which which ay arise within the same, saving to the king the lled cocquet, is granted to the city (47), which little

eldest daughter of Walter, earl marshal, in whose right he slord of Ross and the river Barrow. Whereupon certain in-litions were taken, in the time of king Edw. III and king th. II. at Clonmel, by the oaths of fix knights and eighteen quires, by which the above bounds were found and determined the city of Waterford; and that no ship should be laden or charged but at the quay thereof, there to pay such duties and shoms as are due; and that the citizens have also the prizage wines, and the jurisdiction of the admiralty, within the ands aforesaid; all which they enjoyed, by virtue of sundry ants and charters, from feveral kings of England.

(47) Who have a clerk in the custom-house to receive

little custom, i. e. 3 d. in the pound to be paid by actions only, and faving also the subsidy of pound age, i.e. 12d. in the pound for all merchandis imported, to be paid by all subjects as well as aliens except by the freemen of the city, who are diff charged of paying this custom of 12 d. in the pound in all the ports of Ireland. The citizens are ex empted from all toll, lostage, postage, pontage murage, pillage and pannage, and payment of a fuch customs throughout the king's dominions No citizen to be indicted of any mercy of money unless according to the law of the hundred, i.e by forfeiture of 40 s. of which half shall be forgiven and the rest restored in mercy, except fines of bread, ale, or watching, which shall be in mercya 2 s. 6d. the first time half to be forgiven, and the other half to be restored in mercy.

The citizens have power to distrain their debtor by foreign attachments, and not by their ow

pledges.

No citizen to be compelled to come before an

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itinerant judge out of the city.

No person, not being free, shall retail, excep at fair or market, under the penalty of forseith

the goods or the price to the city.

The charter grants two markets, to be held weekly on wednesday and saturday, and a fair of St. John Baptist; all tolls and profits to go to the city, with murage of all saleable commodities, a fully as the city of Bristol enjoys.

No citizen, for the time to come, shall comba for any appeal of treason or felony within the city.

By the charter, the mayor and theriffs might chuse two hogsheads of wine out of every ship one before, and the other behind the mast, so the other to the mayor. This privilege the comporation sold to the house of Ormond. The commissioners now farm the same from the earl of Arran

Arran, who has the prisage of wines throughout

the kingdom.

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The city has a duty of one mease of herrings from every boat, called castle-mease; and out of every other fishing boat, one principal fish, as often ing and maintaining a block-house at Passage.

The charter says, no lord lieuteness s she arrives, and this granted for ever, for build-

The charter fays, no lord lieutenant, or chief governor, shall seize upon the franchises of this city m any account whatfoever for the future; but that he person offending only shall be punished according to their crimes, notwithstanding any law or

fatute to the contrary.

The city militia confifted in the year 1746, of Militia. 500 men, being divided into 10 companies of foot, under the command of col. Thomas Christmas, f which the grenadier company, commanded by apt. Francis Barker, were in uniform, having blue mats, with scarlet linings and gilt buttons, scarlet waiftcoats and breeches, and gold laced hats.

There was one independent troop of horse also, much the same uniform, under the command of ol. Thomas Christmas, the younger. These, together with the grenadier company abovemenioned, confifted of fuch as were willing to clothe hemselves in uniform. They made a fine appearance,

and were exceedingly well disciplined.

The following companies are incorporated by Compaharter, from the mayor and council.

1. Merchant retailers, 2. Smiths, 3. Carpenters, masons, slaters and coopers. 4. Bakers. 5. Brewers, nalsters and distillers. 6 Barber-furgeons. 7. Shoemakers, tanners, skinners and glovers. 8. Clothiers, weavers, dyers, &c. 9. Victuallers, butchers, &c.

The city arms are pari per fes. vert, in the upper livision; three lions passant gaurdant in pale in the ower three row-galleys or. Crest, a lion rampant

holding the harp of Ireland, or, supporters, a lie and a dolphin; the motto which they received fro king Henry VII. Urbs intacta manet Waterford.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Mountains and Bogs of this County.

Otwithstanding the greatest part of this coun may be justly reckoned mountainous, y there are several observable elevations, which is much higher than the rest, and of which it may be

proper to make particular mention;

The first I shall take notice of, are the mountain of Cummeragh, which are a chain of rocky hill beginning about three miles N. of Dungarva running N. E. for about eight miles, elbow away. W. and end at no great distance from the rive Suir, near the W. extremity of Middlethird. The S. eminence of this ridge is called, by the Irist Crookane, probably, from Cruach, an heap; stands N. E. from the town of Dungarvan, at the distance of three English miles and three quarter On the top of this pike, the mercury fell of inch three tenths; which, according to D. Halley's account, gives 390 yards above the leve of the sea.

By keeping the range of the mountains from the pike, one proceeds to an high table land called Monevullagh (1) which, by the barometer, appear to be about 500 yards above the level of the feet The tops of this range, are deep and boggy; proceeding still to the N. this range rises higher, to one arrives near the middle of their length. On the highest land hereabouts, the mercury fell two inchests.

(1) Monad-vailleadh fignifies the roaring mountain, probably from the falls of water from its top.

limenches four tenths, being about 720 yards perpenicular. On the fides of this chain, there are many orrid precipices, and steep declivities, with large aked rocks, not only towards the tops, but also most of their other crags, till one descends into he vallies, where considerable chips, or parings, e in prodigious heaps, confifting of stones, internixed with fand and gravel, and fometimes of age rocks, and broken fragments. Thus, in time, bele mountains are wasted, no doubt, from their ring exposed to the vast quantities of hail and low, which fall on them.

On the summits of most of these mountains, are arge heaps of stones, many of a great fize, but of the irregular shapes imaginable; such heaps may tobserved on the tops of some mountains, where here is scarce a stone to be seen for a great way, ging in as much confusion, as the ruins of a build-g can be supposed to do; but there are no remains smortar sticking to them. Some think, these rude aps to have been the skeleton of the hill, exposed view by rains, fnow, &c. but they lie in too much infusion to be such; the most probable opinion is, hat these heaps are the remains of Speculæ, or laces for making fignals, by fires, for alarming te country, as occasion offered; such as Virgil nore than once mentions.

- Dat Signum Specula Misenus ab Alta. Eneid. Lib. 3. v. 239.

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HancSuper in Speculis; Summoque in vertice Montis, Lib. XI. v. 526.

Livy (2) in his account of the war between sulpitius the proconful, and Philip, which he copied almost

⁽²⁾ Lib. 28. No. 5. Edit. Gruteri.

almost verbatim from Polybius, takes notice of the usefulness of these kind of signals, and gives us this account of them.

Philippus, ut ad omnes hostium, motus Posse Ocurrere, in Phocidem atque Eubœam & Pepare thum mittit, qui loca alta eligerent, unde edit ignes apparerent: Ipse in Tissæo (mons est in altitudinem ingentem cacuminis editi) Speculam posuit ut ignibus procul sublatis, signum, ubi quid molirentur hostes, Momento temporis acciperet.

Whether these watch-places were erected by the ancient Irish before the invasion of the Danes, of by these later people, is uncertain; but it is we known, that the Danes made use of them, but here and in England, to communicate intelligences of invasions or the like, in a few hours through the

kingdom

In these mountains are four considerable lought two of which are called, by the Irish, Cumme loughs, and the other two, Stilloges, the largest of which contains about five or six acres. In the loughs, are several kinds of trout; and in the former, are a species of fish, called charrs, about two feet long, the male grey, and the semale yello bellied; when boiled, the sless of these charrs as red and curdy as a salmon, and eats mor delicious than any trout. It is remarkable, that this kind of fish is often found in such lakes, situate in mountainous places, as we learn from D Robinson's Nat. Hist. of Westmorland and Cumberland (3).

In the Stilloges, are a black hungry trout, calle by the name of the lough, which are very indi

ferent food.

About those lakes, are very fine echoes, where fingle discharge of a piece, will seem like a volley of final

fmall arms, which is again answered from the adjaent hills; and this circumstance is most remarkable on the largest lough, the banks of which are solid nock, high and steep, and therefore proper to create and multiply an echo.

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Mr. Addison (4) mentions a lake on the top of mount Cenis, between Turin and Geneva, somewhat reembling those of Cummeragh. He remarks, that the inhabitants thereabouts pretend it is unstandable; and he questions not but the waters of the sill up a deep valley before they come to a level with the surface of the plain; he adds, that it is rell stocked with trouts. The Irish report the same some of these mountain loughs. I sounded one of them with sixty fathom of twine, yet did not each the bottom.

Though the chain of these mountains proceeds from S. to N. yet the range of each particular hill as its ends E. and W. they are rather vast confused suffers, than regularly ranged, as mountains are. In some places, they meet in angles, while others hely out toward the middle, and enclose horrid prespices, called glinns; and this irregularity causes hose deep lakes above mentioned.

Among another ridge of high mountains, which wide the N. W. part of this county from that of ipperary, is the mountain of Knockmeledown.

From the Black-water river, you proceed northards, for about four miles, by a gradual ascent, you arrive at the foot of this great mole, the assest access to the top is on the W. side, up which we may make a shift to ride. On the S. side it is beeper, and almost perpendicular towards the N. Sones rowled down this side, from the top, run with an amazing rapidity, till they reach the bottom; and if they meet with a rock in their passage, they stopieces. By this kind of diversion, we unharboured

⁽⁴⁾ Travels, p. 342.

boured a stag, which lay concealed at the bottom Half way upon the S. side, the mountain bellies out like a vast buttres, which seems to support the mon strous cone at top. The summit of the mountain is a pretty sharp ridge, of no great length, compose of loose stones, covered with heath. The mercur stell here exactly three inches lower than at the leve of the Black-water river, which, according to Di Halley, by allowing 30 yards or 90 feet to a inch, gives 900 yards for its perpendicular height or 2700 feet; or if, as some allow 32 yards to tenth, it will be 60 yards higher, or about 29 yard lower, than the mountain of Slieve-Donard, in the county of Down (5).

A piece well loaded, made no great report on the top of this mountain; the rarification of the air, and the expanse every way, making the noise much let than it would be in the lower grounds, as we after

wards found it (6).

From the top of this mountain, is a most agreeab and extensive prospect. One sees the delights plains of the county of Tipperary, extending thirt miles to the N. the rock of Cashel, fifteen mile distant, is very visible, with the cathedral; a larg tract of the Suir, is seen for some miles; the Commeragh mountains obstruct the view to the N. E. and the Galtees to the N. W. To the S. E. the view open, affording a prospect of the ocean, the harbot

⁽⁵⁾ When these experiments are made, care should be take to note at what height the mercury stands in the tube on the plain; for upon my measuring the same height more than one I was surprised to find a very considerable difference; and when the mercury stood high, viz. at about thirty inches, it fell more in proportion than when it stood lower. When this height we measured, the mercury in the plain was at 29 inches; had been lower, it would not have sunk three inches at the top; at was it higher, it would have sallen more, as I have sound be repeated trials; which I mention, as not having met elsewher with these remarks.

(6) Vid. Varenius Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 19. prop. ult.

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nd town of Dungarvan, and all the pleafant vale xtending W. from it to the Black-water; more S. ou fee the open of Youghal harbour, and a large act of the sea-coast towards that of Cork. iver Black water is feen for many miles. Here is lo a prospect of Lismore, and many seats, farmoules, &c. Having descended the mountain on he W. fide, we came to a road, called the Devil'sanseway, so named from its ruggedness; a mile I whereof, there is a lake, called Beal-lough, hich, though in the county of Tipperary part of hele mountains, being so near, curiofity led us to ake a view of it. It is of an oval form, furrounded n the S. fide by an high hill, in the form of an imphitheatre, and very steep.

This lake may contain about fix acres, is very kep, of a black colour, occasioned by the tincture the turfy foil on which it lies. It is stored with black trout, of a middle fize, but not pleasant to at. Opposite to the concave of the mountain, a siece being discharged, went off with a clap like bunder, and was again re-echoed from the adjacent tcks, by feveral repetitions, which died away, at of, into a noise, resembling that of the waves of the tean. At one end of the lough, there feems to ave been a channel intended to be cut, in order to rain it, to which purpose the Irish relate a story; but the attempt miscarried, probably the great depth an indering its being drained. The Romans often tained such lakes as these, and hewed out a passage them to some neighbouring river; the draining one of the Fucinus, by the emperor Claudian, is a well move piece of history.

As most hills abound with minerals, one may As most hills abound with inflictacing, and side independent of these, that they afford iron. These hills run E. and band W. as Mr. Ray has long since observed most when the ridges and chains of losty mountains do; the tops

Bogs.

tops of them divide the counties of Waterford and

Tipperary.

Having mentioned the higher eminences of this county, it would be needless to descend to the other inferior hills, which are almost every where dispersed through it. I shall therefore proceed to the second article, viz. that of the bogs of this county.

What we call bogs, are the same as the Loc Palustria, or Paludes, to which the ancient Gauls Germans and Britains retired, when beaten by th Romans, as abp. King takes notice; and he justle attributes the true causes of bogs to the want of in

dustry.

Bogs (he tells us) have great inconveniencies, a the rendering useless great tracts which might be meadows, and our evenest plains; they keep people as funder, and consequently hinder them in the affairs. They are a great destruction to cattle, who often fall into the pits, and are lost. They have as forded shelter to rogues, &c. The fogs and vapour (7) which arise from them, defile the air; the over showing of the bog-holes, spoils the adjacent rivers and probably hurts the fish. The advantages of them, which he also reckons up, are, 1st, By then the natives were preserved from the conquests of the English. 2d. They supply a great part of the kingdom with firing; he says, he has seen turcharked

⁽⁷⁾ As the turf pits are usually filled with rains, the stagnating waters being seated, with the bituminous substance of the earth, emits unwholesome vapours, and would be of ill consequence, were it not that most of our bogs are situated on hig grounds, and in mountainy places; so that the gentlest breez of wind brushes off the noxious exhalations, which render these places more healthy than they would otherwise be. Whe these hills were formerly thick set with trees, the country mushave been very unwholesome; because they hindered the dispersion of these thick steams, and added a quantity of moist exhalations of their own; and when this kingdom was somers thick planted with woods; sluxes, and such like endemical diseases, were much more ripe than at present.

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charked (8); then adds, it serves to work iron, and accounts it to be the sweetest fire that can be used in a chamber. 3d. He takes notice that bogs preserve things strangely, and gives many instances of it; as leather, butter, and timber, which were long preserved in them. Birch and alder, though very subject to rot, have been found entire in them (9).

In the bog of Cross, in the parish of Kil-St. Nidolas, there is a large quantity of subterraneous imber, mostly fir and oak; and the latter is tinged exceeding black, occasioned, no doubt, by the vimolic juices of the earth, of affinity to common apperas, which changes the oak, as it does inkgalls, into this colour. In this bog, are several vitridic springs.

The loose earth of this bog is surprisingly infammable, a spark, from a pipe, having set the ground on fire for several yards round; another spark, being again scattered at a distance, set fire where it fall, and spread very fast. This inflammable quality is only in one triangular spot, being about half an acre, which is not so low as the other parts of the bog.

Most bogs may be made profitable land by draining, the methods of doing which would be needless to repeat, being given us by many authors, among others, the reader is referred to the Weekly Essays of the Dublin society; Rye's Considerations on Agriculture.

⁽⁸⁾ Mr. Boyle, in his usefulness of natural philosophy, says, that in Holland they have a way of charking peat, (which is a combustible turf) which they dig under ground; and a skilful stiller commended it to him as a good fewel in chymical fires. [Essays 5. chap. 7.). If this material would answer, instead of charcoal, in the making of iron, the discovery might be of great use.

⁽⁹⁾ For several curiosities relating to subterraneous timber, leter the reader to Mr. Evelyn's Sylva, B. 2. chap. 3. and to Dr. Merret's Pinax.

ture; and fir William Dugdale's History of imbank-

ing, and draining fens and marshes (10).

Such land as has a turfy fod, and will neither bring barley, or other grain; it is adviseable to graff up the turf fods and burn them; afterwards to fet potatoes on the fpread ashes, which trench so deep as to bring up sufficient mould and clay to cover them. and to mix with the remaining turf unburned, to make mould hereafter. Ground, fo ordered, will bring a crop of good potatoes, and afterwards crop of oats. If the potatoes be fet in January, of the beginning of February, and are of the kidney kind, they may be dug out in July, or the beginning of August, and turnip seed may be then sown which will be fit to pull and clear off the ground by the time they plow it for oats; fo that in a year and a half, there may be had three crops out of this fort of land, which, in its own nature, was no worth a shilling, and, in some places, not fix-pence If the potatoes be dug in September of October, turnip feed then fown, will be fit for the pasture of sheep or black cattle, till the time of plowing for oats, which, in fuch fort of land, will be best in March.

It may be objected, that if the inland parts of this kingdom, having such ground, should run much into this potatoe culture, that our markets would be glutted with them. In answer to which I would offer, that the main design is to alter the nature of such lands, and make them arable; and it is impossible.

⁽¹⁰⁾ To prevent the drains, or trenches, from filling up Dr. Plot gives the following method in his history of Oxford shire, chap. x. §. 82. An ingenious countryman having due his trenches about three feet deep, and two feet broad, his first laid at the bottom, green black thorn bushes, and of them a stratum of large round stones, such as would not like close, and over these another layer of black thorn, and upon them straw to keep the dirt from falling in between; by which means he kept his trenches open, and procured so constant drain, that the land soon sunk eighteen inches, and became stranged from enough to support carriages.

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possible there can be a glut, when hogs are fattened with potatoes, which pork is excellent in its kind, will afford a good price, and is easily brought to market; and that without this management, such lands cannot be made arable.

Allow the charge of burning and graffing to be twelve pence an acre, the oat crop defrays all the expence, and the others are clear gain. When the out crop is off, nothing ought to be done to the land, except the owner would fow it again with turnips, till the May following, then he ought to fallow it, and to manure it with fand or lime, and low it with wheat in August, not venturing to stay all September, for then wet weather beginning to let in, would make fuch grounds too poachy. This kind of culture, Mr. Rye informs us, was but ately known in the county of Cork; and as it is yet a stranger in this and most of the other counties of this kingdom, in which this kind of land much abounds, it was thought necessary to inculcate it here.

Marsh earth, as Mr. Evelyn observes (11), though of all others the most churlish, a little after it is fift dug and dried, may be, with labour and explure, brought to an excellent temper; for it being no other than the product of rich slime, and the fediment of land waters, which are usually fat, salfo the rotting of fedge, and the spray of trees, become, when converted into mould, a very profitable soil. Besides these materials, most of our logs are composed of a congeries of moss, which this kingdom abounds with. The turf-holes, in a hort time, grow up with it again, which, by stopping the fprings, contributes greatly to the thickening the scurf in most bogs. Dr. Plot says (12), that these stringy roots, that make up the substance of turf, never flourish above ground; from whence

⁽¹¹⁾ Phil. Difc. on Earth, p. 4.

⁽¹²⁾ History of Staff. Chap. III. § 14.

he imagines, that there are many subterraneous plants not noticed; and adds, that in the N. of England, the pits grow up with this moss again in twenty or thirty years time (13).

CHAP. VII.

Some Hints relating to Agriculture.

ARTH, as almost every one knows, is a composition of gravel, sand and clay. Clay, without sand or gravel to open it, is unfit for the production of vegetables; and so are mere gravel and sand without clay.

Salts may, by opening clay, supply the place of

fand or gravel.

Thus, clay, gravel, fand and falts, are to each other proper manures, as their proportions vary; clay being as proper for fand, as fand is for clay.

Agreeable to this, is the practice of manuring

with fand, fea-shells, lime, salt, ashes, &c.

The

(13) That the growth of bogs is very quick, appears from a relation of the same author, in his Natural History of Staffordshire, where he tells us of a parcel of timber, cut down near Bishop's-castle, in the county of Salop, by sir Robert Howard in the late civil wars; which, being neglected by reason of the war, in fix years time, was half overgrown: though by the way, fays he, it must be noted, that such a weighty body as timber, finks more in proportion the first years, than they do after. But it is probable, from another instance, that those mosses do not rise above an inch in a year, from a lump of coins of Edward IV. (supposed to be lost in a purse, which rosted away) taken up in such a moss, in Yorkthire, eighteen feet deep, which, being about 200 years, this moss grew about a foot in eleven years, i.e. about an inch per annum, and a half This calculation, if it be true, may give some hint towards gueffing the time, that horns and other materials lie buried; but I do imagine bogs grow much faster than one inch per annum in some places, having seen a tobacco-pipe at Curraghmore, which was found buried several feet deep, but could not have lain there many years; it being not very long fince their first use in this kingdom.

The properest fort of sand for manure, is that aken up on the sea coasts; which is a composition of sea-shells, several kinds of stones, divided into small grains, as parts of lime-stone, sparrs, free-stone, rag-stone, slints, &c. all which generally sying promiscuously together on the sea-shores, have their sides so rubbed against each other, by the solling of the waves, that they are constantly producing what we call sand.

Sand abounds with more of that kind of stone, of which the adjacent promontories are formed, or which most abounds on the spot. Thus it differs in its qualities in several bays; and, upon trial, all sea sand is not found equally good for the improvement of land. In Dungarvan harbour, the sand is of a light grey colour, and weighty; the greater part of its composition, are particles of lime-stone, the sand affording lime by calcination, with a mixture of Micæ or glittering particles, which, upon massing off the lime, were found to be grains of sparr, or transparent slint; and these, as well as the lime-stone particles, have their use in improving land.

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The fand of Youghal harbour, is of a reddish blour, and not so much prized as the former; the adjacent rocks being of the same colour as the sand, i.e. a brown grit or free-stone, lighter than that of Dungarvan, and consists of but a few shining particles. What may also contribute to the lessening the value of it, is its being taken up near the mouth of the Black-water river, which may wash off its salts, and render it fresher than the other (1).

Sand

⁽¹⁾ Dr. Cox, in the Philosophical Transactions, gives us an account of the methods used in Cornwall and Devonshire, of manuring with sea-sand, together with a description of the serveral kinds of sea-sands taken up on the coasts; as at Plymouth, abluith sand; near Scilly and the Land's-end, white and glithing. On the N. sea, about Padslow, and E. towards Lundy, the sand is rich and of a brown red colour, composed mostly

Sand just drained from the falt-water, so that i can be conveniently carried, is better than that which lies long exposed to the weather; for the rain hurts it by washing away its falts; but ou country people generally let it lie in heaps a confi derable time before they remove it, in order to have it dry, and consequently the less weighty for car riage. The common expence of a lighter load of this fand is a crown, befides the charge of bringing it up the country upon horses. Dr. Cox tells us that, in England, they lay out about 300 facks of fand on a Cornish acre, which is about a twelft larger than our statute acre, and may be about 27 facks to our acre, each fack being generally about an horse load. Gervais Markham in his farewe to husbandry, allows fixty or eighty bushels to a acre. One remark made in this country is, that the

of broken cockle-shells. He also mentions a difference of the grain in the same harbour, as in Plymouth the larger grained which, because it remains longest in the ground, he say is best for the landlord; but the smallest for the tenant, who only tills for sour years, because it works sooner, and yield

a speedy return.

In Falmouth haven, he mentions a fort of fand, or rathe coralline, (I suppose from its red colour, which it may have from a great number of small shells, whose insides were red and may be had in plenty on our shores, by naturalists called Conchæ Corallinæ) which lies a foot deep under the ooze, and being removed, is taken up by a dredge. Of all these different kinds, he says, the redussh is the best, next the blue then the white, and that taken up from under the salt-wate either by dredges, or being lest open by the ebbing of the tide, best of all.

Mr. Rye also recommends the large grained shelly-sand which, he says, is much esteemed by the husbandmen of Ibarun and E. Carbery, in the county of Cork, and gives us some particulars of its great success. Probably, this sand consists of a great quantity of sea-shells, mixed with lime-ston which every one knows are of the same nature. For the goodness of these shells in manure, I refer the reader to arch bishop King's discourse on that subject, published in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the appendix to Boate's Nature

ral History of Ireland.

further it is carried from the sea, the less quantity erres in proportion, and that land near the coast requires much more. Pure fandy foils are not frequent in this kingdom; but if there be fuch, a pixture of clay is certainly the properest manure: for an account of which, I refer the reader to Lowthorp's abridgment of the Philosophical Transations, vol. 2. page 781. §. 76, 77, as given by Mr. White and Dr. Lifter.

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Scarcity of lime-stone in many parts of the counmy, or else the great and frequent use of sea-sand, has, in a manner, quite laid aside this other method f improvement. The little lime that is burnt with us for manure, is made in large round furze lins, with one door; and for other uses, generally i small round running kilns, with culm. As turf splenty in most parts of this county, the turf-kilns br burning great quantities of lime for manure are referable to any other. The barony of Muskery, and other parts in the county of Cork, exceed most other places of Ireland in the great quantity of limefone burnt there, and in the number of kilns. The structure of these kilns is so very easy, that the ommon labourers in that county fet down their kilns and burn them, without the help of a mason.

Marl is but little known among us; yet much fit might be had in most bogs, situated near limefone ground; and some has been already discoverd in this county, in a few places mentioned in Chap. III. In the gardens of Lismore, an excellent hind has been found. This manure was first said be introduced by the Romans into Britain, is of excellent use for most soils, and of several colours, white, grey, blue, red, &c. It is preserved, according as it is more or less apt to dissolve after vetting; and as it ferments more or less strongly with acids. But few marls discover their virtues the first year (2). When it is rich and unctious, it is adviseable to apply it the less copiously; for the too thick covering is the worst extreme.

Before I proceed to the different kinds of culture it may be requisite to say somewhat of the burning of land; which, by a late act of parliament, the legislature has, in some measure, prohibited.

The chief objections used against this practice are these following, which I find collected to my hand by the late archbishop King, in his discourse or manuring lands, in the North, by sea-shells. If He says, it defiles the air, and causes wind and rain adly, It is not practicable in a wet summer. 3dly

(2) Pliny informs us (Nat. Hist. lib. 17. cap. 8) that mandoes not always answer expectation the first year, which man perhaps discourage the husbandman; but he still ought to was till the next season, and to make frequent trials of divers proportions of it, at all seasons of the year, with different kind of grain, upon all forts of soil, till the most necessary an suitable circumstances be found out; so shall he attain to knowledge beyond the expectation, or perhaps imitation of he

neighbours.

Agricola fays, Quanto quæque marga est pinguior, tanto magis ea, pinguescunt arva, quo durior, eo plures annos du rat antequam solvatur. Dr. Plot, in his history of Staffordshire cap. III. § 22. says, that in some places in that county, the have hard, stony, slaty sorts of marl, which must be dug wit pick and crow, it rising sometimes in great stones, as much at two men can load; of which sort there is white, red, and blue they are all, though very hard, dissolvable with ease, with the weather, like lime; and, in a short time, spread well upon the ground. These sorts the husbandmen prefer to the claye marls, which, upon long tillage, bind and stiffen their lands whereas those loosen the stiffest clay, and make it yield bette grafs than otherwise it would. These spending themselves gradually, last longer in the ground, though the others probable fatten it sooner.

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This fort of hard marl, is found in the barony of Fermo in the county of Cork, called there by the name of rotte lime-stone, and is an excellent manure. Somewhat of the kind I have met with in the western parts of this count, where it it is also used. But I have lately seen a most excellent fort, almost as white as lime, in the parish of Tubric in the county of Tipperary, between that place and Ardsnan

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It destroys the sap of the earth and roots of the grass, and all other vegetables; and lastly, renders sufcless for several years after the third in which it is plowed. To these it is answered, the smoak of great cities equally defile the air, but cannot be aid aside. As to the second objection, there are aly few summers but a diligent husbandman may burn his peat. As to its destroying the sap of the arth and roots of the grass, this is the design of burning, for he talks here of reducing heath and Sour grass, and coarse small sedge, will have bog. Sour grass, and coarse small sedge, will have their nature altered by the fire; and the best method schanging the nature of the heathy mountain, is ograff it up by the roots and burn it, which will afford a quantity of lixivious falt, sufficient to open and meliorate the foil. As to his last objection, of endering the land many years useless after the hird, it is answered, that it is not so much the uming of the land, but the working the heart of tout that produces that effect of sterility. Instead fourning, his grace recommends the practice of nanuring with shells; but this, although it is very od, yet it cannot be used on land but within twelve biles of water-carriage; so that for all inland parts wither off, the countryman must have recourse to uming his heathy and boggy ground; and more specially, if marl or lime-stone are not to be had within that distance.

To this practice of burning, it is we owe the sking in of a great tract of our heathy and boggy mountains in this country; but it must be confessed, but in lower grounds, and where the manures are to be had at a reasonable distance, the practice ought out to be allowed. The best, cheapest, and easiest method of burning ground, is to raise the ground up with a plow; then the workmen have no farther mouble than to list up the fore part of the sod with the graffer, the sides of it having been first cut with the graffer, thus all coarse, rough, mostly and heathy grounds.

grounds, may be burned. Every field carries if own manure for that time; but more than two crops ought not to be taken off; and the next year to fallow, manure the ground, and so leave it is heart. By this practice, the countryman will disjustice to himself and his landlord; and it seem just, that a person, who quits his farm in a ruine condition, should be branded, by law, with ignored

miny.

The fuccess of this method, as in most other cases, depends upon the judgment and discretic of the husbandman. It must be a piece of indi cretion, when the farmer cuts up and burns fod which are one or two thirds of the foil; for the besides the consumption of the ground, he fore too great a quantity of falts for the prefent, an starves the remaining crops. But when he on shaves off the upper sward, taking up no more the foil than what the roots of unprofitable veg tables stick in, and then provides a sufficient qual tity of furze, briars, &c. to burn with the fods, h in this manner, doubly improves his land, by clea ing his pasture, and manuring his fallows. far, burning feems not so bad. But when the over-do the thing, by reducing the fods to perfe ashes, whereby much of the salts are wasted, this not the design of burning; but to clear the land rubbish, to expel the redundant humours, and pr pare wet tough clay for breaking and spreading and to make it more light and tractable with m nure, which before, because of its cold and clamm quality, it could not incorporate with. Anoth fault, is the making the heaps too large; thus the middle will be overdone, while the outfide is scar warmed through; besides, this causes an unequal fer lity; for these large fires cannot draw to them the juices of the contiguous earth; these spots, thoug pared ever fo low, have still the advantage of the rest of the ground; the truth of which, afterward appea

ppears in the visible inequality of the rankness and greeness of the corn in those places, when it first mes up: therefore, the fires ought to be as nuperous as possible, whereby a more equal fertility all follow, and the work be as soon done. Another mistake in this method, is the letting the heaps too long after they are burned, till heavy rains as as as foon as the hills are tolerably all burned, and to cover them with the other soil. The hot as will destroy the vermin, and the seeds as tender roots of noxious plants. They will also arm the earth, and expel the barren juices; and therefore come with double advantage.

But to draw this to a conclusion. Burned land is lifar from being quite useless for many years, that is known to throw up a considerable coat of grass befirst year after it is laid down; and it is observed by persons not a little curious in affairs of this sture, that this kind of grass is better liked by stile, and is found to be better, both for mills and the than fields of the same kinds of soil that have

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I now proceed to fay formething of the different and of culture of wheat, barley, oats, &c.

Of all the feveral forts of wheat (3), these three Wheat.

lammas,

(3) In the choice of seed, Dr. Plot tells us (Hist of Stafmissine, p. 347.) they have a double respect, first to the grain
self, and 2dly, to the land it grew on. As to the first, they
see but little care how small their seed wheat is, so it be free
so smith smut and seeds: for as strong and fair seed degenerates
so a poorer grain, so on the contrary, the latter will produce
statish is fair and full breasted; nor do they matter how
sor and hungry their land be, which affords the seed, though
seed, that grew in land of a quite different temper from
stit is to be sown upon; thus they chuse their seed barley,
satis to be sown on their clay lands, from the sandy; and so
secontrary, sometimes the northern exchanging seeds with

lammas, the red bald lammas, and the bearde wheat; and this last particularly for cold moi grounds, not that this grain delights in this kind land, for it therein often degenerates into revi Wheat ought to be fown with us in August, which is the practice of Germany and Flanders, where the generally end with the first new moon in October (4) But with us, they rarely begin before that time. The old faying, which came originally from hot coun tries, will prejudice the farmer, if he minds it, viz fow wheat in the dirt, and rye in the dust. This is proper for Spain and warm climates, where th rain does not fet in till the autumnal equinox; bu in this country, we have rain at all feasons. In orde to fow wheat in August, we ought to make ou fallow in October or November before, that the winter's frost and snow may meliorate the ground.

He that designs to sow wheat in the beginning of August, must first have old seed (5); and secondly he must soak it in brine, and lime it. This method

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the southern parts of the county. For should they go on to sow, each his degenerated seed, it would (says he) come at last to be very bad corn. This is a method which seems so rational, that it is to be wished it was practised among us.

(4) In Spain, Italy, and the islands of the Mediterranean they begin to sow wheat the first new moon in September, and fo go on; and end with the new moon in November. In Spain land sown in September, was found to yield a better crop than that which was sown in October; and that in October, better than that in November; which proves, that it is of more advantage to sow it early than late. They have observed also that it is very profitable to sow in the new moon, because it will shoot forth and thrive the sooner. Abridg. of the Phil. Trans. v. 2. p. 741, by the earl of Sandwich.

(5) For feveral liquors and experiments for the soaking of grain, I refer the reader to Houghton's collection. Sir Hugh Plat tells us of a poor countryman, who passing over an arm of the sea, with his seed-corn in a sack, by mischance at his landing sell into the water, and so his corn being lest there till the ebb, became somewhat brackish; such was the necessity of the man, that, notwithstanding he was out of all hopes of any good success, yet not being able to buy any other, he sowed

arde repares it for fprouting, when the weather is dry, gient for an English acre; for wheat sown so early ill plant prodigiously upon the first frosts, and ould be too rank if fown thicker. e ground is mellow, the days long, and the cattle ong, this work will be over, and will be reaped e season following in July, when the sun will make hard, and fit for an early market; whereas wheat wn in October, will not be ripe till the latter end August, when the great dews happen, which events its being hard, and fit for present use. It ath not time to be up in a planting state when the ofts come, and will require two bushels and an of to an acre. The days are short, and bad eather interrupts the course of the business, if wn in the beloved allhallowtide dark in November. he frosts often kill it in its time of spring; the ountryman then upbraids the land and the weather, at not his own neglect. These rules may be laid own as maxims not to be changed. Lay lime or nd on the fod, fallow in October or November, ng in March, turn in May, and fow in the begining of August old seed, pickled and limed. When addents happen, that wheat cannot be sown till the aginning of November, Mr. Rye advises, to defer till the beginning of January or February. If te frosty season threatens, provided the land has

wed the same upon his plowed grounds; and in fine, he reapa crop of goodly wheat, such as in that year none of his aghbours had the like. Plat's Jewel-house of Art and Na-

tre, Chap. 104.

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(6) In Oxfordshire, Dr. Plot tells us, when their wheat is mutty, they have a way of whipping it first, and then thresh-git afterwards. Their manner of whipping, is stroaking the mn, by a handful at a time, against a door, set on its edge; ad when a sheaf is thus whipped, they bind it up again for the il; by which means, though tedious, the finut-bags or balls, re preserved unbroken; and by the strength of a good wind, and care in the raying, most part of them may be gotten out, and the wheat left clear. Hist. of Oxf. Chap. ix. §. 107.

any declination to the S. and S. W. he tells us, after the frost is past, he has seen wheat sown in January upon graff ground, that was reaped the 20th August, and the grain good, though a backwar summer.

The wheat brought into the haggard, ought be put on stands, whose feet should have caps stone (7), to prevent rats and mice from destroy

(7) It may be worthy of remark, that there is scarce a thing which drives away rats and mice from a house or ba more infallibly than laying birdlime in their haunts: for thous in other respects, they are not over cleanly; yet being vecurious of their furr, if but daubed with this stuff; it is very troublesome to them, that they will even scratch the skins from their backs to get it off, especially rats, and thou they do not destroy themselves on this account, yet they we never frequent a place where they have suffered in this way

Mr. Jethro Tull in his husbandry (Chap. 11.) says, that best way of keeping a great quantity of wheat is drying He tells us, when he lived at Oxford, one of his neighbor was very expert at this, having practifed it for a great p of his life. When wheat was under three shillings a bulk he bought in the markets as much of the middle fort of wh as his money would reach to purchase. His method was dry it on a hair-cloth, on a malt kiln, with no other fee than clean wheat straw, never suffering it to have any strong heat than that of the fun. The longest time he ever let it main in this heat was twelve hours, and the shortest time abo four hours; the damper the wheat was, and the longer tended to be kept, the more time it required to dry: but h to distinguish nicely the degrees of dampness, and the num of hours proper for its continuance upon the kiln, he fa was an art impossible to be learned by any other method the by practice. About twenty-three or twenty-four years a wheat being at 12s. a bushel, he had in his granaries 50 quarters of dryed wheat, none of which cost him above a bushel. This dryed wheat was esteemed by the Lond bakers, to work better than any new wheat the market forded. His speculation, which put him upon this proj was, that 'twas only the superfluous moisture of the grain t caused its corruption, and made it liable to be eaten by wevil; and that when this moisture was dried out, it mi be kept sweet and good for many years; and that the effect all heat of the same degree was the same, whether of the str

ing it, where it may fafely remain to the March following, to be threshed out and delivered to the buyer. About 12s. a barrel is faid to be a faving

rice to the feller.

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Beer barley requires the richeft, melloweft, and Beer tryest soil. In a moist soil, it is said to degenerate barley. into oats and reely (8). A stiff land, except it be rell meliorated by culture, is not good for it, the mp not coming fuant; but fome parts will be geen, when the other parts will be ripe. It thrives left in lime-stone land, next in grit-stone land, as allo red-stone land, when dry and not springy, well ultivated and manured, will bring a crop of good. ter barley. Potatoe ground, after one crop, is exof sheep-walks; but these are inconsiderable in this county.

The stiffer land must be sowed from the middle of September to the middle of October; the lighter nellow foil, may be fown from that time to the middle of November; but if frost should set in, the emaining sowing may be delayed to the end of January. The potatoe ground may be fowed last

of all.

What is called English barley (in order to distin- English with it from beer barley, and small barley) is a barley. ender plant, and cannot bear the frost. It has two lows of grains, and delights in a warm rich foil; but does not ripen, and turns oaty in cold grounds. is more difficult to fave here than in England; he grain having a thin skin is early penetrated by vet, whereby it swells. If not well dryed, it heats, and changes its colour. This grain, though not

of the sun. As a proof, he would shew that every grain of wheat would grow after having been kept seven years. It. Tull adds, that he was a most sincere honest yeoman, who, om a small substance he began with, left behind him about \$0,000 the greatest part whereof was acquired by the drying

⁽⁶⁾ Lolium darnel, or ivray.

cultivated among us so much as beer barley, is ce tainly better for malt than it, which, having darn generally mixed with it, is of so intoxicating a n ture, that its effects seem as sudden as those fro opium; but in English barley, no such grain found.

Small barley.

Small barley, Hordeum Distichum Præcox, called by Dr. Plot; and in England, rath ripe ba ley, from its early ripening; it having been sow and returned to the barn again in two months time and commonly in nine or ten weeks.

It is originally a native of Patney, in Wiltshir where the soil, as the doctor informs us, is of so p culiar a nature, that whatever other barley is sow there, it is turned into this sort; a feat, which, the say, no other land will perform. He adds, that a few years, in Oxfordshire, it again degenerat into common barley. Nat, Hist, of Oxf. chap. v §. 29.

The conveniency of this grain is very consider ble in wet and backward springs, and most autumn as was that of the year 1744; for when many oth countries lose their seasons; and some of the mo northern ones, perhaps, their crop; this may sown the latter end of May, and will come to

ripe in the worst of summers.

viz. the common white, which are fair to the ey and coveted by feeders of horses; but rejected the experienced meal-man: for they have two ve thick coats, that take up so much space, as the mealy grains are very small. The true Engli black oat yields the most flour, having very the shells, and is the most profitable to the meal-man.

The wild grey oat, being a poor hungry kin is very common. Those have tails or spires, a feem to be an oat degenerated from poverty ground; it being difficult to keep the black oat fr from them. The white oat thrives well in light

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ot, gravelly land, that would not agree with the lack oat; which flourishes best in stiff wheat land; kewise in the cold red-stone soils (of which, there is such in this county) inclining to moisture; and on he tops of bleak hills, exposed to the rigid north. In that where neither wheat nor barley will thrive, ats, of this kind, will make plentiful returns. The sulture of oats is so well known, I need say little of it.

The potatoe is a bacciferous herb, with esculent Potatoes.

The potatoe is a baccherous herb, with election onts, bearing winged leaves, and a bell-flower. They were originally brought out of Virginia, by fir Walter Raleigh, who, stopping in this kingdom, ome were planted here, where they have since throve ery well, and to good purpose; for in the war time, then all the corn above ground was destroyed, they imported the people. From this kingdom, they were sent to Lancashire, where they are very numerous, and began to gain ground in England. There are several kinds of this root known to us, it. The kidney potatoe, yellow and white, slat, and shaped somewhat like a kidney-bean, but longer a proportion, 2. The round white potatoe. 3. The sellow large potatoe, distinguished in Dublin by the pithet of the yellow Munster potatoe. 4. The sound red; and 5, the black and blue skin potatoes.

The flat kidney potatoes, are sown or set in Jamary or February, in order to have them ripe the arlier, viz. about the end of June; but if set later, they come in also later in proportion. They do not lear keeping as the others will, and are never sent odistant markets. The round white are generally set with these, and are much of the same nature. The yellow potatoe is peculiarly valuable for keeping most part of the following summer.

These are the kind which are sent to Dublin, and, in times of scarcity, are a seasonable relief to the por. The round red is a good kind, and increases much; but, with us, it is never cultivated by itself, a sew odd ones being generally thrown into the

Q₃ earth

earth by accident with the others. The black or blue skin potatoe, is but little cultivated here; but in some places, in the counties of Cork and Tipperary, it is much esteemed, and is said to afford the labourer a stronger and more invigorating diet, than

any of the others.

All these different kinds are subject to be destroyed by hard frosts, not only in the ground, but in the house after they are dug. Some recommend their being buried in the ground so deep, as that the frost cannot reach so far; but the best method seems to be, after they are timely dug out, viz in October, to have them well covered with straw or fern, and to keep fires burning near them during the continuance of the frost. Notwithstanding all these precautions, the great frost in the year 1739 made dreadful havock of them.

Culture.

The ground being plowed or dug, the beds being first marked out, if the potatoes are very small, they fet them whole; or if large, they may be cut into many pieces, having an eye to each, and generally lay them about a foot or more afunder, covering them with earth and the fods out of the trenches and this is called the first covering. Then, with the plow or spade, the earth is loosened in the trench in order to be thrown on with shovels at the second covering, which is done when they begin to shoot above ground; and this they name trenching. Some times a third covering is given, when they begin to furmount the fecond, which is also dug out of the The breadth of a bed is faid to be best at fix feet; for then there will be a sufficient covering of earth on it. Fern roots rot potatoes; and in fummer it is requifite to weed them out with other The bloffom of the potatoes are incumbrances. fucceeded by a fruit, called the potatoe-apple which, when ripe, shews the potatoes are also come to maturity. They generally dig them quite ou before the frosts set in.

Notwithstanding

Notwithstanding what some persons think to the contrary, the culture of potatoes is beneficial to this kingdom, and the merchant finds a profit in exporting them to our garrisons of Port-Mahon and

Gibraltar, and to other places.

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In this county they are much cultivated, as they deserve to be in other parts of the kingdom, where there are considerable tracts of rough, mostly and sewy ground, neither sit for wheat or barley. Those mots lie safe under ground from scorching heats, and thrive best in the greatest rain, and they are justly called under-ground granaries: For whenever our oats are destroyed by high winds, as they were in the years 1728 and 1744, or our wheat harvest spoiled by a moist cold season, these roots may be, and are, a certain relief.

Having touched on the different kinds of culture, I shall only mention one article much neglected mong us, and that is, the sowing of grass-seeds, which are a great improvement of land; and did our farmers consider the great benefit arising from it, they would surely, for their own profit, come more into this advantageous method. For the advantages of which, and the well ordering this piece of husbandry, I refer to Mr. Pierson's tracts on

this subject.

I shall conclude this chapter with a few words on the usefulness of publick granaries, which, after the sarcity of the years 1728 and 1729, the winter of the former and the summer of the latter, the terrible distress of 1740, and the following years, can we make any doubt of the usefulness of these publick stores, if properly and wisely regulated, as they seem to be the only remedy against those calamities? Besides what has been urged by other late writers on that head, I shall only remind, that all wise nations and their account in them; the twelve companies of London, and some other companies and private perfors, had their granaries; a description of which

may be seen in the abridgement of the Phi Transactions, vol. II. p. 628. by Dr. Merrit. Cor has been kept in granaries 32 years, the longer it kept, it affords the more flour, and in proportio to the quantity of corn, yields the better, an makes the purer and whiter bread, the superfluor

moisture only evaporating.

Dr. Pell, at a meeting of the Royal Society, mer tions, that they kept corn at Zurick, in Helvetia, 8 years, where also may be seen, in the same transa tion, a description of the granaries of Dantzick, an those used in Muscovy, which are made unde ground, by digging a deep pit, in the shape of fugar-loaf, broad below, and narrow at the to very closely covered with stone, in which they pe their corn, being exceedingly well dryed, either b the fun or fire. Shall this kingdom alone want the convenient stores, to secure its people from the acc dents of bad feafons, when even the norther Russians have them? Ought we not to imitate the providential care of Holland, England, Poland, an other countries, rather than have again a renewal those evils, which have been so often severely an extremely felt, more than once in a few years? an was it not for foreign supplies, which, by the way, ha drained us of our cash, the consequences had bee infinitely worse.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Rivers of this County, their Rife, Progress, and Navigation.

Suir-THE river Suir, together with the Nore, rife out of a spring, at the foot of Banduss mountain, in the county of Tipperary, where they immediately divide, the Suir taking a course S. W. o Clonecanny, about four miles from its head; from thence

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ence, proceeding due S. it passes through Thurles. hich is about ten miles from the former place, here it has a stone-bridge, and begins to grow into considerable river. From whence, passing by an holy-cross, where there is also another bridge, it oceeds towards Golden-bridge, about four miles om Thurles, leaving Cashel on the E. At this ace, there is also another bridge over it, having in spassage received several considerable streams, hich increase its appearance. It proceeds fill to adfinane, about ten miles from Golden-bridge. here it has also a fair bridge over it, with several rches. About a mile more to the S. it receives a mall river, called Owan-tarr; after which, taking parate the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, there it receives the river Nier from the former, thich gives name to the barony of Glanehyry in his county. In this place, it winds off for about our miles to the N. and N. E, where passing by Conmel, it runs to the town of Carrick, about eight niles from the former; at which places, are two ell built fair bridges, of several arches, which give nimmediate passage out of this county into that of lipperary. At Carrick, towards the E. end of the own, are feveral large rocks in the river; and as hey consist mostly of stones, cemented together ith lime-mortar, people imagine them to have been he ruins of an ancient bridge. Here this river beten, down to the quay of Waterford, to which place, the river first winds S. easterly for ten or twelve niles, and then proceeding N. for above a league which last turn is called the long-reach) it soon washes the quay of that city. It will be needless to mention its further progress into the ocean, or its mion with the Nore or Barrow, having touched on hele matters in the third chapter. The usefulness for this river to the city of Waterford, and to the

feveral inhabitants who live near its banks, need no be repeated.

Noreriver. Having mentioned the Nore, although its progress through this county is only after its junction with the former, I shall set down its course.

It rifes together with the former, out of Banda mountain, which is an high black mountain, to the of the Devil's-bit. After its separation from the Sui it runs down by Clonecanny, to the pass of Currag neen, and is a very small brook till it comes into the bog of Moonahinch, where it grows a little large and from thence to Burres in Offory, which is abo eight miles from the head. From Burres, it com to Castletown, three miles, to Abbyleix, three mile to Ballyragget, five miles, where it is a good rive having, between Abby-leix and Ballyragget, receive two rivers, viz. Grenan river, and Durtow rive alias the Erkin. Two miles below Ballyragge Freshford river runs into it, and within three mil of Kilkenny, it receives the Dinein, as feven mil below that city, it does the river of Callen. Fro thence, passing by Thomas-town and Inisteagu keeping a S. E. course for about fifteen miles belo Kilkenny, after receiving several streams, it unit with the river Barrow to the N. of New-Roll whence, passing by that town, and keeping a souther course for about eight miles, they both unite with t Suir, opposite to Cheek-point. The progress of the Barrow, before its union with the Nore, more pr perly belongs to the description of the counties Kildare, Carlow, or Wexford. I shall therefo omit it here, because a better account may be e pected from those places, than can be given at the distance (1).

⁽i) Varenius, in his fecond class of rivers, places the Rhi the Elbe, the Euphrates, Tanais, &c. in his first class, t Nile, the Nyger, Danube, Obey, Ganges, &c. and in his th class, such rivers as the Thames, or Severn in England. Co

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The Black-water, anciently the Avenmore, takes Blackrife in the county of Kerry, in the mountain of water. eve-lougher, runs about forty miles an E. course fore it enters this county, making but a small owance for its turnings; and holds the fame course but eight or nine miles further, till it changes to e fouth at Cappoquin in this county; from the ocean; so that its whole length may be fly reckoned about fixty miles; but if all its indings were taken in, much more, and falls not uch short of the Severn in England, if the ference between ours and the English miles be lowed for. During its course through the county of ork, it receives feveral smaller rivers, and, in this unty, the river Bride empties itself into it; boats d vessels of considerable burden, may sail up to appoquin, from the harbour of Youghal, and may much higher beyond the bounds of this county.

Idepth is variable, in many places; at the bridge Cappoquin, it is above twelve feet at low-water. d of a less depth, than formerly. Lord Orrery, his letters, lately published, says, that it was, in stime, navigable up to Mallow, forty miles from smouth, which it is not at present for boats of any lerable burden. There are several tracts of low d level grounds spread along the sides of this river,

tring the tract a river may pass through in Ireland, the river annon may justly take place among those of his second class; at the Suir, above its confluence with the Nore and Barrow, mong those of the third class; though after these rivers fall to it, did it run for any considerable length before it reached cocean, it might justly be placed in the second class: And at Black-water * samous in the time of Ptolomy, might also him a place in the third rank. Bernard Varenii Geog. theral, Lib. 1. cap. 16.

Called also the Broad-water, and sometimes Nem.

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which, in winter-time, become almost useless, h their being overflowed; and in many places, the only produce, at best, a rank and sour grass; ev the most valuable meadows are often injured h fummer floods; and if they be overflowed before they are mowed, the grass is sanded, and not fit cattle; or if they should be moved when the flow comes down upon them, the grass is spoiled, in great measure, perhaps carried off the land, and t produce of the ground, and the farmer's labour at expence, all loft together. The only remed which feems to be for this inconveniency, is, I removing the obstructions and stoppages in the rive and to widen its channels, besides which, slopi banks might be raised, in proper places, to confi the river, and fecure the land against an inundation Sufficient directions for the making of these kin of works, may be met with in the Dublin Societ Weekly Observations, Numb. xviii. to which t reader is referred. But, on the other hand, inune tions are not always to be accounted hurtful; f true it is, that the flime fometimes deposited by river, enriches the foil; therefore it may be for times as proper to admit them, as, at other time to exclude them. To this end, the farmer may one fluice in that part of the bank where the riv first comes on the land, and another in that p where the river leaves it, the first, to let in, and t other, to discharge the water. The winter is t proper feason for flooding low lands, and the beginning of a flood is the best time to let it in, wh it is foul and muddy, and, as it fines, depolits an flime, equal to the best manure; that being dot the water will foon clear, and then is the time tod charge it. If a flood lies long upon the ground, will chill and spoil the grass; but if it lies two three days only, it will enrich the foil without doi any damage.

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In fummer-time, the country people near this er, when the water is low, between Cappoquin and smore, gather up a species of muscles, of the ger kind, commonly called horse-muscles, in nich, as I am well informed, a small kind of seedarl has been often found, and, now and then, a few alarger fize. It is not fo much, it feems, either the fake of the muscle, or the thoughts of a arl, that these people gather up these fish, but for eshells, which they use for spoons. This fish is every same as are described in the history of the unty of Down (2), to which place, for a description the pearls, and a philosophical account of their oduction, I refer the reader.

The river Bride rifes in the barony of Barrymore, Bridethe county of Cork, near a place called Glanpre-river. n; takes its course easterly through this barony, d it is banked in for a confiderable way, as it runs rough the bog of Kilcrea, where one may ride a ile on the bank of one beautiful canal, having ods on each fide of it. It then proceeds, in a the pentine manner, through the barony of Kilnataloon, the same county. Here the tide flows, and, by at means, fea-fand can be brought up, and goods rried down, in flat-bottom boats to Youghal. rom its rife to its entrance into this county, without lowing for the windings, which are remarkably ry many, is about fourteen Irish miles, and about ur more to its mouth, where it falls into the ack-water. From the hill over Slat-wood, near allow, this river has a very beautiful appearance om its serpentine meanders, which, though natural, we all the exact regularity of art.

From the mountains of Cummeragh proceed Other veral rivers, which, not having a sufficient tract of rivers. nd to run through between the foot of these mounins and the fea, they cannot arrive at any thing

of or in

considerable. The river Tay takes its rise in the mountains, and running through the parishes Kilroslinta and Stradbally, a S. S. E. course of several or eight miles, empties itself into the ocean, at cove below Woodhouse. This river is, in the of floods, deep and rapid, and over it, on the high road leading from Dungarvan to Waterford, Foxe's-castle, is a stone bridge, and another woodhouse. In this river, are good trouts, but yellow and white. At its exit into the sea, it form a little harbour or bay, useful to the country-mass for the taking up of sea-sand.

The river Mahon (3) also rises in the same moutain, somewhat to the W. of the former, and its descent from the mountain, sorms an agreeab cascade. This river empties itself, after a course seven or eight miles, into the ocean, at a place calle Bun-mahon bay; it has one stone bridge over its Kilmac-thomas, is well stored with several kind

of trout, and some falmon.

From the same mountains, rises another rive called the Nier, which, running W. for about sit miles, discharges itself into the Suir, at its entrancinto this county, as already mentioned. This smarriver has an handsome bridge over it at Four-mile water, so called from its being at that distance from Clonmel.

There are several other lesser rivers in this count as the Phinisk, which rises near the N. W. bound

⁽³⁾ Dr. Plot, in his Nat. Hist. of Staff. (Cap. II. § 78 says, he finds among the remarks of the hon. Mr. Boyle, who traversing this maritime county of Waterford, saw a mountain from whose higher parts there ran precipitously, a pretty browniver, that, within two or three years, broke forth, without any manifest cause, from a great bog, that had been immemorially at the top of the mountain, and hath supplied the counts with a river ever since. I do believe, from the description that this must have been the river above mentioned, the sall the water being very conspicuous from the high-road leading to Waterford.

f the county, at Ballynamult; and, after a course fix or feven miles, empties itself into the Black-

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The Bricky takes its rife near Clonkardine, not a mile's distance from the course of the former river. nd empties itself into the bay of Dungarvan, after course of about five miles; the sea flowing up into his little river at fpring tide, makes it navigable for short way; but were the former river turned into t, this might, at a small expence, be made navigable, most from Dungarvan to the Black-water westrards. Another great advantage which might enfue, rould be the making the whole harbour of Dungarvan much the better; for these rivers being reunited, fould foon form a confiderable channel, which is, st present, but very small. Though in dry weather, this little river is very inconsiderable, yet in rains, it much increased, by a great number of small freams, which fall from the range of hills lying to the S. of it.

The Licky takes its rife in the mountains of Sieve-grine, between Dungarvan and Youghal, and mpties itself into the Black-water, near Clashmore; hough its course is but short, yet, in time of floods,

tis confiderably large and rapid.

Among these rivers, which take their rise from the mountains of Cummeragh, I should have mentioned the Clodugh, which runs N. E. from these mountains, and passing by Clonea, where it has a bridge over it, runs by Curraghmore, and so into the Suir. little river is also remarkable for the same kind of pearl-muscles as are above-mentioned.

Of navigable rivers in this country, for very large reffels, there may be between thirty and forty miles, including only the Black-water and the Suir, but or flats, near four times as much. The chief and pincipal use of the sea and rivers, is certainly for the easy carriage of commodities; for a chaldron of sea-coal, for example (as is shewn in a discourse

read

read before the Royal Society, anno 1675) may brought 300 miles for four shillings, which is weight 3300 pounds; but the land-carriage of the by waggon, would be about 15 l. viz. seventy-fit times as much, and on horseback, about an hundre times as much.

The salmon fishery of the Suir, though a verlarge river, is but inconsiderable, but on the Blad water, and particularly at Lismore, it is very great

CHAP. IX.

Of the medicinal Waters hitherto discovered in the County, with an Analysis of them.

E understand by the general acceptation of the words mineral water, some water in pregnated with a specific virtue, arising from it being mixed with a mineral substance, through whose strata or beds it has passed. Of these, there are several kinds, as chaly beate, vitriolic, aluminous saline, nitrous, sulphureous, and calcarious.

The principal waters hitherto taken notice of in this county, are either of the chalybeate (1) or vitrolic kind; of which I shall give a summary, and

distinct account, in two short sections.

§ 1. Of the Chalybeates.

1. The Clonmel spaw, is a pretty strong chalybeate water, as appears by its keeping good near year in bottles; and being brought to Dublin, retained its tinging quality with galls. It springs

(1) Some may object against this distinction between challed beate and vitriolic waters, because an acid salt dissolving the metallic particles, seems also to be effential to the constitution of the former; but, besides that their distinction is supported by the authority of Baccius, &c. the greater predominancy of the acid salt in those I call the vitriolic, the distinct colors they strike with galls, and, what is more than all this, their different virtues, seem to justify this distinction.

pretty steep hill, on the county of Waterford side the Suir. It affords a thick scum, particularly in a morning, being yellow and white. It has been ank, not only in cachectic cases, but also for the arvy, and other chronic disorders, by numbers of rsons, many of whom have received considerable mest by it; and its operation have been found only diuretic. Six pints of this water were expled in Dublin, by a mild heat, the operation and performed in not less than the space of forty-sight hours; it yielded, of a dark brown ochreous owder, seven grains, which, without calcination, as attracted by the magnet; a further evidence of the strength of the impregnating principles.

In the water season, a few years ago, this place as thronged with company, in order to take the tenefit of this spaw; but of late it is less frequented, nost of our fashionable water-drinkers making thoice of the waters of Mallow or Ballyspellan, few middering, that these waters, though excellent in their kind, are of a quite different nature. Such who intend to drink mineral waters for the recovery of their healths, ought to consult an able physician the choice of what water is proper for their

respective complaints.

In the mountains between Dungarvan and Youghil, is a chaly beate water, iffuing out of a rifing
ground, or the left hand of the road, near a place
alled the iron mines. Three or four more chaly beate
brings rife near the same place; but this, that I now
mention, is the most impregnated: It is of a strong
ferruginous taste, and on the spot tinges a deep purple with galls; but when brought to Dungarvan,
lost somewhat of its tinging quality, striking then a
more dilute and pale colour. A quart of this water,
being slowly evaporated, afforded near three grains
of an ochrey sediment, of a dark brown colour;
much of this ochrey matter lies in and about the
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wells, infomuch that about half a drachm of it y collected, and being dried and calcined, turn reddish, and was considerably attracted by magnet. This water has not been very long tak notice of; fo that except one gentleman who dra it in a scorbutic case, and who found much bene by it, its operation being chiefly diuretic, I con not learn that it was drank by any other person; y as this water may be justly ranked among chaly beates of the first class, and if accurately fav would undoubtedly bear carriage to diffant places would be very well worth fending for in the cool the morning, as is the practice of other gentlemen places fituated near fuch waters, and where fim chalybeates, such as Tunbridge, Astrop, &c. prescribed, it might be drank with the same

vantages.

The water of Two-mile bridge, within that tance of the town of Dungarvan, is a chalybe spaw, which differs from the former in its being a weaker degree, and tinges on the foot only a hi purple with galls. A quart of this water afford two grains of an extract upon evaporation, it first filtered before the operation was performed. order to clear it from some ochrey particles, wh were observed to float in it. At another time, quart of this water, upon evaporation, afforded th grains of extract; but having been taken up ve clear, it was not filtered. Some persons who dra of it last summer, found it very diuretic; and one two, who drank of it in a large quantity, it purge The different earths that lay near and about t fpring were, 1st, a reddish kind of slate, of a s texture, and of this the rifing ground above fpring feemed to be chiefly composed. 2d. At t bottom of the well, there was much ochrey matt as also a thick film of various colours, such as a pri affords, is generally floating on the water, especia

the morning before it is disturbed; this film has a

frong fmack of the iron.

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About midway between Lismore and Cappoquin, Ballygallane, is another light chalybeate water, which tinges of a light purple with galls, but does not retain this tinging quality for any considerable ine, letting fall its ochre in two or three days. This water has been found to be diuretic, to sit who upon the stomach, and to create an appetite.

Between the mountain of Knockmeledown and limore, there is another light chalybeate water, near ford, in the little river Oon-a-shad, called Aghna-ick, and in these mountains several other springs of

e same kind.

The water of Kilmeadan, breaks out in the highad, a little to the W. of it, between two rising rounds, out of a fmall fpring, which, in a few yards, ickles into a little brook that crosses the road, it is light chalybeate; at the spring, affords a tolerable od tincture with galls, and being transmitted to Waterford, retained its tinging quality, though not to great a degree. Some of this water being sent Dublin, eleven days after it was taken up, struck pink colour with galls, fo that it may justly deserve place among the chaly beates of the fecond class. The operation of it is diuretic; about fifty seven years go, it was very much in vogue, and prescribed, hith good fuccess, in several cases. Most of our halybeates feem to have fomething very volatile in ter nature, which they lose by carriage, even in a try few hours; for which reason, these waters are mank in the greatest perfection at the fountain head. This is what gives the German spaws so much the dvantage over ours; but perhaps there may be bmething very nfeful in these volatile kinds of Paters (if one may so call them) which the others may not have, and which the patient may reap a reater benefit from, by drinking them at the R 2 fountain

fountain head, than the German spaws, which are sent at so great a distance, will afford; and it is reasonable to imagine that, though even these latter retain both their strength and their tinging property a long time, yet that they also lose much of their briskness and activity, which they have at the fountain head.

These four last chalybeate waters, though bu slightly impregnated with the chalybeate principles are not, on that account, to be despised; but, in many delicate habits, where a larger proportion of the mineral cannot be borne, they are actually found to

be preferable to other stronger waters.

The experienced practitioner well knows, that, in fome cases, even the German spaw proves too harsh and irritating; and that these weaker chalybeates have often been happily substituted in their room.

It is not to be expected, that there should be opportunity for reciting histories of cases, wherein these waters, situated in such remote places, have been used; but since most of our English and Irish chaly-beates differ in nothing but the greater or lesser proportion of mineral they contain, and whereever they have been tried, appear to have the same general effects, as there is no room to doubt but these also have, it shall suffice to refer, for a comparison of both the general principles, and general virtues of these, and all others like them, and of the German spaws to chap. ix. § 1. of the ancient and present state of the county of Down, where this matter is more minutely handled.

I shall only add, that many of our chalybeates, if carefully corked and waxed, and put into new bottles, bear carriage, and keep very well a long time, as do the above-mentioned at the Iron Mines,

and feveral others.

§ 2. Of the vitriolic kind we have these following.

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About midway between Clonmel and Cappoquin. in the parish of Modelligo; is a mineral water, which s limpid, of an acid austere taste, like a weak blution of white vitriol. Being taken up and transmitted to Dublin, it kept sweet above fix weeks. hough it was fent by fea. The refult of Dr. Rutty's observations, compared with my own, upon his water, are as follows. It precipitated a brown and green fediment, with a folution of falt of tartar, and with sp. of sal armoniac, even as happens to a weak folution of English vitriol, mixed with the fame alkalis. At the well, it turned of a pale blue with galls, which, though it in a great measure loft when brought to Dungarvan, and in a few days began to turn ropy, yet some of it being afterward transmitted to Dublin as aforesaid, it exhibited a pretty intense blue with galls, and was sweet and limpid, a difference, that may be possibly accounted for by the water recovering its falt at fea, and by the difference of the galls used in the several experiments; as may also another variety in the result of the analysis made of it in the country and in Dublin, be also probably solved, by the different circumflances attending the operation. For whereas, with me, a quart of it, upon evaporation, yielded but five grains of fediment; the doctor aforesaid affures me, he obtained, in a broad brown earthen vessel, by a flow fire, twelve grains of fediment from the same quantity. This extract plainly shewed its vitriolic nature, by the tafte, and by its folution turning blue with galls, fo that it is undoubtedly a solution of native vitriol, and, in all respects, like the following one from Cross. To which agree some casual experiments made on it by country people, some of whom it vomited, and made others extremely fick. Such a water, however, in the hands of the learned, may be a very useful medicine, and R 3

the rather, as it is but sparingly impregnated, and is actually found, upon comparison with the hygro meter, to be lighter than common distilled water Some further illustration of its virtues will be given

in the following water.

The waters of Cross arise out of a great number of different springs, all situated on the verge of bog, called Cross-bog, in the parish of Kill-St.-Nie cholas, about half way between Waterford and Pal fage. These waters, by their taste, by their affording a fine blue tincture with an infusion of galls, by their appearance with alkalis, and laftly, by the reliduum they afford upon evaporation, shew themfelves evidently to be no other than a folution of native vitriol, perfectly resembling the last mentioned waters; and some specimens of these yielded also the same quantity of contents. To the S. E. of the feveral springs, is a rising ground, from whence they flow; the bog extends a considerable way to the N. and though there are many fprings which lie below these that are impregnated, yet they have not the least smack of the mineral taste, The ground about the springs, although sown several times, yet the corn never came to perfection; belides, it feems quite bare of any other vegetables. The foil feemed to be no other than dry turffy mould, mixed with the broken pieces of bog timber, and the rotted sprays of trees. Near the springs, I took notice of a whitish kind of clay, which had a rough lixivious taste, but did not ferment with acids. This earth lies below the turfy foil.

Last season, this water was used by the sex, both in the fluor albus and suppression of the catamenia, and many received considerable benefit by its use. That it may be safely taken internally, is certain, from a casual, but successful, experiment of its effect, in curing the jaundice, in one Robert Newton, a victualler, in Watersord: He attributed his disorder

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b fatigues and hard riding, having, for some time, but his appetite, so that he took little solid food, and fell away; he drank a pint of this water every day for fifteen days successively, and found no other effect from it than its proving strongly diuretic, and its removing all the symptoms of his disorder; he grew at least four inches thicker after his reovery, eat and drank heartily, and said he never was better in his life; it is twenty nine years since he drank this water.

These waters have been kept, in the city of Waterford, above a year, without any sensible

diminution of their qualities.

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CHAP.X.

An Hydrographical Description of the Harbours, Creeks, Bays, Roads, Islands, Points and Headlands, on the Coast of this County; and other matters relative to the same.

THE whole fea coast of this county extends, Of the allowing for the curvature, about twelve coast in leagues, and may be reckoned, for the most part, an general. embayed shore; the tower of Hooke, or point on which it stands, forms the eastern extremity, and Ardmore head, the western extremity of this large bay. But as this bay is not deep, there is no great danger of veffels being embayed in it; for a small flant of wind will bring them out, so as to clear the headlands either way. Nor do the currents fet fo ftrong as in the Offing. On the coast, they run from half ebb to the next half flood, about fix hours to the westward, and from half flood to half ebb, the currents fet other fix hours to the eastward, but in the Offing, clear of the headlands, the current runs R 4 three

three or four hours later than near the coast, and with a much greater force and rapidity, which is increased or diminished proportionably, according to the moon's age, and as the wind happens to fit on this or that point of the compass. The ground in the bay above described, is mostly clean and sandy, and the tides and currents being of no great force, is the reason why this coast has been, time out of mind, remarkable for a good fishing coast.

Of the high lands

Mariners take notice of feveral remarkable high lands on their approach to this coast; the chief of which are those called by them, the high lands of Dungarvan, and those of Cappoquin. These mountains are feen feveral leagues at fea, particularly the high lands of Cappoquin, called Knock-mele-down, and the Cumeraghs, stiled in the common charts Killgobonet hills. Beside these, mariners observe the high mountain of Slineman, when they fail on the eaftern coast of this county, off the harbour of Waterford, which mountain lies in the county of Tipperary. Also, about mid-way between Dun-garvan and Youghal, mariners notice another remarkable high land, called, in the charts, Sleivegrine, but when feen at a great distance, is but low land in comparison of the former.

Land-

When Knockmeledown, or the high lands of marks. Cappoquin, (which consist of what the seamen call three exceeding high hammocks) appear at lea bearing N. N. W. and ships sail right in with it, they will then fall in with the harbour of Dungarvan; when it bears N. and ships fall in with the coast, they then come into Youghal harbour. Being N. N. E. they then fall in with Cork, but when it is N. W. and fo run in, they fall in with the harbour of Waterford.

In giving a particular description of the sea coasts, I shall begin with the harbour of Waterford, as that county is bounded on the E. by the W. fide of this

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harbour, shall then proceed westerly, and finish at that of Youghal.

Waterford harbour lies about eight leagues to the Waterford W. of the S. E. point of Ireland; its eastern shore harbour. is the county of Wexford, on which side it will be requisite to mention some particulars relative to this harbour.

At the extremity of the eastern point of this Hooke bour, stands an excellent light house, called Hooke-tower. tower, and, by some, the tower of Waterford. This is a very ancient building, and is above 100 set high; it has been only of late years used as a light-house, and, it is said, this tower subsisted in the time of Strongbow, who landed not far from it; there are the remains of a fort, about sour miles to the N. E. called Strongbow-fort. On this point, an I. by N. and a W. by S. moon, makes high water on the full and change days, and the tides ordinarily show about thirteen feet.

The falling of the streams of the tower, and the L and W. coast adjacent in offing, is governed by m E. S. E. and a W. N. W. moon, on the full and change days, and the current fets E. N. E. and W. N. W. alternately; the rule is when at Waterand city, where, on faid days, an E. and W. moon makes high water, 'tis half ebb and so to half flood, which is supposed fix hours, the current sets to the restward, and from half flood to half ebb, the curmit lets other fix hours to the eastward, which aight to be well confidered by mariners frequentng these seas and harbours. Hooke-tower, by blervations made with a good aftronomical quadnot, is in lat. 52°, 2' north, and longitude W. om London 7° 15. the latter being determined y observations made on the solar and lunar eclipses. The variation of the magnetical needle, in the year 138, was 14°. 15'. wefterly, but is fince near 16°. al myself have experienced.

The

The point on which the tower stands is low, but the tower is an excellent mark to diffinguish this harbour by, and may be feen at a great diffance in clear weather.

About a mile to the N. E. of the tower, is a bay Slade bay. called Slade-bay, which is foul ground. The beff anchoring place in it is found, by bringing the pierhead and caftle in one, opposite to a stone wall, extended to the sea-shore, then there is in about five fathom water clear fandy ground. An E. by N. and W. by S. moon, makes high water on full and change days; and in the pier it then ordinarily flows This pier is of great use to distressed thirteen feet. mariners and others, and was founded at the private charge of the late ingenious Mr. Mansfield, who carried on a confiderable falt-work here; but the pier

improvement and repair. Credan-

The breadth of the entrance of Waterford har bour, from Hooke-tower to Red-head, is exactly two English miles and a half, and lies in at first N. N. E. Credan-nead lies about a league up from what a call the entrance of the harbour; it is pretty high, and runs elbowing out from the W. fide the harbour about a mile, forming a small bay on it S. fide, which takes its name from the hear! The bay is a good road in northerly winds, and great freshes of the river, and in it, near the land, ther are from twenty to thirty feet water, though the author of the Atlas Maritimus places a shoal her where there is no fuch thing.

is, at present, in a state of decay, though worthy of

Dunmore house bay.

head.

Dunmore or Whitehouse-bay, lies about tw or White-miles to the S. S. E. or without Credan-head. its mouth there are about eighteen feet water. Th bay is only frequented by boats. The commo charts express it to be within side of Credan-head but this error has been rectified by Mr. Doyle in h chart of this harbour. From Credan-head to the opposite shore, it is scarce two miles over.

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To fail up this harbour, the course is from How to Credan-head to Duncannon-fort, which is, by the fail up Waterford mmon compais, N. N. E. but the true course is N. harbourafterly 8°. 15'. The spit and Ballystraw-strand, a dangerous and hard shoal, lying about two miles N. N. E. from Credan, is carefully to be avoided; salfo Drumroe bank, which lies on the opposite side of the harbour to Duncannon-fort. Of late, two anthorns are kept constantly lighted at the fort, which are a good mark, at night, to steer by from Credan-head. Right under the point of the fort, ne thirty feet water, and in the middle of the channel, opposite to the fort fifty four feet. This is the narrowest part of the channel, it being here not above a quarter of an English mile over to Drumroe bank.

The marks for finding out the narrowest part of the channel, according to Mr. Doyle (whose accurate map was confulted on this occasion, and out of which many particulars are taken relating to the description of this harbour) is to bring the late Mr. Hogan's house on the western side, and Newtown trees to bear in one. The lead going you will have from 48 to 60 and 72 feet water, in what is properly called the east channel. The channel, which is improperly terméd the W. channel, is by no means practicable, nor is it adviseable for mariners, even at flowing water, with vessels of consideration, to attempt failing over Drumroe bank. On the N. point of this bank, a perch is fet up, which is a good mark to avoid it, and having passed it, vessels arrive at Passage, where there is good anchoring, as there is almost in all parts of this harbour.

In passing from Credan-head towards Duncannon- The Bar. fort, vessels sail over the bar, which is a very narrow idge of loose shingles, scarce as broad as a good hip's length, it extends in a right line, from the western strand, which lies about an English mile to N. of Credan-head E. N. E. to the eastern or opposite

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fhore; on which narrow ridge, there are about thirteen feet water at the lowest spring tides. It has been known, that on the full and change days, strong northerly winds prevailing, there have been less than thirteen feet water even upon the eastern fide, by some accounted the deepest; but southerly winds proportionably increase the depth of the water and, in calm weather, on the faid days, there are twenty-fix feet water at high tide; which is fufficient for vessels of great burden. On the bar, it is high water forty-five minutes sooner than at the city, an E. and W. moon making high water at the latter on full and change days.

Conflu-3 rivers.

Two English miles above Passage, the river of ence of the Rofs, which confifts of the Nore and Barrow united. falls into the Suir, as has been mentioned in the eighth chapter. These rivers have been sometimes called the three fifters. Rivers, which by their far-extended and navigable branches, excellently dispose the city of Waterford for an advantageous trade; and its quay is not inferior to the best in Europe, as has been already remarked. In failing up the river, a shoal is to be avoided, called Seed's bank, which lies off by a castle about midway, opposite to the shore between Passage and Cheek-point but this is eafily prevented, by only taking care to keep the lead a going.

Duncannon-fort.

Duncannon-fort lies on the county of Wexford fide of the harbour, opposite to the narrowest part of the channel; and being well mounted with cannon, commands the harbour, and is a great fecu-

rity to the city.

Tramorebay.

Tramore bay lies about four English miles to the W. of the harbour of Waterford, between which there is an out point, called Swines-head, with a ledge of rocks running out from it. From this point to the E. head of Tramore-bay, the land forms a kind of bay, which Mr. Doyle, in his chart, names Aland's-bay, (as 'tis supposed, in compliment to the ight honourable fir John Fortescue Aland, then judge of his majesty's court of common pleas in England, a benefactor to Mr. Doyle's chart.) In his bay, are several small coves, the names of which he sets down, but of no great use or signifi-

ancy. This shore is steep and rocky.

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The E. entrance of Tramore-bay is founded by Horlep-Horslep or Brownstown-head, and the W. by Great head, &c. Newtown head, these heads being somewhat above two English miles asunder. This bay is infamous for shipwrecks, and ought to be carefully avoided. When Hooke-tower could not be feen in hazy weather, thas been mistaken for the harbour of Waterford, othe loss of many vessels. The wind blowing hard from S. S. E. to S. S. W. tumbles in a heavy fea; which, joined to a great indraught towards that part of this bay, called Rhineshark-harbour, into which the tide fets with great force and velocity, makes it almost impossible for embayed ships to weather the hads; and the ground being, for the most part, on the E. and W. fides, as almost over the whole bay, foul and rocky, cables are frequently cut. In this extremity, such as cannot obtain Rhineshark, ought, I they possibly can, endeavour to run on shore, near the neck or narrowest part of the isthmus of Tramore, or from the middle of the isthmus towards isneck westerly; but the nearer to the neck towards Tramore town the better, where, on a loofe stony beach, the water flows to a great height; by this means, both men and goods have been faved. Between the middle of the isthmus to the eastern point, it is all fandy ground; the tide is long approaching the shore, and there flows very little; and ships are therefore involved in the midst of great and terrible breakers, so that the men are seldom saved.

Rhineshark-harbour, lies on the E. side of this Rhinedangerous bay; the tide here flows exactly the same shark-haras at Waterford bar, both as to time and heighth bour.

of water. The eaftern shore is to be kept very close

on board, and being near the bar point, fail over the bar rock, where, at the lowest ebb, in springs, there are two feet water; it is flat and about fifty feet long: this must be done to avoid the spit, which is a shifting fand, but never incommodes the channel. Carefully by the lead going keep the channel, which the foundings will direct. At lowest ebb in springs, this channel has from three to nine feet water; and at low water on either fide the shore, is steep from bafa tiera inwards, which is about three quarters of an English mile up, where you may anchor with fafety, or run ashore at pleasure. Mr. Doyle's accurate chart, will be a good pilot to the diffressed mariner in this dangerous bay, as also in the harbour of Waterford, but goes no farther.

Several Bays.

From Great-Newtown head, the coast runs nearly due W. for about two leagues to Whiting-head, between which it is all an iron coaft, except a few small bays of little note, as Don-Isle-bay, Kilmurinebay, Donbrattin-bay are of little use, and there-

fore not noticed in any former chart.

Whitinghead.

Bon-Mahon-bay, is formed by the river Mahon discharging itself here, which river has been already Near to this bay, is Whiting-head, y high and steep. To the westward mentioned. which is pretty high and steep. of this head, about forty yards from the shore, is a most stupendous rock, near a place called Templebrick, on which a great number of shags and other wild fowl breed. This rock is fquare, having flat surface on the top, and may be about 100 feet high, and is, though craggy, almost perpendicular on all fides; notwithstanding which, some adventurous fellows hereabouts, make no great difficulty of climbing up to the top, in order to take the young fea-fowl, which is almost as bold a feat as that mentioned, of the same kind, by Mr. Cotton, in his wonders of the peak in Derbyshire.

At an inconfiderable distance from the shore about midway between Great-Newtown-head and

Whiting-head,

Whiting-head, are the three small isles of Icane, formerly mentioned, on which great numbers of sea-fowl breed; and they are over-grown with a rank kind of grass, but no cattle are ever set to feed on it. Some plants, which are observed to grow on them, are mentioned in the 15th chapter.

From Whiting-head to Ballyvoil-head, about a Ballyvoil-league and a half, the coast still continus high and head.

rocky. About midway between these heads, lies the cove of Stradbally, off which there is another small island. This is a kind of a shingly shore, but the coast, in general, is very bold; near to which, the river Tay, already described, empties itself.

About this place, the coast juts out or inclines Ambergris somewhat more to the southward, running about W. found by S. About forty-seven years ago, some country here. people found on the beach hereabouts, a large lump of ambergris, weighing some pounds; but being ignorant of its value, they burned most of it, admiring its smell in the fire. They brought about - ----.... an ounce of it to Dungarvan, where it was bought by an apothecary, and found to be excellent in its This is not the only instance of this precious kind. drug being found on the sea-coast of this kingdom; but it is faid, that the western shores have been more remarkable for it than any other part (1). As there are great variety of opinions among naturalists as to its origin and production, the most probable is, that it is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the fea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their nefts. A great part of the fouth coaft of Ireland being high and rocky, feems to be a proper place for bees to build in; and it is remarkable, on many of these promontories, there is abundance of wild thyme, and other flowers and herbs which they delight in, and from which they extract their

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⁽¹⁾ See Dr. Molyneux's Discourse in the Appendix to Boat's Natural History of Ireland, p. 146.

their honey. Not to mention the sea-water itself, which some naturalists affirm they can scarce do without. But many of these combs may tumble into the sea, and may not happen to form this precious substance; and much of it that might be formed, may never be found.

Cloneabay.

Between Ballyvoil-head and Dungarvan-harbour, lies a pretty deep and broad bay, called Clonea-bay, from a castle of the same name standing a limb within it. This is a sandy bay, with a bar at its entrance, quite dry at low water, and of no use to any bind of wester.

any kind of veffel.

Dungarvan-harbour.

A low point, called Ballynacourty, or, by fome, Wife's point (from the furname of the family, whole estate it has long been) forms the E. entrance of Dungarvan-harbour; as does a promontory, called Helvoeck-head, the W. fide. Right in the middle of this open, lies a large rock, called the black-rock, which is never covered at the highest springs; and a little way off the E. point of the harbour, lies a ledge of rocks, the outermost of which is also always above water, and confequently no way dangerous. Between these rocks, at lowest tides, there are above thirty feet water; and most vessels, bound into the harbour, fail in between them. On the rock on the E. point, called Carricknaman, i.e. the woman's rock, was a large rock, some time fince thrown up out of the fea, as will be hereafter mentioned.

Between the blac-krock and Helvoeck-head, there is also good anchoring, as there is between it and the E. point. The former is called the broad-sound, where, in clear sandy ground, you have from sive to six fathom water. Pretty near the head, there is a good road, in southerly or S. W. winds; vessels waiting for the tide generally bring to, either in the broad-sound, or between the black-rock and Ballynacourty-point.

To fail up into this harbour, the eastern shore is be kept on board at first coming in, till you open Ballyvoil-head betwixt two houses, which you will to by failing about an English mile up N. W. by the common compais, then a due W. course will bring you clear of the spit; the proper marks to woid which, are, to keep the church and an high gable-end wall, which was formerly a part of the thurch, and which stands a little to the W. of it, open; another mark for veffels to know when they are off the point of the spit, is to bring a small chimney-house, which lies about a mile to the N. up the country, and a very remarkable glin in the mountain behind it, into one. These marks, well observed, bring a vessel safe into the harbour, where, in some places, ships may lie a-float at low water; for this is, properly speaking, but a tide-harbour, though, in bad weather, large vessels may come in to far at low water, behind Ballynacourty-point, as to put themselves quite out of danger.

Vessels of above 100 tuns have been loaded at the upper quay here, and have had water sufficient. To this place belongs about fifty large coasting boats, which also fish in the proper seasons, some of which are of forty tuns burden. They are most of them excellent sea-boats, and as some of them are generally in the Ossing fishing, strangers cannot miss of pilots both in here, and for any other adjacent harbour. An E. N. E. and a W. S. W. moon makes high water here on the full and change days, the ordinary tides flow about thirteen or fourteen seet.

Helvoeck-head is pretty high, having a small Helvoeckisland at its extremity. From this to Mine-head head. about a league, the coast inclines more to the S. being all high and rocky; between these there is a small bay, called Muggort's-bay, in which boats often bring to to fish.

Mine-head takes its name from a large quantity Mineof iron ore in the adjacent mountains, which has head.

been

Ardmore head.

been already noticed. From Mine-head, the coast runs in more to the W. till you enter Ardmore-bay, which is formed by the jutting out of Ardmore-head This is a good road for westerly winds in seven or eight fathom water. Ardmore-head is a bold high promontory, well known to mariners; a little to the E. of it, stands an high round tower, already described, which serves as a good land-mark from the ocean. There is an inward point to the W. of Ardmore-head, called Ardigna-head, which forms the E. part of a small bay, called Whiting-bay, only frequented by fishing-boats. The W. point of this bay is called cabin-point; and about half a league more to the W. a low head-land, called Black-ball, forms the E. entrance of Youghal-harbour, which finished the description of the sea-coasts of this county.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Fish and Fisheries on the Coasts of this County, and of the NYMPH-BANK.

THE nature of the fea-coast of this county is peculiarly adapted for the rendezvous and breeding of vast quantities of different forts of fish, which were formerly taken here in great plenty. Dungarvan (1), situated near the centre of this county, has been, for many years, a remarkable and noted fish town; though the fishery

⁽¹⁾ Out of the British monarchy, written by John Dee anno 1576. "Yet (says the author) it is necessary to leave to posterity some remembrance of the places, where our rich sishing is, as at Kinsale, Cork, Carlingford, Saltasses, Dungarvan Youghal, Waterford, &c. And all enjoyed from us by strangers as if it were within their own king's peculiar limits; nay, rather

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has of late much failed, which is a general complaint all over the kingdom.

About fixty or seventy years ago, this place was frequented by a considerable number of fishing vestels not only from many parts of this kingdom, but also from England, the owners whereof made a very considerable profit by this valuable branch of trade.

It abounds with a good number of the largest boats in this kingdom, useful both for the fishing and the masting trade. They generally carry five or six men, though many more may fish in some of them. Our fishers are reckoned very expert in their way, some of whom, by their going to fish at Newsoundland, have made themselves remarkable for their dexterity there, although that place is frequented by numbers of the ablest and most expert fishers in Europe. I have already remarked, that the city of Waterford has the greatest share of the Newsoundland trade of any place in this kingdom.

I shall give an account of the several kinds of sin to be met with, at present, on the coasts of this county.

The fish taken on this coast, are, Hake, Ling, Species Cod, Whiting, Whiting-pollock, Mackerel, Red-nowtaken. gurnard, Grey-gurnard, called by some Knowds, Bass, Mullet, Bream, Sole, Dab, Plaise, Fluke, Turbot, and sometimes the Hollybird, the Skate or Ray, Dog-fish, Herrings, &c. The Haddock some years ago frequented this coast, and were taken in S 2 great

sif these coasts, seas and bays, were of their private and several purchases, to our insuperable loss, discredit, and discomfort, and to our no small damage in these perilous times of most subtil treachery, and sickle fidelity. Verbum sapienti sates. In his time (he says) black-rock was yearly sished by three or four hundred sail of Spaniards and Frenchmen, entering there into the sishing at a strait, not so broad as half the Thames is at Whitehall; and adds, that king Edward VIth's privy-council was of the mind to have planted a strong bulwark, for other weighty respects, as well as for the benefit of shing of milwin and cod there." This is meant of Baltimore.

great plenty; but, at present, there are none to be seen, scarce one being taken in a year; nor can then be any tolerable reason assigned for the almost present extinction of this species of fish, which formerly swarmed on the coast.

The Hake fishery.

The Hake being, as I may fay, the staple-fish a present, it is necessary to be a little more particula on it. It is senderer than a cod, and larger than a haddock. Willoughby ranks it under the nor fpinous kind, with only two fins on their backs it is called by Johnston, Callarias; and is generall from a foot and a half, to near twice as long. Ther are two feafons in which this fifth are taken in plenty the first begins with the commencement of the mackerel season, that is in June, and mackerel as also the bait used at that time for taking them during their first approach, they are much large than towards their second appearance, as likewi are most kinds of fish early in their feason. A se cond shoal of this fish visits our coast towards the beginning of the herring feafon, viz. about Septen ber, and commonly holds till Christmas. The Hak when taken, are salted and dried for exportation and great quantities are confumed, both fresh an falted, in the country.

Before the war, and the pernicious practice trailing came in, great quantities have been year transported to Spain, where it is said, particular in Bilboa, they bore a better price than cod fro Newfoundland. The fish taken here in the summ season, do not sell so well abroad, as those taken the winter; it is observed, that in drying of then the heat of the sun turns the fish of a yellowish cal but the latter being dried in a more advanced seasof the year, are preserved much whiter, and low more beautiful to the eye. There is also a difference in the fish, some being of a white, and othe having the slesh of a yellow cast, being probable fatter, which, for home consumption, are value

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before them. Some years ago, a thousand of these sish, with a considerable quantity of many other sorts, was reckoned but an ordinary sishing for one night, to be taken by six men with hook and line in the season; but now it is very rare if a boat brings in half this quantity. A thousand of these sish is generally worth five or six pounds; but when completely saved, above twice as much. The people of Dungarvan are very expert at salting, saving, and drying this kind, and most other sorts of fish taken here, so as to cure them exceeding well and white, which gives their fish a great reputation in foreign markets.

Cod and Ling are in season, on this coast, in the months of October, November, December, January and February; though formerly, like most other

kinds, in greater plenty than at present.

Our Cod (2) is much esteemed, is an excellent fish, Cod. atten either fresh or salted; and is vastly preserable to this kind taken in the N. American seas, as Canada, the banks of Newsoundland, &c. probably the reason is, as we have not such numbers of them here, ours are better and suller sed than theirs. We do not salt many of them here, most of them being consumed fresh; nor do we export any, though somerly very considerable quantities of dried cod have been shipped off from Dungarvan.

Our Ling are excellent in their kind, being a large Ling. and well fed fish, from three to above four feet long; they are, for the most part, salted and dried; sell well, when saved; and are generally consumed in Dublin. These kind of fish frequent particular banks and shoals in the ocean, witness those of Newfoundland, New-England, Canada, &c. and our own

valuable Nymph-bank.

Dungarvan seems a most proper place to erect a silvery for this bank, as it abounds with able fisher-

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⁽²⁾ All these species are accurately described, by Mr. Ray, in his book of fishes; to which the curious reader is referred.

men, and people well skilled in the management of that trade; and though the boats which they have at present, are not fit for fishing on the bank, yet they might ferve well enough to carry provisions, and other necessaries, to proper vessels, and bring the fish ashore from them; and this particular is well worth the confideration of the public, even for a trial.

The Mackerel is a greedy fish; whatever it meets with, it fnaps at, if in motion; and are often taken with a piece of red rag, carelessly fixed on the hook, the vessel being under a brisk way, or what they call a mackerel gale. To their lines they fasten a ball, or other weight of lead, in order to fink them; otherwife they would float at top, because of the boat's They are taken plentifully thus; but, indeed, there is more diversion in it than profit. In the W. they take prodigious quantities of them in large feine-nets. They are much esteemed everywhere, when they first come in; though when they become plenty, they are exceeding cheap; but being falted and barrelled, they are an excellent lenten provision for the poor. Our fishermen, when they take them, often split them alive, and having dipt them several times in the falt-water, hang them up to dry between each time; by which they are incrusted with falt; and, it is faid, when they are brought on shore, and broiled in this way, that they eat very delicious.

Pollock.

The Pollock, both white and black, are generally taken in the hake season, and with the same bait. The Black-pollock is not much esteemed, being a coarse kind of fish; many of them are salted, and eaten in Lent, by the inferior fort of people. The Whiting-pollock is reckoned, by some, to be as good as a Whiting, and is generally eaten fresh. Neither fort are ever exported.

They take, on this coast, a good plenty of Gurnards (3) both red and grey, at most seasons of the

(3) The Red-gurnard, called, by Salvian, pavo, as also cuculas, from the noise he is said to make, like the cuckoo, t of

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year; but the best are taken in the summer months. They are never salted, but are consumed fresh in the country. Bass and Mullet are taken in the summer months commonly, with seine-nets; and are also consumed fresh.

The Turbot (4) though sometimes a scarce fish, Turbot. is, at other times, had in plenty, as in the summer of 1744. The Halibut or Hollybird, a rare fish in those parts, have been sometimes taken. They eat somewhat like the turbot; but are reckoned a great curiosity, because of their scarcity.

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when he is taken, but which it no way resembles; it is rather a kind of groan, like a creature in pash, as I myself noticed. Rhondoletius figures this fish with a long snout, which it has not, unless it be of another species: the forehead of our gur-

nards being fquare, and the head almost cubical. (4) Flat filh may be divided into oviparous, and viviparous; the first, may be divided into greater and leffer; the greater are either that which has the eyes on the left fide, being the biggest of this tribe, as the halibut, and is much bigger than the turbot, but less square; or the turbot itself, which is of a grey marble colour, spinous, having the eyes on the right side, called, in latin, rhombus, from its figure; it wants scales, having the skin of the back divided in dented lines. mouth is large, the jaws armed with teeth, even to the lower part of the palate; the holes of both the notirils are double, the stomach is large and crooked, and all the fins are noted for dark coloured spots. The luxury of the ancients had the turbot among the most delicate fish; from whence came the proverb, nihil ad rhombum, or, nothing like the turbot. Mr. Ray, in a letter to Dr. Lifter, says, that the halibut of the west is the northern and eastern turbot; and he asks the doctor, how his halibut and turbot differ? for, fays he, if there be another fish of the bigness and make of your turbot, it is a stranger to me. He also says, that what they call a bret in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, and, as he believes, in all the cast parts of England, is the turbot of the west country, where the name bret is not known.

As we make a diffinction between a halibut, a turbot, and a bret, on this coast; and as the above learned author seems to be under some difficulty concerning them; it may not be amis to shew their difference, as we distinguish them. Our halibut is far larger than any turbot, being from four to six.

Natural and Civil History of

Soles.

The Sole, on this coast, are excellent, some a foot and a half long, and are in feafon the year round; as also the Plaice, which are little inferior in

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feet long, and much thicker than the former, but not near fo broad in proportion. The bret, hough exactly of the fame shape with the turbot, is distinguished from it, tst, By the smoothness of the skin; the other being rough and prickly on the back. adly, By its being spotted, like a fluke; the turbot being without spots. 3dly, It is never fo large as a turbot, nor fo thick; and when dreffed, eats more watry, fomewhat like a fluke or plaife; and therefore, not so much esteemed. Our turbot is described as above.

Of the viviparous kind of flat fishes, are the several forts of Rays, of which there are on this coast, ift, The thorn back, or raia clavata; a certain and characteristic note, as Mr. Ray fays, is its want of teeth. 2dly, The Raia levis vulgaris, 3dly, The Raia levis vulgata, with two black spots, one on each fide of the back. 4thly, The Raia oxyrhyncos, called, by Rhondoletius, raia oxyrryncha major, the great maid, who, together with Bellonius, both describe this kind. 5thly, The Rhinobatos or squatina raia, so called by Mr. Ray, and by Johnston, Angelus marinus, who, though he figures it tolerably well, yet describes it indifferently, but more fully by Rhondoletius, except that of the teeth, which is not true, or elfe he means some other species. Each of the jaws of this fill is armed with thirty-fix rows of most sharp teeth, four in a row, in all about 228, bent a little inward. The Ikin is used for the polishing of wooden and ivory works.

Ray or Skate differ from all other kinds of fish, in having a broad and flat body, with a long slender tail appendant. The end of the fnout, in the great maid, is befet with little harp hooks, pointing backwards; and also both jaws are filled with the like hooks, but far bigger, and standing in several rows, 8, 10, or 12 in a row. The kin of the ray, being artificially reduced to a monstrous shape, is by some shewed, and, in several museums, is often taken for a basilisk. They all bring forth their young alive, and have commonly two at a time, having had the curiofity to fee many of them opened. The young are contained each in a square bag, about three inches long, which they protrude together with them. In these bags, besides the embryo, there is always a liquor, in substance and These bags are often colour refembling the yolk of an egg. found upon the thrands, among different kinds of fea-weeds, from which their substance is scarce distinguishable; nor would it seem probable what they were, except one were an

eye-witness of their being taken out of the fish.

fize and goodness to a Turbot; and likewise the

Brets, much refembling it.

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Other kinds of flat fish are Fluke, Jack a Dorees, Fluke, &c. Dabs, &c. These several sorts of flat fish are taken in trail-nets; an hundred pair of large Soles, with a good quantity of Fluke, Plaice, &c. have been commonly taken at a draught. But as these kind of fish are always consumed fresh, and when taken in plenty, sold very reasonable, they turn to no great account, it would be of much more service to the public, and be much better for the other branches of the fishery, that this method of fishing, with trail-nets, were laid aside, for the following reasons.

The common method of fishing in this manner on the coast, is with what they call a beam-trail or mil, which confifts of a large beam or pole, geneally between 20 and 30 feet long, headed, at both ends, with large flat pieces of timber, which nsemble the wheels of a common cart, except that, inflead of being round like them, they are rather emicircular, or refembling an heart, cut in two ingthways; they are shod, like the wheels of a cart, with iron; to this beam, the trail-net or bag is fixed, and at each end ropes are fastened; by the help of which the ground is entirely swept so clean, that, I have been affured, a fisherman will venture throw his knife, or any other fuch small matter, wer-board, in 30 or 40 fathom water, and readily ake it up again; and thus the ground is swept clean, for a confiderable tract, at every put, as they call it, the boat commonly failing a mile, or league, before the bag and beam are hauled up.

This is, perhaps, the best contrivance yet invented for the taking of slat fish, which generally lie grovelling upon the ground; but it has great inconveniencies, for 1st, It sweeps and tears away all the sea-plants, moss, herring-grass, &c. which some fish feed on, making those species to seek

elsewhere

elsewhere for food. 2dly, It disturbs and affrights the larger kinds of fish, as Cod, Ling, &c. in the same manner as if pursued by larger fishes of prey And, adly, which is worse than all, these beam-nets and others of the kind, which are dragged along the ground, tear away, difturb, and blend up the fpawn of many kinds of profitable fish, in a terrible manner, and often many hogsheads of their spawn are drawn up in the trail-bags; in which may be diffinctly feen, feveral thousand embryos of young fish, some half formed, and others alive; and no only what is thus taken up of the spawn is ruined but also large tracts of it, which lie on the sandy beds over which these destructive beams are drawn, and which, being covered over with spawn, is all diffurbed, and confequently hindered from eve coming to maturity (5). It is a matter of fact well known in these parts, that fince these trail-nets have been used, which is but of late years, the other more beneficial branches of the fishery have every year failed (6) more and more, no doubt, for the above evident reasons.

The fize of the meshes in the nets being enlarged will avail but little. Nets whose meshes are considerably square, will do incredible damage (especially when furnished with these large beams) by raking up, and disturbing the spawn. So that there seems to be no remedy, but to set these destructive engines aside, which sew will do, till there is some proper law made for the purpose; and this, it is humbly to be hoped, will be effected, when the state of the sisser of the whole kingdom is set in proper

(5) This manner of fishing is severely prohibited in France where the laws forbid also to take any fish, except of such length limited by the said laws.

⁽⁶⁾ As a certain proof of the decrease of the fishery, the following account, extracted out of the custom-house book for the port of Dungarvan, will abundantly satisfy the reade Ouantit

proper light, by the enquiries of the Phylico-Historical Society.

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Dryed fish. 1724. Exported, and went } 18500

1725. Exported, and went 3 93048 by ditto, 1726. Exported, and went 30100 by ditto. 1727. Exported, and went } 90600

by ditto. Exported, and went 3 91 3001 by ditto, 1729.

Exported, and went 3 88100 by ditto, 1730. 47000 Exported only,

Total in 7 years, 4586481 3144113 1442364

Difference,

Quantity of Hake taken for fe- | Quantity of Hake taken for feven years, fince the time trail-nets were used.

> 1738. Exported by coaft-7 permits, and by > 28010 coast-cocquets, 1739.

Exported, and by 26600 coast-per. and coc. 1740.

Exported, and by \$ 58600 1741.

Exported, and by 343600 permits, 1742.

Exported, and by 23400 1743.

Exported, and by \\ 44300\frac{x}{2} 1744.

Exported, and by per. and coast-coc. \ 49900\frac{2}{3} Total the last 7 years, 3144112

This difference would be infinitely more, but for the first feven years, none that went by coast permits can be discovered; whereas all is mentioned in the last seven years; but by this account, though not exact, at ten pounds a thousand, which is a very low price, the difference is 1440 l. but would be found to be above 2000 l. Sterl. if all could be discovered. Note, This account is for hake alone.

In August 1745, a poor fisher-boy, being about a league off from the harbour of Dungarvan, brought up upon his hook, a large filk purfe, full of gold, which he had scarce lifted out of the water, the purse broke, being rotten, and all the pieces went to the bottom; to that he had the mortification of only a fight of fortune's fickle favours. I saw the upper part of the purse, which he brought home, and the whole boat's crew confirmed the truth of the story.

Herrings.

Although Herrings visit our coasts yearly, generally about September; yet there are none but inconfiderable quantities taken of late years, scarce enough for home-confumption. The most noted part of the sea-coast of this county, for the herring. fishery a few years ago, was in the mouth of the harbour of (y) Waterford, where a great number of boats reforted and took them in vast plenty. The herring-fishery there, was, perhaps, under the best regulation of any other on the Irish coast; because under the government, laws, and inspection of the members of that corporation (8). It has failed furprisingly of late, is now almost dwindled to nothing, and feems, in a great measure, owing to the abovementioned beam-trails, which have been much used on that part of the coast,

As Herrings spawn on our coasts, and it is well known, that all fish of passage (9), not only return to the place where they were spawned themselves, in order to breed thereabouts, and deposit their spawn (10); but it is also true, that the mother-

fish

(7) In Waterford, they have an excellent method of curing and preparing red herrings, and red sprats, which, being salted and washed, are hung in smoak-houses, convenient for the purpose; and this is performed in a month or six weeks. Spanish salt is the fittest for curing herrings, and next to that, what is made at Liverpool. A barrel and a half is sufficient for one last; a barrel of Herrings contains about 700 large, fat herrings, but about 1000 of other sorts, and ten barrels make a last.

(8) The Dutch laws, and those of Lewis XIV. concerning the fishery, are worth consulting towards the regulation of it. Vid. Cod. Marin. des Louis 14. Anno 1681. Tit. 4. Lib. 5.

(9) Herrings being a fish of passage, and looked upon as a considerable article in trade, for supplying popish countries. The popes have, by their decretal, ordered, that they may be fished for on sundays and holydays, which see, Ad Titul. Pap. Decretal.

(10) It is as yet doubtful, whether every species of fish cast all their spawn at once, or only part of it, retaining some for suture partus's. That herrings cast all seems probable, none being

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fish, as they may be called, return to the same place the following season, in order to spawn there again; but, no doubt, finding the great havock made by those kind of beam trails, will forsake that place, as being unfit for the safety of their young; and this is reasonable to suppose, from that Erreri or natural affection, that most creatures have towards their young.

The Dog-fish (11) is exceeding plentiful on this Dog-fish. coast; these, with Rays or Skate, are but little regarded. They are taken with hook and line, but rather against the fisher's consent; for when bait is scarce, they do not care to hook them; they are very troublesome to such as fish with long lines; a kind extending two mile in length, being filled with a great number of hooks, perhaps four or five hundred, fixed to smaller lines, and fastened to the long one. These being baited, are sent out, and on them, are buoys and marks to find them by. As soon as the last end is let out, they go on to the outward

being found in shotten herrings. It seems to be a principle in nature, that all animals have, from their very first formation, the eggs or seeds of all the young they shall ever bring forth; for when they are once exhausted, the animal becomes effecte; now a fish, at every birth, casting forth such innumerable quantities of eggs as are contained in her whole row, it would be strange, if there should remain seed eggs enough, let them be never so small, as to suffice many years births; and yet their whole mass to be so small, as not to be taken notice of by any naturalist.

(11) It may be proper to remark one instance, which is confirmed by our sishermen, in relation to the Dog-sish, and which is also related by Dr. Tyson in the Philosophical Transactions, numb. 239, of this sish's care for their young; that upon any storm or danger they will receive them into their bellies, which come out again when the fright and danger is over.

Bellonius speaking of the Dog-sish, affirms that he hath seen an indifferent one bring forth thirteen young ones at a birth; as soon as she hath brought them forth they swim along with her, and if any of them are assaid of any thing it runs into the womb of the dam; and when the sear is over returns again, as if by a second birth. Vid. Grew's Museum of the R. S. part 1. p. 92.

outward end, and so proceed to hawl them up. If they are let lie too long, the fish that are caught on the hooks will soon be devoured by Dog-fish, Skate Sharks, and other fishes of prey; so that, in a few hours, there will be little left, besides the heads of the fish. This is a very profitable way of fishing, and seems to be best for the banks: But then good stout vessels are required to attend these lines, otherways they will be often obliged to leave them, which would be a very considerable loss.

We have no fuch thing as a fishery for Pilchards on the coast of this county; yet it is no way improbable but they visit us, as well as those parts of the counties of Cork and Kerry, where they are yearly

taken in vast quantities.

Porpoifes, &c.

This coast is pretty much frequented by Porpoises, Sun-fish, Seals, &c. which, no doubt, considerably hurt the fishery. In the west, they make a good profit by these kind of fish; but few of them are taken on this coast. In the year 1743, there was very large fun-fish taken, which measured twenty five feet from head to tail, and proportionably thick Another was taken the following fummer, which was not quite fo large; forty persons, could no move either of them, by endeavouring to pull them on shore with a rope. The liver of the first afforded near 100 gallons of oil, and that of the other bu little less. The flesh being lean, hard, and firm affords none; though that of whales, porpoifes, and feals yield a confiderable quantity, being diffolved from the fat or blubber. This fish, instead of teeth, is furnished in the roof of the mouth wit feveral rows of horney bearded Laminæ, and feem in this respect, to be somewhat of the species which affords the whalebone, though unlike it in other particulars. They are taken with harpoons, o striking irons, in the same manner as they tak The oil is of use to curriers and other artisans, and fells well. Abou

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About three or four years ago, a fish was taken Torpedo. off the harbour of Dungarvan, and brought in there, which, by its figure, was found to be a Torpedo. or Cramp-fish. It was of the flat kind, much reembling the Ray or Thornback, being of an orbicular figure, all but its tail, weighing about fix or Its skin was foft to the touch, eight pounds. rellowish on the back, and whiter towards the belly, with white, round spots, refembling eyes. Its tail was pretty thick towards the lower part; was furnished with teeth like a faw; its eyes were small, stuated in the under part of the head. These fish are commonly taken on the coasts of Provence and Gascony in France, but are very rarely met with in our parts. The French eat them without any danger. It is well known, that upon touching this kind of filh, there is an unufual numbness felt, which suddenly feizes the arm up to the elbow, and fometimes to the very shoulder and head. The fish brought in here, being sometime killed, did not cause any such sensation, though it was a real Torpedo. Nor, according to the best hypothesis of this fish (which s that given us by M. Reaumur of the French andemy) do they at all cause this sensation, but when alive: It was in vain to enquire of the fishers who took it, after its stupifying faculty; they, in all probability, only rudely shaking it off the hook, where it lay among other fish till it expired. That might be certain this was a real Torpedo, I had the curiofity to diffect it, and could plainly discover the Musculi Falcati, &c. and their admirable tructure fo called, and described by the Senrs. Redi and Lorenzini. A description of these muscles, together with the phoenomena, and M. Reaumur's agenious hypothesis of the effect of this fish, are well collected, under the article Torpedo, in Chambers's Dictionary, with an icon of the fish, to which the curious reader is referred.

The

Squid.

The Rana Marina, five Piscatrix, the Sea-frog Sea-toad, or Sea-devil, by some called a Polypus and, by our fishermen, a Squid, is often taken u in trail-nets, and fometimes cast ashore in a storm It is described by Rhondoletius; and Willoughb ranks it under those of the plain cartilagineous kind in his catalogue of fishes. It is said to be a goo bait for a Cod.

Shell-fish.

We have great plenty of various kinds of the fish on this coast, as Lobsters (12), Crabs, Shrimp large Prawns, Oysters (13), Cockles (14), Muscle

(12) It may be worth observing, that Lobsters use their ta as fins, wherewith they commonly swim backwards, by jirks springs, reaching sometimes ten yards at a spring; for whi purpose, the gill fins of other fishes, which are their oars, a little concave backwards; whereas these have the plates their tails, when they bend them down, as they use to do, little concave forwards.

(13) Oysters are, with us, generally reputed to spawn in t fummer months, beginning about May. Their spawn or sp resembles a drop of a candle in water, about the bigness of shilling; it sticks to stones and Oyster-shells, and such li things, at the bottom of the fea. Oyfters are fick after th have spatted, but about the end of summer, they begin to mer and grow perfectly well about September. The male Oyster black fick, having a black substance in the fin, and t female white fick, as they term it, having a milky substance the fin. There fish have no faculty of moving themselves as to change place; but where they are pitched, there th lie, except they are flirred by the force of the water, & They are near two years before they come to perfection; b the older they are, the better and larger. It is faid, that t age of an Oyster may be known by observing the broad diltances, or interstices of the shells amidst the rounds or rin as it is in an Ox's horns, or as the gardener knows his trees the rings of their stems.

(14) The Cockle Petunculus, of which there are vario kinds on our strands, as the long gaping Cockle, called Dr. Grew, in his Museum, Chama. This is thinner, and shell very easily broken, the valves are seldom or never cl thut; the fides are produced, as in the Cockle, by fimilar lin and the figure of the shell oblong. 2d, The black gap. Cockle, is less than the former, and of a rounder figure, diated, and the edges waved. Of this fort, it is affirmed

Belloni

Razor-fish, and many other kinds of shell-fish. Cray-fish are pretty plentiful on this coast; but neither they, or Scallops, are so common as in other places, although we are not without some.

Muscles are plentiful on this coast, and are much Muscles. used as bait for fishing. They are of a large size, but I could never hear of any pearls being found in them, as there are sometimes in the kind taken up

in rivers.

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Among the other kinds of shell-fish common on Murex. this coast, it may be proper to mention the Murex, or Shell-fish which strikes the purple colour. Shell-fish is found in great plenty, and are here alled Horse-wrinkles; the shells are about an inch long when largest, and are about half an inch diameter in the thickest part; they are a single shell, turned spirally like a common snail, but somewhat longer. It is necessary to break the hard shell overing the fish before one can come at the liquor, which strikes this colour. This is done at some The broken pieces being distance from its opening. removed, a small vein, or rather reservoir full of this liquor, appears which is easily known, by its different colour, from the other fleshy parts of the animal, being of a whitish yellow, and not above the twelfth part of an inch in breadth, and about the third or fourth part of an inch in length, containing not above a large drop of liquor. the vessel is opened, and the liquor pressed out of it, linen or white filk (which are the only stuffs I ever tryed)

Bellonius, that they rise up to the top of the water, and setting both their shells open, with the one under them as a boat, and the other on one side as a sail, they scour along. Bellon. hist.

Animal, lib. 15. chap. 12.

In all this species of fish that I have noticed, from each of the two joints at the base, there is produced a kind of bony epiphysis, about a quarter of an inch long, thin, sharp, and sexile, whereupon some of the muscular parts of the animal seem to be fastened, for the restraining the opening of the hell, from any inconvenient degree.

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tryed) having imbibed the liquor, will first appear of a dirty yellowish colour, inclining to a green as if the watery juice of a plant had been squeeze on it, but the same being exposed to the sun to dry, becomes of different colours. This colou first changes to that of a lemon, then follows a deep green, which is succeeded by a deep blue, and,

length, fixes in a very charming purple.

There is a larger kind of shell-fish, which affore the purple dye, and are commonly taken up in trainets. They are of the same shape as the forme but weigh six or eight ounces, and some of the she when empty, will contain near half a pint of liquo. These have a vein or purple reservoir like the other but larger, and out of it one may get as much juice as one generally takes up of ink to write with of the same nature and colour of the former. It not unlikely these are the kind called, by Pliny (15) the Buccinum.

M. Reaumur, in the year 1710, found out a ne species of purple dye, besides those above-mentione preserved in a kind of small grains, which lay d persed in the rocks, &c. He pressed out the jui of this kind upon his rufflle; which, at first, seem only a little foiled with it, and he could only pe ceive, with difficulty, a small yellowish (16) spec here and there, in the spot. The different object which diverted his attention, made him forget wh he had done, and he thought no farther of it, casting his eye, by accident, upon the same ruffle little after, he was ftruck with an agreeable furpr to fee a fine purple colour on the place where t grains had been squeezed. He says, this liqu was extracted out of the grains, which he calls t eggs of purple, in an easier manner than that practif by the ancients in the liquor of the Buccinum. F

⁽¹⁵⁾ Pliny, lib. 9. chap. 39. (16) Vid. Rollin's Ant. Hittory, vol. xi. p. 92. Dublin edition

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after washing these eggs there was no more to be done than to put them into clean cloths, and so squeeze out the siquor. It is not improbable, but that with some pains, these kind of eggs might be discovered on our own coast which might be of use in dying.

There are many beautiful shells (17) found on this Shells. coast, but which have been of late pretty scarce, since the making of shell-houses and grottos came in fashion, with other works of this kind; among which, the making and imitating of all kinds of slowers whatsoever, in shell-work, deserves particular mention. Several pieces of this kind of work are in the city of Waterford, many of which are so exquisitely natural, that they would deceive the most curious eye.

The Star-fish, or Stella Marina, are composed Star-fish. of five arms or rays, and have their mouths in the middle underneath. Of these, there are various kinds on these coasts, often taken up in the trailnets, some of which are two seet long, and some weigh five or six pounds. They mostly feed upon shell-fish, and seem, saith Rondeletius, to have no other passage for their excrements but their mouths. They take their prey as the Polypus does, and swim exceeding quick, by stretching and contracting their arms at pleasure. It is said, that these fish get into Oysters, and suck them out; for which reason there

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⁽¹⁷⁾ I have feen some shells of the turbinated kind sound on the coast, which, though not polished, are very beautiful. The Concha Veneris, or Venus Shell, is scarce on this coast, though in plenty upon the strands of the county of Wexford. They take their name either from their being beautiful, according to Terzagi, or Quod partem Veneris imperio subditam referat. The larger kind are used, by goldsmiths, in snuss-boxes, &c. and the smaller are those shells which pass as coin in the East-Indies. But to mention even the names of the several forts which are found on our shores, would be too tedious, those who have a curiosity this way, may consult Dr. Lister's Nat. history of shells, published anno 1692, full of cuts, representating the various kinds.

is a penalty laid by the admiralty court on those whe do not destroy them.

The Nymphbank. Having mentioned the feveral kinds of fish peculiar to this county, I shall subjoin some account of the Nymph Fishing-bank, which lies not far distant from the coast, as it is given by Mr. Doyle, in his relation of this bank.

Doyle's account of it.

He having information about this bank, which lies about II leagues S. S. E. from the high-land of Dungarvan, was thereby incited to make thereo fuch observations, as might conduce to the public good; and being on board the Nymph, a boat of about twelve tuns, with a company of feven men July 15th, 1736, he took his departure from grea Newtown-head, at fix in the evening, steering S. W by W. 1 W. till midnight, then bringing to and founding, he found the ground small pebble stones intermixed with cockle and other shells; at the same time, he caught a great many Cod, Hake, Ling Skate of a monftrous fize, Bream, Whiting, red Gurnard, and other fish, which, to him, though he had been fishing both on the banks of Newfoundland and New-England, feemed wonderful, and nevel faw equal or better diversion. In fix hours, they filled their fish-room with Hake, Cod, and Ling alone, and all parts of the boat with other fish. As for the monstrous Rays, they were thrown overboard, though he fays, in England, France, of Holland, they would have yielded confiderably Being fully freighted with fish, they arrived, after a voyage of thirty-fix hours, at Passage, with their fish in good order, to the surprise of many, as well for the novelty of the voyage, as for the number and excellency of the fish.

Such was the satisfaction of the first, that he soon determined to take another voyage, in order to make observations in different places, as well westward as southward of the first station. For this purpose, volunteers offered themselves, the profits of the first adventure,

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y. er in the execution of which, between the high land of Dungarvan and the faid bank, they frequently founded, and found the deepest water to be 43 sathom, sandy ground, but no fish. At length, continuing the course S. S. W. they arrived at the bank, and found 38 sathom, small pebble-stones, cockle and other shells. This was on the edge of the bank, which he conceives to be 10 or 11 leagues from the shore.

In various places he made experiments, sometimes W. again S. E. of the first station, till, by good observation of the sun, having a clear horizon, he found himself in the lat. of 51 d. 20 m. at least 15 leagues from the land. In all places, he had the same ground, and very good fishing; he thinks the sustenance must needs be very good, and in great plenty, where such prodigious shoals abound; and from the premises it may be reasonably inferred, that the fish continues on the bank all the year round. The dimensions of this bank is not yet known; some pretend it extends far westward of Iteland; and it is believed by others, that it joins that of Newsoundland; but these things are merely conjectural.

The author produces certificates, both from the mariners on board him, and several gentlemen and citizens of Waterford, and also of the inhabitants of Passage, the purport of which is, that if proper means were made use of to promote a fishery on the said bank, the same might turn much to the advantage of the public, as well as of the particular undertakers.

There seems great reason to imagine, that there is an inexhaustible store of the best kinds of fish on this bank, which is further proved by some sew trials since made out of the port of Dungarvan; but the generality of our fishermen on the adjacent coast, are not only unskilled in the art of navigation,

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but their boats are open and too thin-fided, to bear or brook tempeftuous feas; the terror of which, and going out of the fight of land, where they fear to - be drove beyond their knowledge, are invincible impediments to the progress which might have been long fince made. Well-boats, fuch as are employed by the Hollanders in the North-seas, might be built in Ireland, and all the western ports of England and Wales. This kingdom abounds not only with all fishing-geer, but also with expert mariners. where all forts of clothing and provisions are to be had exceeding cheap. So that were a fishingcompany erected in these parts, there is no doubt but a fishery might be carried on at that bank, preferable to any company that can possibly be established elsewhere, as Mr. Doyle has made appear in his tract on this subject, to which, for brevity's fake, the reader is referred.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Trade, Arts and Manufactures of this County, or which may be carried on in it.

mon with the greatest part of the kingdom, to export greater quantities of the natural growth of the country, such as Beef, Butter, Corn, Worsted, &c. than of goods which are completely manufactured. Some of these commodities being little removed from the state nature has given them to us, require little labour or art to prepare them for exportation. So that their real value mostly arises from the natural produce of the earth. Great quantities of these natural commodities must be exchanged for small parcels of goods completely wrought, the price of such being always high in proportion to the labour employed about them.

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The linen and hempen manufacture is not, as yet, carried on in this part of the kingdom, to any polerable degree of perfection, which branch of trade, has contributed greatly to the value of our exports in other places, and, no doubt, means might be thought of for promoting a greater confumption of our own, and lessening that of foreign commodities.

The Dublin Society have already, by præmiums and other attempts, done great service towards seting up a spirit of improvement and industry among us, from which, and from the encouragement lately given by his most facred majesty for the same ends, it is to be hoped, that, in a little time, this kingdom may be put on some kind of footing with other nations; a parity, which, as yet, it could never attain to, although it has given birth to several eminent genius's. The Cork Society, to their great honour, follow the same steps, and have diffinguished themselves of late by the same kind of What may we not hope from fuch a proceeding. noble spirit? Several times and places have been famous for the advancement of the sciences, such as that of Philip and Alexander in Greece, the first Casars in Rome, the house of Medicis in Florence, and Lewis XIV in France. What these persons and ages were to their respective countries, it is to be hoped, the laudable endeavours of the above mentioned focieties, added to royal bounty, will be to this kingdom. Happy was it for this country to give birth to a person, capable of forming and putting fuch schemes in execution, and whose generous dispolition has caused him to bestow such sums in this way, as his private fortune, compared to the wealth of those princes, equals, if not outdoes all that have gone before him in tuch deligns.

Such branches of trade as are carried on in this county are those following. The fishery of Dungarvan, which has been, for some years, in a state

of decay, yet might, with a little care and proper regulation, be again in a great measure recovered. This branch alone might find sufficient employment for more hands than are there at prefent, and the trade feems to be naturally adapted to this part of

the country.

In the city of Waterford are made confiderable quantities of falt from the rock, and a falt-work is now fet up at Dungarvan, which is made in the fame manner; but, from the situation of the last mentioned place, it feems to lie convenient for the manufacturing of falt from the fea-water only.

There is also in the city of Waterford, a manufacture of Woad, a material useful for dyers, concerning which, as it feems to be kept a fecret, I shall say something in the XVth Chapter. Madder might be also equally cultivated here, but I have not

observed any in this part of the country.

The town of Carrick, on the verge of this county, has been many years famous for the making of rateens, a woollen-manufactory, which our nobility and gentry often find to be a most light, warm, and commodious wear in winter, and which that town has brought to a great perfection, so as to make them equal to the finest of cloth. They have them of various colours, fuch as brown, black, grey, green, scarlet, &c. and worth from 3s. to 30s. a yard. It is incredible what numbers are employed in that little town in this manufactory, men, women, and children finding fufficient work.

Every body knows, that this kind of stuff is wove on a loom with four treddles, like ferges, and other stuffs that have the crossing. Some of them are dreffed and prepared like cloths, others are left fingle in the hair, and others are napped or friezed, which is brought to great perfection, by the means

of engines for that purpofe.

Friezes,

Woad.

Salt.

Rateens.

Friezes, which are a coarser kind of rateen, were Friezes. ome time ago made in great perfection in the city of Waterford; but this trade is much dropped.

I have already noticed, that this county abounds Cattle. with cattle, which are increased more of late years than ever, numbers having converted large tracts of trable land into pasture; by which means, several villages have been deserted by their inhabitants, who, for want of employment, were obliged to seek

in other places.

The feeding of cattle requiring few hands, little expence, and not so liable to catualties by the badness of the weather, have made many owners of land pursue this practice rather than tillage, which would have no very ill effect, were it confined to this or a stwother counties; but it is to be feared, it will spread to other places, and gain too great a footing, to the universal damage of the kingdom. The reasons for which affertion are as follow.

ift, Numbers are, by these means, set a begging, and their villages become waste, to the thinning and

mpoverishing of the country.

adly, Tillage, of which we find, by woeful and Tillage.

The peated experience, we have not enough to supply surfelves, is, in many places, quite laid aside; the similies of one or two cabins, being able to manage large dairies, which occupy great tracts of land, and an substift themselves with an acre or two of potatoes, and a little milk.

3dly, Besides, the face of the country lying quite mimproved, there can be no encouragement for wists or manufacturers of any kind, to settle in a pace, where they see a probability of a scarcity of movisions.

In order to promote tillage, several gentlemen ave of late encouraged the distilling of whisky; but it may be doubted, whether the use of this squor among the common people, would not in time contribute to the ruin of tillage, by proving a flow

a flow poison to the drinkers of it, and weaken and

depopulate the country.

The Dutch diffil great quantities of all kinds of fpirits, and find sufficient vent for them in the more northern countries, as in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; and might not we, by some proper drawback or other means, underfell them in their markets? In a little time, we might foon imitate the Dutch geneva, and perhaps bring it to an equal degree of perfection, and also their other different kinds of distilled drams. Whether such a design would not be of great use to the kingdom, by encouraging tillage, I humbly leave to the legislature. The public revenue could not, in the least, suffer, by allowing a drawback of what is paid at the stillhead, at the time of exportation; for all that would be confumed at home, would still pay as usual. In the W. of Ireland, we have large quantities of juniper berries growing wild, which might eafily be propagated, fo as to have enough for the making of To supply the defect of these berries, I am well informed, the Dutch throw into their stills large quantities of common oil of turpentine. Whether we might not exceed the Dutch method, by using the genuine juniper berries, I leave to the curious to determine.

In plentiful years of cider, a brandy might be drawn from that liquor, which would emulate the brandy drawn from wine. In Normandy, the French distil great quantities of cider-brandy, which they often sell for the other fort. In the W. of this county, our cider has, of late years, been brought to great perfection; and besides enough for our own consumption, some hundred hogsheads are yearly, in good fruit seasons, sent by sea to Dublin and other places, to the keeping of considerable sums of money in the kingdom, which were paid for foreign cider.

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This, and malt liquor, seem designed by nature for our climate, and to supply the place of wine; to which may be added that wholesome, vinous and balsamic liquor, called mead; all which being free from tartar, and less liable to adulterations than foreign wines, seem to be more adapted to our constitutions.

Having, in the title of this chapter, promised to say something of such manufactures as might be carried on here, I shall do it as brief as possible.

In this county, proper materials might be found for the carrying on of most kinds of lead-work, and those of iron in particular places, which will be mentioned in the fourteenth chapter.

Of lead, many materials are made, as white-lead, and red-lead, confiderable quantities of both which are imported. Besides, this metal is converted into many uses too tedious to mention.

From the same chapter, the reader will find our having in this county, many useful clays, earths, and fossils, proper for the use of the potter, pipemaker, druggist, painter, &c.

Many other arts might here be fet up, with equal advantage to the artists and undertakers; such as glass-works, paper-mills, the making of lamp-black, the planting of liquorice, madder, saffron, &c.

But, above all, this county, as I have above noticed, seems designed by nature for the fishing trade, which, if carried on by a company erected for that purpose, must be of great profit and advantage both to the public and the undertakers. But to enlarge further on this matter would be tedious, and carry me beyond the intended bounds of this chapter; I shall therefore refer my reader to a list of commodities yearly imported into Ireland, being such as may be raised or manufactured therein, together with their yearly value, which list has been often published; and shall only subjoin, that the value of such commodities, taken at a medium for three years, amount,

amount, in the whole, to 507270l. a prodigious fum! which we might, in a great measure, save by our own good management and industry.

CHAP. XIII.

Some curious Particulars and Phænomena relating to the Air.

THE air of this county, and, indeed, of the 'greatest part of this kingdom, is now more wholesome and temperate than formerly: for having much more woods and bogs than at prefent, it must have been more subject to rain and moisture. Pliny (1) mentions, that the country about Philippi being made dry by fluices, and artificial trenches, the whole difposition of the air and weather was thereby altered; and the very habit of the heavens above their heads changed. In the fame manner, the American plantations have been rendered dryer, and much more wholesome, than when the Europeans took possesfion of them, by their destroying the woods they were over-run with, and laying all open to the folar rays: and it is faid, that as they extend their plantations in Jamaica (2) the rains still diminish.

Dr. Plot (3) in his history of Staffordshire, thinks the frequency of rain in Ireland, is not so much from the sea, as from the moisture of the earth; but this, I conceive, is a mistake; for our greatest and more frequent rains come from the S. or S. W. directly off the western or great Atlantic ocean; though certain it is, that dry and sandy tracts, such as the deserts of Arabia and Africa are, seldom have

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any rain.

(1) Nat. Hift. lib. 17. cap. 4. (2) Phil. Trans. fol. 27. p. 49. (3) Chap. 11. §. 17.

It is a common observation amongst seamen, that Weather. when the wind backs against the sun (as they term it) that is, when it shifts from W. to E. southerly, or from any other point contrary to the sun's course, lo as to oppose the fun's apparent motion, it very seldom fails of bringing rain and stormy weather; the cause of which may be, that the sun, which, by its heat raised the vapours of which clouds consist, drawing them after it according to its apparent diurnal course from E. to W. and the westerly wind compressing these vapours the contrary way, do so condense the rarified spungy parts of them upon meeting in the S. that they are thereby collected into drops, become too heavy to float any longer in the atmosphere, and so descend in rain; whereas, on the contrary, it is observable, particularly in summer time, when the fun's rays have the greatest force, that when the winds follow the fun's course from the E, towards the W, they attenuate and difperse the vapours, and bring on a serenity; so that the wind's shifting round with the sun, is a certain token of good weather, which feems to be Virgil's meaning in his Jupiter Densans and Rarefaciens.

Densat, erant qua rara modo, & quæ densa relaxat. Georg. Lib. 1. v. 408.

In this county, what our feamen call mare's tails, they call in England, stag's-heads, which are only the shape of the cloud, branching out into long rays or streaks from a point like the letter V, and they generally prognosticate high winds. The point of the compass from whence the wind is to blow, is generally from the sharp point of the clouds, and feldom from the more open side the contrary way, as in wind guns, eolopiles, and all other explosions of the air, which still spreads as it proceeds from the orifice of the instrument; but sometimes it also happens,

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happens, that the wind shifts from the more open fides of these streaky exhalations, as in haloes, which if entire and not broken, according to the ancients, argued a calm feason; but if rent on any side, they expelled a wind from that point of the heavens on which the circle of the halo was interrupted. ventum nautici expectant, unde contextus corona perit, fays Seneca (4); with whom lord Bacon alfo agrees, numbering this among his prognoftics. Qua parte is circulus fe aperuerit expectetur ventus (5).

These haloes are often seen round the body of the moon, and sometimes round that of the sun when they continue for feveral days and nights fuc ceffively, there will be a longer continuation of tem pestuous weather; and, on the contrary, the shorte they are feen, the shorter time will the badness of

the weather continue.

It is observable, that when clouds are more than ordinarily white, they portend wind rather than rain being less dense than watery ones, and so admitting the light to pass through them; hence their white ness.

Unufual

Before an E. wind, the refraction of the air refractions much greater, especially towards that part of th horizon bounded by the fea, than at other times at this time, veffels which feem in the horizon rocks, iflands, promontories, &c. appear much highe than at other times, and feem in a manner lifted u in the air; and this happens generally a day or tw before the wind blows from that point, occasioned no doubt, from a great quantity of vapours tending that way, which makes the atmosphere denser that at other times, and occasions this more than ordinar refraction. It is well known, that at all times, diftan objects on the horizon appear higher than they reall are, particularly on the ocean, which is a mattter of

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⁽⁴⁾ Senec. Nat. Quest. lib. 1. cap. 2. (5) Hist. deventis inter prognost. ad Art. 32. 5. 8.

great use, especially to discover at sea the land, rocks, &c. But as these refractions are much varied, according to the different winds which blow from different quarters, it is impossible to ascertain the true refractions of the heavenly bodies. Notwithstanding which, we have tables of this kind given us by Tycho Brache de la Hire and other astronomers; but with how little certainty, I leave the curious to judge; and shall add, that at these times I have noticed the refractions to be sometimes double, and often triple, more than at other times, especially in objects which are but a small height above the horizon; and these again infinitely more refracted

than higher objects were at the same time.

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In this part of the kingdom, the winters are more subject to rain than snow; nor do frost or snow continue fo long here near the fea-coasts, as in the more inland parts of the country. The winter of 1744, when the northern part of Ireland was entirely covered with fnow for many weeks, to the great loss and destruction of the cattle of that province; there was but little fnow here, and that only continued a day or two: and in the winter of 1739, when there was one of the greatest frosts ever known, with large quantities of fnow, I happened to be about fixteen miles up from the fea, where all the country round was entirely locked up; but returning towards the coast, when I came within about fix miles of the ocean, the earth was quite uncovered, and cattle grazed about as usual, notwithstanding there was little or no thaw in the more inland parts for near fix weeks after, which temperature is owing to the warm vapours afforded by the sea. In the Philosophical Transactions, numb. 324. it is observed, that, in the great frost of 1708, wherein when England, Germany, France, Denmark and the more foutherly regions of Italy, Switzerland, and other parts, fuffered extremely, this kingdom and Scotland felt very little of it, hardly more than in other winters.

Aurora Borealis.

In November 1737, there appeared over the most parts of the S. of Ireland, a most surprising meteor. called aurora borealis, or the northern light; of which, we had feveral accounts given us, at that time, in the news-papers, and in particular from Kilkenny. About eight in the evening, there appeared a kind of fiery ball in the zenith, from which proceeded several rays of light, of a pale colour, intermixed with red and blue, and these, at first, were darted to the E. and W. even to the horizon, like a large rain-bow; it did not long continue thus, when feveral other coruscations shot, with great velocity, to the N. and S. and several pillars were also ejected to the other points, which continued a confiderable time in an undulatory or wave-like motion to cross each other in long streamers, some rays, or beams, were tinged of a yellow and violet colour which made a beautiful appearance; and other resembled the beams of the sun, reflected on ceiling by a bason of water. During its continua tion, there was, for feveral moments, fo great light, that one might eafily fee to read, and the whole phænomena continued about three hours A sufficient number of observations have not been made by the curious, to enable them to affigr the cause of these kind of meteors. In the Philosophical Transactions, numb. 347, there is an ingenious hypothesis of Dr. Halley's, endeavouring to affign the manner of their production; to which the reader is referred.

The sea, on this coast, is sometimes of itself a phosphorus, shining prodigiously in the dark; this is not uncommon everywhere in stormy weather, but has been also noticed in a calm; the shining of the sea, in winter time, foretels an approaching storm; whether it be, that a great quantity of bituminous matter is thrown up, by some submarine heat, fermentation, or steams, ascending from the bottom, is difficult to determine.

Thefe

These fiery particles, in warmer climates, are often raised up from the ocean, and float in the air, before an approaching storm, fixing themselves, and adhering to the masts, rigging, sails, &c. as may be frequently met with in books of voyages, but doing no damage, as real fire would, being no other than a kind of phosphorus. Of these meteors, there are few seen in our seas; the air being colder, less arisined, and denser than in more southern regions,

is not fo proper to affift their ascent.

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The sea has been also often noticed to be in a great commotion, not only at a considerable distance off, but also near the shore, for some days before an approaching storm; nor is it reasonable to imagine, that this motion is communicated by the ocean, in other places agitated by high winds. For surely the motion of wind being quicker than any that could be communicated by the sea, at such a distance, must first arrive; so that from thence there is a great probability, that winds arise from the bottom of the deep. Though I will not say all winds; for some there are, that have their origin in the arth, and in the atmosphere.

In calm weather, in summer time, when the wind is S. E. or in any other point betwixt the S. and the E. the salt water of the ocean gives so great a light, that, being dashed upon with oars, it seems to run off them like liquid fire; nay, it has been beerved, to be so very luminous in strong gales of mind, near the isles of Cape de Verd, that passengers are observed the very keel of their ship by it, and

thes playing underneath it (6).

This shining on this coast in the summer months, mostly owing to an oily bituminous substance, which, at that time, floats on the surface, being sheer than the salt-water, and being thinned and sarmed by the solar rays, it mounts to the top.

(6) Vid. Ligon's Hift. of Barbadoes, p. 7.

Echoes.

Whether this matter is formed, in the sea itself, as Aristotle (7) seems to think, or whether this oily substance be produced by fish, such as pilchards, porpoises, &c. is not easy to determine; but be that as it will, it is certain, this substance is a kind of liquid phosphorus, and is what causes this shining

quality in the ocean (8).

To this chapter of the air, may be added something in relation to echoes, which are either simple such as return the sound but once; and these are either polysyllable, such as return several syllables or tonical, such as return a musical note only Others are manifold; and those repeat the same words often, and may therefore be called tautological echoes, which are caused either by simple or double respection. Of the latter kind, one of the most curious I have met with in this county, is on the strand of Dungarvan, which will distinctly repeat two or three notes, sive times over; the objects of which echo, or the central phonocamptica, I take to be the abbey not a quarter of a mile distant, and anothe

(7) Αυπαροι γὰς ἐνες ιν τῶ αλμυρῶ. Κυμῶ σημεῖοι ἐι εκκρίνιτα γὰς ελαιοι εν ταῖς αλεαις. i. e. That fatness always accompanies a salt juice, whereof, says he, we have this certain sign that in hot weather an oil may be separated from it. Aris Problematum. sect. 23. quest. 9. Again, that the sea-wate yields an oil we have also the testimony of the same philosopher, ἀπό γῆ τῶν αλῶν ἔλαιοι εφαιρεῖται. i. e. That oil is gotte out of sea-brine. Id. quest. 15.

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This is strongly confirmed by the experiments of count Mar

filly, in his Histoire Naturelle de la Mer.

(8) The honourable Mr. Boyle and Dr. Bale, in the Philosophical Transactions, numb. 89, 125 have given ample proonot only of the flesh of a piece of beef, and two necks of vea shining in the dark; but they have also observed the same in pullet, and in hog's flesh, and in all those whilst fresh and good before putresaction. Nothing is more common than for fish thine in the same manner in the dark, most kinds of it having this property; but none in a greater degree than whiting whose light is equal to that of the Bolonian stone, or any othe phosphorus, especially if it be twenty-four hours taken, as have frequently observed.

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another castle which stands a little way to the N. of the same, as may be seen in the prospect of this place; and the true place of the speaker, or centrum phonicum, about twenty yards to the N. of the town upon the fame strand. This echo receives ome advantage from the water or creek of the fea. which lies in a direct line between the two centres, and from the concavity of the shores, which lies also between them. For at high water, this echo is neither so clear or distinct as on the ebb; neither is it so considerable by day as by night; which variation confifts in the different qualities and conftitution of the medium in various seasons, the air being quieter, and filled with more exhalations in the night than day, which, in some fort, retards the quick motion of the voice to the object, and somewhat hinders its return to the speaker; which, by reason the voice must needs be weakened in the refection, must necessarily give space for the return of more fyllables (9).

Under Helvoeck-head, there are many caves made by the working of the sea; in one of which, if a piece be discharged, the noise will seem like a clap of hunder, with many reverberated echoes from the adjacent rocks; as soon as the piece is discharged, the sea is immediately swelled by the repercussion of the air, so as to lift up the boat (in which one must mater these caves) several times backwards and forwards; which, with the noise and gloominess of the

ave, is no very pleasant experiment.

I have already taken notice of some other echoes the mountains of this county.

(9) Vid. Kircher's Magia-Phonocamptica.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the most remarkable Fossils, whether Stones, Earths, Clays, or Ores, discovered in this County, with useful Hints towards the making of such Discoveries.

A MONG the feveral kinds of useful earths, these following have been discovered in this county. Potters-clay of various kinds, pipe-clay, ochre, bole and marle; of which I shall say something particularly before I proceed to the ores. And,

§. 1. Of those kinds of earth and stones which excite no fermentation with acids, which are pottersearth, pipe-clay, ochres, or painting-earths (1), boles, smegmatic or soapy earths; and to these may be added, such stones, either sound or rotten, as make no

ebullition with acids, of which hereafter.

Pottersclay. Of potters-clay, there are many kinds in feveral places in this county. Round the whole town of Dungarvan, and adjacent parts, there is great plenty of a stiff yellow clay. At Ballyntaylor, in the parish of Whitechurch, there is also a white kind. In the side of a cleft, in the parish of Rineogonagh, is a milk-white clay, resembling pipe-clay; it looks like chalk, and one would imagine it to be an absorbent earth, which it is not; for unwashed, it makes not ebullition with the oil of vitriol, though washed, it does a small one.

In the parish of Lismore, between that town and a mount, called the Round-hill, is a vein of white clay, formerly used and mistaken for marle. Nea

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⁽¹⁾ It is a vulgar error, which even fome of the best writer have not escaped, to place the fat earths, as Bolus Armena Terra Lemnia, &c. among absorbents or such as ferment wit acids; for if pure, none of them do.

Mogehy, in the parish of Whitechurch, is a good potters-clay, of which earthen-ware has been formed; but to enumerate all the different places, wherein this material may be found in this county, would be needless; in a word, the potter or brick-maker can scarce sit down in any part towards the W. of this county, but he may find sufficient materials for his

purpose.

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Of pipe-clay, there are some places in this county Pipe-clay. where it has been of late discovered. First, at Ballyduff, near the W. bounds of the county, on the right-hand of the road leading to Cork, there is a vein of good pipe-clay, which, on the other fide of the way, is variegated with a red earth or bole; from the colour of this earth it was suspected that ome richer mineral might be found hereabouts; but although the ground was opened for a confiderable depth, nothing more than this kind of earth has been yet discovered.

Near Drumana, a good pipe-clay has been of late discovered, which is mixed, in some places, with a bole, in like manner. An excellent kind was found some time ago, near Ballyntaylor, in the parish of Whitechurch, by one who, at that time, fearched for marle. Good pipe-clay should be unctuous, without grit, of an equal confiftence, burn exceeding white; when it ferments with acids, it is a fign of its being mixed with marle or lime-stone; and there-

fore unfit for the pipe-maker's use.

At Ballyntaylor, above-mentioned, is an excellent Ochres. othre (2), which is of a deeper yellow than the French fort commonly fold in the shops; when calcined, it becomes of a brick colour, and then yields

⁽²⁾ This material was called, by Pliny and the ancients, fil, which name is now changed into the modern one, ochre, as lone say, from the Greek word wxpo. pallidus, or, as others, from the river Ochra, which runs through Bruntwic, whose banks yield great quantities of it *. Nat. Hill. lib. 33. c. 32. * Vid. Encelius de re Metal, lib. 2. cap. 20.

yields to the magnet, it causes no ebullition with acids. It affords various colours crude and calcined, and is very fit for the painter's use; the formation of ochre, as may be here particularly observed, is occasioned by the steams or saline exudations issuing out of the several iron stones into the substance of a white clay, in the fame manner as copperas-water will give a yellow colour to feveral kinds of white earth, or to a lime-wall. There is also a good quantity of a browner kind, which alteration is occasioned by the earth's being more or less white, and, in fome places, where it is more or less impregnated with the mineral juices. The vein here dips from S. to N. its depth is uncertain, nor is it of any great breadth, which narrowness of the vein it has in common with the Shotover ochre in Oxfordshire, which, according to Dr. Plot (3), is accounted excellent in its kind.

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In feveral other parts of the county, there are fmaller veins of ochre, less perfectly formed, of which specimens were transmitted to Dublin. There is an excellent kind, useful to the painter, in the liberties of the city of Waterford, on the county of Kilkenny fide of the river; but of this an account more properly belongs to the description of that

county. At Ballyduff, above-mentioned, is a red earth,

Bole.

which has all the properties of the true Armenian bole; it is fat, adheres to the lips, does not fermen

with acids, and calcines red. It has been wrought up with oil, and used as a red painting earth; but as it is apt to flake off when dry, it is fitter for other uses. It has been used as an aftringent in the difeases of cattle, and has been substituted to the bolus armena by fome apothecaries; and, probably, the fraud is harmless, since this seems, both

in fenfible qualities and virtues, to come very near that

⁽³⁾ Hift. of Oxfordshire, chap. III.

that, the Terra Lemnia, Sigillata, and others dig-

nified with pompous characters.

However, as we have the humour of despising the product of our own country, and of admiring only things which are brought us at an high price from abroad, I cannot promise the proprietor any

great advantage from it.

Some of the pipe clays above mentioned fetch greafe out of cloths, and may be accounted among the number of smegmatic earths, but fall short of fuller's-earth in that respect, a material very much wanted in this kingdom, and which it would be of the greatest importance to our cloth-workers to discover. Its chief character is that it has not the leaft fand or gravel, but will all entirely diffolve in water, which, some say, is the principal reason why it is so useful in scouring cloth.

Query, If it would not be worth the pains to try pipe-clay, well feparated from its fand, would not herve instead of fuller's earth for the scouring of doth? to separate the sand from it, it might be discolved in fair water, and after the mixture is well firred, decanted off from the gritty parts, which, by

their weight, would foon fall to the bottom.

To these earths, I shall subjoin such stones as will not stir or ferment with acids; and these are all flones whatfoever, except those of the calcurious and, or fuch as are reducible into lime.

Such as freeftone, grinding-stones, rag-stones, or black building stone (so named in Dublin) fire-

flones, grit, &c.

1st. Of freestone, or lapis arenarius; we have Freestone. ome in this county, perhaps, as beautiful and lastng for building, as any to be met with in other places. Near Drumana, they dig up a fine white kind, no way inferior to Portland stone; I have seen ome of it worked, which seemed freely to yield to the chifel, and was less porous than ordinary, carryng a fine arris, which is a confideration few make

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when they use this stone, though of consequence, for that of a porous texture must imbibe the air and moisture, and so moulder away faster than that of a closer grain. There is, indeed, a kind of this stone, which, tho' porous, will harden in the air; and in this case, the porosity is of advantage, by its imbibing the lime and sand the better.

Near Curraghmore, is an uncommon kind of freestone, which, though white, is beautifully sprigged with veins of a reddish colour; it works well, and

stands the air and weather.

Grindingstones.

Rag-

ftones.

In a quarry at Ballylemon, in the parish of Whitechurch, there is a good kind of grinding-stones, fit for the cutler, carpenter, and other artifans. They are of a fine grit, which makes them more valuable, of an olive colour, and may be proper not only for giving an edge to coarfer instruments, but such pieces as are large enough to make turning stones of, may well serve for the grinding of razors, knives, Another fort of grinding-stones, of a coarser kind, are those called mill-stones, the grit of which need not be fo fine, provided it be hard and do not fweat in moift weather, which, for grinding of corn, is an unpardonable fault. Of these, some are dug out of quarries, and others formed out of great loofe stones; of which, all parts of this county afford a fufficient quantity.

Rag-stones, called, in the county of Dublin, black building stones, we have in great plenty, and they

are only used in walling.

I have not observed any of the right kind of firefrone in any part of this county, nor of that sort used for cleaning brass, &c. called rotten stone.

To these may be added, I. A reddish stone, found in the above-mentioned ochre bed, being a kind of pyrites, which being exposed to the air, becomes covered with a moist kind of rust; a quantity of which being dissolved, filtered, and exhaled, yielded a green vitriol. This stone affords no tincture

tincture to spirit of sal armoniac, and yielded but little to the magnet, either crude or calcined; yet, that it contains iron, appears not only from the preceding, but from the following experiment; being digested with the oil of vitriol diluted with water, it afforded a blue tincture with galls. It is probable, such mineræ as this, dissolved by an acid in the bowels of the earth, constitute some kinds of spaw water,

2. A rotten stone, broke from a rock of the same in Dungarvan harbour, which piece discovers Trochitæ. It is of an olive colour, impalpable, makes no ebullition with acids, calcines red, and then yields

to the magnet.

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§ 2. I now proceed to make mention of such earths and stones of the calcarious kinds as ferment with acids, and these are marle, rotten and other limestones, marble, &c. Concerning marle, the reader will find something said in Chap. 7. to which he is referred.

I shall here mention some places where rotten Rotten limestone has been noticed, an article no less useful limestone

to the husbandman than the former.

Affane, on the bank of the Black-water river, being shewn in Dublin to persons conversant in agriculture, they judged it to promise well; it ferments strongly with acids, and being kept eleven hours in a pipemaker's surnace, was reduced into a persect lime. Marle seems, for the most part, to be no other than an unctuous rotten limestone. I have, as yet, met with none but what fermented with acids, and were, by an intense heat, reducible to lime; but as there are a great variety of marles, the truth of this opinion must be confirmed by further experiments.

2. A white friable stone, resembling burnt lime, found in plenty at Lismore, near the Ferry-slip; this was supposed, by some, to have been a kind of plaster of Paris, but was found, by an experienced per-

lon.

fon, to want its strongly cementing quality. It fer-

ments with acids, and burns into lime.

3. A rotten limestone, or marle, found at Lismore, on the bank of the Black-water river in plenty, though neglected and never used for improving land; it is less unctuous than that of number 1. whitens the fingers, ferments strongly with acids, and burns into lime (4).

4. A grey rotten limestone, or rather a stone of a mixt nature, and partly metallic, which lies near the lead-mine at Lismore; it whitens the singers a little, is slaky, and somewhat slippery to the touch. It ferments with acids, and yet is not, by a calcination of eleven hours in a pipe-maker's surnace, reduced to lime, but turns of a pale brick colour, like the ferruginous earths (5).

5. In some rocks, on the coast of Dungarvan harbour, is a friable spar, like candy, it ferments strongly with acids, and becomes perfect lime in an

Limestone hour's calcination. It would be needless to recite the several places in this county where limestone is found, the reader will find them mentioned in the

third chapter.

Marble.

In this county, different kinds of marble are discovered, as at Tooreen a fine variegated fort, composed of several colours, as brown, chocolate-colour, white, yellow, and blue, blended into various shades and figures, which takes a good polish.

Near New-Affane, at no great diffance from the above-mentioned place, there is a black and white

marble, which also takes a good polish.

A black

(4) Bristol or Mallow waters, are probably a folution of some calcarious earth or stones, such as some of these here specified,

by an acid in the bowels of the earth.

(5) Most of these rotten limestones feem to be rendered thus soft and friable by the acid steams of some neighbouring minerals; and where small veins of iron run through the quarties, the stones near them seem to be more corroded than the rest.

A black marble, without any mixture of white, has been found near Kilcrump, in the parish of Whitechurch, but as it lies deep, has been neglected.

In the same parish, near a place called Ballynacourty, is a grey marble, beautifully clouded with white, spotted like some kinds of shagreen, and

takes a good polish.

As marble is only a harder kind of limestone, and of a closer grain, it makes, when burnt, the best kind of lime for building. There is a fine purple marble, near the N. W. bounds of this county, at a place called Loughlougher, in the county of Tipperary, which, when polished, looks exceeding beautiful.

On the shores, and in some of the inland parts of this county, one may meet with several pieces of stone, resembling granate (6), which are no more than lumps of pebbles cemented together, but sew of them are large enough for use (7).

In

(6) The ingenious Mr. Ray, in his topographical observations through Italy, informs us, that in the church of Benedictines at Ravenna, the monks shewed him two marble pillars, for which, they said, the Venetians offered them no less than their utmost weight in filver; but the like, he says, he had seen elsewhere, at the library at Zurich, and at Verrona in a chapel of the virgin. Their generation, at first, he says, was out of a mass of small slints and pebbles, united by a tement as hard as themselves, and capable of politure; which tement, he guesses, was separated by degrees, from a sluid wherein the stones formerly lay. Topograph. Obs. p. 329.

(7) There may be one general remark made through all the quarries in this county, that they neither lie flat in beds parallel to the plane of the horizon, nor perpendicular to it, but form an angle of 45° or thereabouts; and where quarries lie on the fides of hills, the beds of stone stand perpendicular to the plain of the hill; and the same also in the cliffs of the sea-coast, where it looks like a design of providence; for, by this means, the rocks are wedged in like to many buttresses, the better to resist the impetuosity of the waves; whereas if they were perpendicular to the horizon, they would, by degrees, split and tumble down; and were they laid flat, they would, in time, be undermined by the water.

In several of our limestone caves, there may be had good quantities of stalactical exudations, all which ferment with acids, and are easily reducible

into lime (8).

These exudations are certainly the product of limestones, as (George Agricola holds, et saxo calcis cum pauca aqua permisto, says he, de Natur. fosil. lib. 5.) and, indeed, we find them no where but adhering and growing out of these kind of rocks.

Spar

"Spar," according to Woodward's definition, "is a mixed body, confisting of crystal incorpo"rated, sometimes with Lac Lunæ, and sometimes "with other minerals, stones, earthy or metallic "matter; where the crystalline matter prevails, "the body is more or less pellucid, and shoots into "regular angular figures; where the other matter prevails, its figure is uncertain and irregular. "There is scarce any rock whatsoever, whether "vulgar or metalline, but what has some kind of spar or another shot into its seams or hollows." Great quantities of spar may be easily gathered on our sea-coast; they make a good ingredient in glass works, and so do most kinds of transparent pebbles; these they gather up at Tessino, in Italy, and with

(8) In a cave, in the county of Tipperary, not far from Burnt-court, the house of my worthy and very ingenious friend Mr. Anthony Chearnly, to whom I am obliged for his draughts of the perspective views in this work, these exudations abound in plenty, and vegetate (if I may be allowed the expression) into all manner of forms. My above-mentioned friend has taken several curious views of the inside of this grotto, well worthy of engraving.

Out of this kind of matter, which may here be had in plenty, is made the best gypsum for plattering, casting images, fret-

work, &c.

To these fort of exudations must be referred all kinds of spars, by the miners called calk, this the Italians call gesso, being a corruption of the latin word gypsum, and of this they make a curious kind of artificial marble for tables, &c. The method of doing which is taught us by Kircher, in his mundus subteraneus, lib. xii. § 5. part 3. chap. 2.

them make the purest glass at the Moran, as Antonius Neri, lib. 1. cap. 1. informs us.

Particular specimens of different kinds of spar, which were taken up in this county, and transmitted

to Dublin, were as follow:

1. Lead-spar, found at Lismore, with some traces of that metal. It strikes fire, and smells sulphurous on collision, but makes no ebullition with acids, herein differing from some other spars which accom-

pany lead-mine.

2. A copper-spar, broken off from some rocks at Ardmore, near which several pieces of ore were sound. It makes no ebullition with acids, is white, red and shining, with blue and greenish veins interspersed; from whence, and the blue tincture it imparts to spirit of sal armoniac, the justness of the denomination is confirmed.

3. A greenish stone, mixed with spar, not uncommon on the sea-coast near Dungarvan; gives the same tincture to spirit of sal armoniac as the pre-

ceding, indicating copper.

4. A white hard spar, found running through yellow clay, near Dungarvan; it excites no ebullition with acids.

5. A white spar, with which the insides of some caves on the coast are lined; it makes no ebullition with acids, except a little with oil of vitriol, strikes fire, and smells sulphurous in collision.

6. Near Ardmore, are some fine transparent spars, mixed with lead ore, as pellucid as Kerry-stone.

and of regular figures (9).

7. In

⁽⁹⁾ Some of these spars are so bright, that we may reasonably admit what Aldrovandus says of them, (Museum Metallorum, lib. 4. ch. 76.) that they are gemmæ incohatæ & non perfectæ. And that Boetius, probably, says true, who doubts not, but they are made of the same matter with gems, and places them between gems and stones. Inter gemmas & lapides medium locum obtinent fluores. Boetius de lap. & gem. c. 304.

7. In the barony of Upperthird, in this county, they fometimes find a kind of transparent stones, of the same nature as the Bristol or Kerry-stones; they - are not found either in digging among gravel or in quarries, as other formed frones generally are, but, for the most part, lying upon the earth's surface, and have been taken up after the plow in many places (10).

Few of these spars are fit for any thing but glass works; they will not polish like other stones, being of a different texture, some parts are hard, and others brittle; when mixed with other metals, they render them more quick in fusion than otherways they are

inclined to be of themselves.

The reader will find mention made of the flate-Slate. quarries of this county in the third chapter.

§ 3. Ores of lead, iron and copper, discovered in

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this county, are as follow:

At Ardmore head, parcels of a rich mine are found interspersed among the rocks; to most of the pieces there adheres a very bright spar; there were feveral shafts sunk in the hill formerly, which have a communication with each other. How this work came to be laid aside, is uncertain. Some of this ore exhibited green spots, here and there, indicating copper; this was further confirmed by a blue tincture, which it gave to spirit of sal armoniac. Some of it being fluxed by the late Mr. Robert Calderwood, of Dublin, yielded lead only, and in the proportion of about half lead to ore. I myfelf gained five drachms of pure metal from an ounce of the ore, in this manner; having freed it from spar and other foreign matter, I had it roafted and powdered, then added an equal weight of falt of tartar, put it into a crucible, and placed it in the fire, where it

Ores.

Lead.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Mr. Beaumont, in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 83, mentions such stones as thele to be found in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire, in the same manner, in the road, where the earth is bare.

was kept red hot for fome hours, the refult was, that underneath the Scoriæ, when all was cold, there remained, of pure lead, five drachms.

Some years ago, several tuns of this ore lay neglected on the adjacent strand, which some persons carried off to Wales, where they fold it to good

advantage.

At Lismore, a very rich ore of the same kind has been found, which, fluxed by the same person, yielded three parts out of four of pure lead; in the rocks over the Black-water river, there are many tracts of this metal, and elsewhere about that place, all which feem to be exceeding good; most lead ore contains some quantity of filver, which may be

separated from the lead by the coppel.

Near Mountain-castle, in the parish of Modelligo, Copper. there have been some trials made for copper ores. some indications of this metal being hereabouts, but for want of proper management, the attempt has proved fruitless. There are several indications of this mineral on the Black-water river; among the rocks, near the garden of Drumana, there are feveral greenish veins, mixed with shining particles, which afford a blue tincture to spirit of sal armoniae; but whether it may be worth while to make trials on these places, is left to the direction of the honourable owner of the foil (11).

In the third chapter, the reader will find particular mention made of feveral places where iron ore may be found, and where works of this kind have

⁽¹¹⁾ In a M. S. of the bishop of Clogher's, in the college. library, there is a piece, entitled, the mines of Ireland, in which, filver is mentioned to be at Knockdry, in the county of Waterford, and lead in Powers Country; and again, filver in the county of Waterford. These places are not known; and Powers Country is a large tract, containing the greater part of the barronies of Upperthird and Middlethird. It is uncertain, what authority there may be for these particulars, but as old traditions sometimes carry a weight, it may be not amiss to place them here, as these places may come to be discovered by mak ing them public.

have been erected. The only one of this kind carried on at present, is that of Araghlin, where they use a sixth part of the English red mine to the native ore, which makes it soft and malleable, our ore being

too brittle if fused by itself.

In the mountains, between Dungarvan and Youghal, large quantities of this ore may be found, fome of this iron stuff runs, in several veins and small branches, along the sides of hills, where it is very apparent; this, crude, or calcined, is but very little attracted by the magnet, yet digested with oil of vitriol diluted, it turned of a deep blue with galls.

Rotten iron, earth, or bog-mine, found in the fame mountains in plenty; this digested with oil of vitriol diluted, exhibited the same appearance as the former; when crude, it yields somewhat to the

magnet, but, when calcined, much more.

I shall close this chapter with some methods for discovering mines of coal, veins of copper, lead,

iron, &c.

The methods used in Staffordshire for discovering coal, according to Dr. Plot (12), are as follow. 1st, They confult the springs (if any be near) to fee if they can find any coal-water, i. e. acid water, having a car or yellowish sediment. Above ground, they look for a fmut, as they call it, i. e. a friable black earth; when they meet with either of these, they reckon themselves under circumstances tolerably good; for the finding of coal, which prompts them next, either to bore or fink a pit. The first, they think, is the better of the two, if the coal lies shallow; but if they lie deep, it becomes as expenfive as finking a pit. The drawing the rods of the augur expending much time, in regard they are many, and it must be done frequently, besides its leaving the fearchers under great uncertainties, in respect

⁽¹²⁾ Hift. of Stafford. chap. III. fect. 60.

respect of the course of the coal, the draining it, its goodness, and thickness; all which, in the search of coal, are very considerable; whereas by sinking, all these inconveniencies are removed, only the charge is apparent; for that in all virgin grounds, where the coal is entire and untouched, there is often a great affluence of water, so that, sometimes, the work cannot turn to account to drain it. A roof of loose rotten stone, is a certain index of ill rotten coal, as a firm roof is on the contrary of a good one.

Although iron ore is often found near coal, yet, on the contrary, lead is seldom found contiguous to it. The cause of this is thought to be, that the sulphurous spirit of coal is too strong for the production of that metal, upon which account, Dr. Plot (13) says, when near Mendip, there was found growing to a vein of coal, 200 or 300 weight of very good

lead ore, it was looked on as a great rarity.

All seams of coal have their proper or peculiar classes or covers belonging to them, which, without these marks, it would be in vain to make search

for them.

rst, Coal is seldom found in the tops of mountains, but in mountain-heaths, where the declivities of the surface afford means of placing water levels to drain the pits.

2dly, The usual covers of coals, on the skirts of mountains, are beds of black chivers, yellowish freestones, limestones, and, sometimes, different

layers of white and red freestone.

3dly, A grey freestone commonly lies next to the coal, which is spangled with sulphur, and which changing into a bituminous plate, is the roof and support of most collieries. Seams of coal lie commonly on the sea-side of mountains.

4thly, In some parts of England, the several strataare, a white soapy earth, which the miners call

(13) Chap. IV. fect. 29.

coal-metal, and is a good fign; under this, comes a bed of freestone, of a grey colour, which changing into a black bituminous slate, is the cover of the coal, and these are the coal-covers of Cumberland (14).

In the discovery of metals, the following remarks

may be worth notice.

Lead, copper, iron, &c. have their generation in veins, running through the great bodies of mountains, which are the principal receptacles of the stamina of the minerals, and of their heat and humidity.

Those larger figures run down the mountain rather in a sloping form, which is the more common,

or perpendicular to the horizon.

Veins which run perpendicular without any depression, are called flats, and the ore in them flat ore; when the veins are thick in the belly, and small at both ends, it is called a belly of ore, or pipe ore, and is no natural vein.

Veins that run E. and W. are by all esteemed

the richeft.

Sometimes these veins are discovered by art, rst, By the colour of the superficial earths, which is no small indication, whether there be metals in the bowels of it. If it be discovered with mineral exhalations, they carry a glistering and a shining along with them.

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Sometimes sulphurous exhalations arise on its sur

face, and appear like an hoar-frost.

Sometimes the smell is sulphurous, which may indicate copper, iron, and other bastard or semi-metals; whereas all white metals, as silver, tin and lead, have no smell. Sometimes the taste of the earth discovers minerals, especially if it be insufed in clear water, or boiled, once or twice, on the fire The mixture it contains may be discovered, by tasting

⁽¹⁴⁾ Vid. Robinfon's Nat. Hift. of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

usting the scum, which rises at the top of the

Sometimes, when metallic stones are found at the bottom of a mountain, they may be traced up to the place from whence they were broken off, where one may dig or cross-cut for the vein. Also, when springs of water break out, which discover the earth or stones of a cankerous colour. This is a circumstance indicating that veins of metal are near.

When trees, shrubs and plants grow in rows, sif they had been set by a line, it often proves that wein of metal lies underneath them; nor are such plants so well coloured, or of so large a growth, as others of the same kind, the mineral exhalations hindering their persection.

Laftly, Veins of metal are sometimes discovered by chance, as by violent currents of water washing off the outer coat of the earth, leaving the vein expsed to the eye. Sometimes coal and other follils have been discovered by the plow.

These are the different methods by which these useful materials have, and may be, discovered.

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The strata, which are the natural covers of mines, as well as most mines themselves, have a natural dip and rise, as miners term it; for by such a natural rise to the surface of the earth, they often break out upon the precipices of mountains and hills, or by the sides of rivers, which are a great encouragement to the undertaker to begin his mine; whereas, if the several strata of stones, &c. were always upon a stat or level, there could scarce be any breaking out, or outward discoveries. But in this, trials must be made, either by guess or at hazard; which seems to be a design of providence, in disposing of these matters so as to point them out to us in this manner.

Among other indications of metals, I should have mentioned that of spars, which abound near X 2

lead and copper, accompany most other metals, and are often tinged with the steams of the metals.

CHAP. XV.

Of Plants, Trees, and other Matters relating to

A Search after plants being not one of the leaf confiderable defigns of this undertaking, would not feem improper to particularize all those which may be found in this county, but such a attempt would swell this work beyond its intende bounds.

It is, therefore, thought proper to take notice only 1st, Of those, which, though less rare, are the mouseful; and, 2dly, Of such as are rare, and eithe peculiar to this county, or, at least, not common found elsewhere. Of which, I here subjoin a catalogue (1). The more rare, and more useful plant distinguished by an afterisk.

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(1) There is (lays Mr. Ray) a great difference in respe of plants, between the northern and fouthern countries, the fouthern having a great many species, which the northern mil and the northern have but few, which are wanting in the for thern. And the reason is obvious, because there are places the fouthern countries, which agree with the northern in t temperature of the air; as for example, the fides and tops mountains; but no places, in the northern, so warm as those the fouthern. Besides, the mechanical uses and medicinal vi tues of plants, a contemplative person may discover many oth properties in them. Witness the palm, which Strabo affin is fit for 360 uses; or the cocoa, which yields wine, brea milk, oil, fugar, falt, vinegar, tinctures, tans, fpices, three needles, linen and cloth, cups, dishes, and other utens baskets, mats, umbrellas, paper, brooms, ropes, sails, as almost all that belongs to the rigging of a ship, as Fran Hernander, and others affirm, of the cocoa, aloes, wild pin Lo. Vid. Ray's Hift. Plantarum. Lib. XXI, Chap. 7.

1. Adianthum foliis longioribus pulvernlentis, pediculo nigro, C. B. Common black maiden hair, or oak fern. On the hill above Cushcam, 2 miles N. E. from Dungarvan, plentifully.

2 Trichomanes Park. Trichomanes five Pollytrichum officinarum, C. B. English black maiden hair; this grows pretty plentifully at the entrance of a cave, called Oon-a-glour, in the parish of White-church, and on the rocky side of the mountains of Cumeragh.

3. Peucedanum germanicum, C. B. Peucedanum vulgare Park. Hogs fennel, sulphurwort, or hare-frong; this grows S. E. of Passage in the barony of

Gualtiere, near the water fide, plentifully.

4. Lapathum aquaticum folio cubitali, C. B. Great water dock; this was found near the former.

5. Alcea vulgar. major, C. B. Vervain mallow, in the parish of Kilmeaden, barony of Middlethird, near the high road.

6. Chamæmelum odoratissimum repens slore simplic. J. B. Sweet scented creeping chamomile; in the parish of Kilrossinta, near Ballycaroge.

7. Osmunda regalis seu Filix florida Park. Water sem, or flowering fern, or osmund royal; near the same place, in a bog, plentifully.

8. Ros folis folio oblongo. C. B. Long leaved

Ros folis or Sun dew. In the same place.

9. Virga aurea, vulg. humilior Raij fynops. Golden rod; on the hill of Cushcam, near Dungarvan.

Tallow and Lismore, and in the fields near Cappoquin.

Dittander or pepperwort; in the parish of Kinsalebeg, near the E. side of Youghal harbour, but in great quantities at Corkbeg, in the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, where the common people give it to women in labour, and from its effects, call it by the name of Quick-delivery.

X 3 12. Eryngium

12. Eryngium vulgare, J. B. Eryngo or fea Holly; this grows plentifully in the fand near Youghal harbour, and is useful to confectioners, making a pleasant sweetment when candied.

13. Cochlearia marina. Sea scurvy-gras; this grows in plenty on the isles of Icane, the little island of Stradbally, and in many other places near

the coast.

14. * Althæa five Bismalva, J. B. Marshmallows, this, although no sea plant, grows in great

plenty in the same islands of Icane.

15. Allium montanum bicorne purpureum proliferum Raij. Purple flowered mountain Garlick, this grows on most of the pasture lands in this county, and gives a strong taste, in the spring, both to milk and butter; the country people call it wild

garlick.

16. Trifolium paluftre, C. B. Dod. J. B. Raij Hiftor. Buckbean; in many parts of the county, but, in particular, in Bon-Mahon bog, in the parish of Munkfland, where it grows so luxuriant, that its leaves are six inches long, and broad in proportion (2). It is an excellent anti-scorbutic, and its juice has done great service in rheumatic complaints.

17. Hyacinthus anglicus, Ad. Germ. Eyft. Raij Hift. English Hyacinth, or harebels; in great plenty,

in the same place.

18: Prunella, in Irish Canavanbeg, self-heal. This the common people give, boiled in posset drink, in all sorts of severs, except malignant ones, and expect great matters from it, and some give it in intermitting ones; it is said, they use it in Wales in the like cases, where they call it by the same Irish name.

19. Centaurium minus, C. B. flore albo, leffer Centaury, with a white flower; this grows plentifully with

(2) Where the virtue of any plant is mentioned, it is either new, or taken from the particular experience of the author.

with the other fort, on most of our hills in this county.

20. Filipendula minor Parkins. Dropwort; in the mountains of Cumeragh, here and there among the rocks

21. Glastum. Woad. This does not grow wild,

but is cultivated near Waterford (3).

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22. * Cotyledon five Sedum feratum latifolium montanum guttato flore. Parkinf. & Raij. London pride, on the top of the high mountain of Knockmele-down, in this county; it is also said to grow wild on the top of Mangerton-hill, in the county of Kerry (4).

23. Sesamoides

(3) The method of managing it, is laid down by Wedelius, which confifts in reducing the plant to a beginning putrefaction, the preparation to this purpose being not altogether unlike that of Indigo, and both this, and the prepared Woad, are insused with lime, and thereby yield, Ist, a green colour, which, by the air, becomes a blue; by the process (which see in Wedelius loccit. compared with Boerhaave's Chap. de putrefactione vegetantium) the sulphur of the plant is exhaled, and the salts are attenuated, volatilized, and advanced to an alkaline state; and 'tis well known, that the insusons of most herbs, tending to either green or yellow, do acquire a deeper tincture, by the mixture of an alkaline liquor, and, on the contrary, suffer a diminution of the same tinctures by acids; hence lime added to either Woad, or Indigo, improves their tinctures.

(4) This whole plant is most accurately described by Mr. Ray, in his Hist. Plantar. p. 1046, where, speaking of the place it grows, he has these words, Planta inhortis nostris frequentishma est ubi tamen sponte of tut nobis nondum constat, est autem proculdubio montium incola, i. e. 'tis a plant common in our gardens, but where it grows naturally, is not, as yet, known to us; certainly, it is an inhabitant of the mountains. Dr. Molyneux says (Append. to Boat's Nat. Hist. p. 148.) that it grows plentifully on Mangerton-hill in Kerry, two miles from the town of Killarney, and four miles from the castle of Ross. The doctor adds, as far as I understand, it is peculiar to that

place alone, but in this he was mistaken.

^{*} In his Experimentum-novum de sale volatili plantarum.

23. Sesamoides salamantic, magnum of Clusius, or Lychnis viscosa flore muscoso, C. B. Spanish catchfly, or, as it is called in Surry, Star of the earth; it is taken notice of in a letter from sir Hans Sloane (5) to Mr. Ray, for its extraordinary and admirable virtue in curing the bite of a mad dog, either in beasts or men; one of his majesty's huntsmen having proved it a great many times, discovered to the king the way of using it, which was by insusion in wine with treacle, and one or two more simples; and his majesty was pleased to communicate the same to the royal society. This plant grows plentifully in the grove near Lismore, over the Blackwater river.

24. * Helenium five Enula campana, J. B. Elecampane; this was found growing wild, on the fide of an hill, in the parish of Lismore, between that

place and Tallow.

25. Gladiolus five Xiphium, J. B. Raij Hist, Sword grass, at the upper end of the Conegary at

Dungarvan, in great plenty.

26. * Helleborus niger hortensis flore viridi, J. B. Helleborastrum Gerardi, wild black hellebore or bear's-foot; this was found near the church of Kilcockan, three miles E. from Tallow.

27. * Matricaria vulgaris seu sativa, C. B. Feverfew; near Mogehy, in the parish of White-church,

plentifully.

28. * Lilium convallium vulgo, J. B. Raij Histor. Lily of the valley; by the fide of the river of

Collygan, in a wood, pretty plentifully.

29. Valeriana cærulea, C. B. Græca Ger. Greek valerian, or Jacob's ladder; this was found growing along the bank of the Black-water river, on the N. fide, between Cappoquin and Lismore.

30. * Scordium verum, J. B. Scordium; found between Lismore and Tallow, near a brook side.

31. * Lau-

⁽⁵⁾ Ray's Letters, p. 208.

Raij Histor. Spurge-laurel; this species grew in a wood, near Mogehy, in the parish of Whitechurch.

32. Cuminum pratense sive Carui officinarum, C. B. Caraway; this was found near Woodhouse, in

the parish of Stradbally, growing wild.

33. Bistorta major radice minus intorta, C. B. Bistort; near Lismore and Tallow, on the hill of Slatwood.

34. Imperatoria, J. B. Raij Histor. Masterwort; this was discovered growing wild near the former, and is, as the intelligent botanist well knows, a great curiosity, it being accounted an exotick in England.

35. Thlaspi arvanse siliquis latis, C. B. Treacle mustard, or penny Cress; in the fields near Cappo-

quin, plentifully.

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36. Thaspi Mithridaticum, seu Vulgatissimum vaccariæ solio, Park. Mithridate mustard; also in

the same place.

37. Betonica purpurea, C. B. Wood betony; between Cappoquin and Lismore, in the wood on the N. side of the river.

38. Fumaria alba latifolia claviculata. Ger. emac.

Climbing fumitory; in the same place.

39. Raphanus aquaticus foliis in profundas lacipias divisis, C. B. Water horse radish; in the Blackwater, near Lismore.

40. Nymphæa alba major, C. B. White water

ily; in the same place.

41. Nymphæa major lutea, C. B. Water lily, with a yellow flower; in the same place, and in most

of the marshy grounds.

42. Ablinthium vulgare, Parkinf. Common worm-wood; in great plenty, on most parts of the coast, and in the parish of Rineogonah, large quantities of it may be had. This, though a very common plant, I mention because of its usefulness, and being scarce about Dublin, and in other places.

43. * Afpar-

43. * Asparagus maritimus, C. B. Raij synop. Asparagus, or sparagus; on the isthmus of Tramore in the sand; this species Ray thinks, does not specifically differ from the garden sort, but in accidents

arising from the place of its growth.

44. Oenanthe aquatica five Cicutæ facie succo viroso. Lobel. Hemlock water dropwort; this grows plentifully in a marshy ground, near Shandon, in the parish of Dungarvan. The Irish call it Tahow. It is a poisonous plant; for an example of which (6) see an account, in a letter from Mr. Ray to Dr. Sloane, published in the Append. to Boat's Nat, Hist. of Ireland, p. 181.

45. Veronica vulgatior folio rotundiore, J. B. Raij Histor. Male speedwell; this grows plentifully in Colligan-wood, in that parish. It is much cried up of late, as doing wonders, in easing pains of the gout, used as tea. Dr. Charles Duggan, of Kilkenny, has

experienced its fuccess this way.

46. Tormentilla, J. B. Raij Hist. Tormentil; this, although a very common plant, I have mentioned here, being recommended as a good ingredient for tanning leather (7). These roots are very easily

of the roots of this plant having been brought into the house of one Benjamin Godkin, a revenue boatman, in the town of Dungarvan, by one of his children, his wife, mistaking them for common parsnips, roasted some in the embers, and eat them; soon after, she was seized with an odd kind of folly, as taking wildly and laughing, as in the Risus Sardonicus, attended with other odd kinds of convulsive motions. I being called for to see her, upon enquiring into her disorder, and what she had eaten, soon discovered the cause; and immediately gave her a large draught of melted butter, as being next at hand, in order to sheath the acrimonious poisonous particles; after this she took a strong emetic, by which she cast up what she had eat, and, in a few hours, came to her senses, being perfectly well the next morning; and has so continued ever since.

(7) Vid. Mr. Maple's account of this matter, who affirms, it answered, in all respects, as to colour, bloom, substance, folidity,

easily propagated; and if they could be used as bark, it would be of great service to this kingdom. as that commodity begins to grow fcarce, and might be of great advantage for the preservation of our timber.

47. Crithmum marinum Cord. Hift. Samphire. this grows, in great plenty, on most of the sea-cliffs in this county; it is terrible to fee how people gather it, hanging by a rope several fathom from the top of the impending rocks, as it were in the air; the fight of them, puts one in mind of Shakespear's beautiful description of Dover cliff, in his tragedy

of King Lear.
48. Corallina reticulata seu Flabellum marinum, Raij Hift. p. 67. Sea-fan, or sea-feather. Dr. Grew. in the Museum of the R. S. calls it Frutex maximus reticulatus, five Flabellumm arinum maximum. This is a fea-plant half petrified, and is found thrown up on our shores; it has been taken up at Tramore and Dungarvan. This kind of plant is of a texture between that of wood and stone, and grows commonly about two feet high, in the manner of a fhrub, with large foreading branches, which are fo interwoven with each other, that they resemble a piece of net-work; the trunk is short and stony; it grows on rocks, in the bottom of the fea, from whence it is sometimes broken, and cast upon the adjacent shores (8). Dr. Grew says, that most of these

and weight, in the tanned hides, and in less time than when the best bark was used. See his tract, entitled, A Method of tanning without Bark, published in Dublin, anno 1739, also, the vote of the honourable House of Commons, passed in his favour, that he had, after a full enquiry, answered the allegations of his petition; and likewife the resolution they entered into, of giving all possible encouragement to so useful a proposal.

(8) Mr. Lemery informs us that a very fine plant of this kind was brought to Paris anno 1700, by M. Lignon from the East-Indies, which was four feet high and of the same breadth, it grew out of a rock, in which its roots were petrified, adhering

to these roots were little pieces of white coral, &c.

Traite Universelle de Drogues, p. 678. Paris 1732.

kind of sea-plants, when burnt, stink like horn. See an elegant figure of one of these plants in Calcearius's

Musæum, Sect. 1.

49. I have sometime observed a species of a submarine fensitive plant on this coast, which is not unlike the Fucus Dealensis Fistulosus Laringæ Similis Mus. Petiv. 406, found about Deal, by Mr. Hugh Jones and Mr. James Cunningham, vid. Ray's fynop. p. 20. It confifts of a long flender tube, about the thickness of the barrel of a goose quill, growing about fix or eight inches out of the crevices of the rocks. and is found in fuch hollows or places as the faltwater remains in, after the tide ebbs away from the adjacent parts; in the middle of the tube, springs up a long flender stalk, resembling the pistillum of some flowers. The summit of this pistillum rises above the tube, and confifts of a reddish round veficle; it is probable, the top of this pistillum is cleft, but this is not eafily discerned; for as soon as one points a finger to it, or endeavours to pull it, when he is near touching it, this pistillum or stalk withdraws itself to the very bottom of the tube, and the tube itself bends and becomes flaccid. The plant has neither leaves nor branches, but this fingle tube; nor can the root be separated from the rock without breaking the stalk. I have been the more prolix in its description, having not yet met with it in botanical writers.

Among other kinds of Sea-wreck on the coafts,

these following have been noticed.

50. Alga angustifolia vitriariorum, I. B. Glassweck.

51. Fucus nodosus spongiosus Gerard. Emacul.

This has leaves like an honey-comb.

52. Fucus five Alga marina latifolia vulgatissima, Raij Synop. (9) The common broad leaved sea-wreck.

⁽⁹⁾ Many small dark bodies adhere to the inward membranes, which contain a thick liquor; the round vessiculæ on the other leaves

53. Fucus marinus five Alga marina graminea angustifolia seminifera, Raij Synop. Branched grass leaved seeding sea-wreck.

54. Fucus folio fingulari longissimo lato, in medio ruguso, qui balteiformis dici potest, Raij Synop.

Sea-belt.

55. Fucus, chordam referens, Raij Synop. Sea-laces.

56. Fucus, five Alga latifolia, major dentata, Raij Synop. Broad-leaved indented fea-wreck.

57. Alga marina platyceros porosa, I. B. (10)
Pounced sea-wreck.

58. Fucus

leaves are only filled with air, and, when bruifed fo as to break, emit a noise, like the buriting of a small bladder.

The round dark small globules seem to contain the seed, which, it is probable, is contained in this mucous liquor; this being split, floats about, till it is taken up by some stone or rock where it takes root.

(10) This is wholly distributed into flat branches of an inch broad, almost after the manner of a stag's horns, of a russet colour, and, as it were, all over pounced, somewhat after the manner of a rue-leaf, or that of St. John's-wort, when held up

against the light.

Of these marine plants, kelp is made, which, by reason of their growth, are strongly impregnated with salt, particularly the Alga and Fucus Maritimus, and those which they call seathongs and laces; when the weather is tempessuous, these sea plants are cast up in great plenty. In order to reduce them to kelp, they are removed higher, dried in the sun like hay, and thea burnt to asses. The best way of burning them, is to dig pits or trenches, and over these, to place iron plates or wooden rasters; large heaps of the herbs being laid on these, and set on fire, the asses and salt contained in them, will fall through into the pits, and cake together into a crusty substance, of partly a black, and partly an ass colour, called kelp.

The hottest and driest countries afford the best, because the heat of the sun continually exhales the watery part, and leaves

the falt in great proportion behind.

In Spain, they find their account in burning large quantities of it, as at Carthagena, Alicant, &c. but, it is faid, the Levant furnishes the best of all, being brought chiefly from Tripoli in Syria, and Alexandria in Egypt. They sow the seeds of Kali or Glasswort

58. Fucus phyllitides. D. Llhuyd. This is eaten, like dulesh, by the common people here; as our author fays, it is also by the common people in Wales.

59. Fucus membranaceus, called by Ray, Dulesh, with us Dulesk; our poor eat this kind, and the

following:

60. Fucus membranaceus rubens angustifolius marginibus ligulis armatus. Raij Synop. Red dulesh

or dulesk.

61. Muscus maritimus sive Corallina officinarum C. B. Coraline or sea-moss; it is well known, or described, by most botanic writers. The inward part of this plant is truly ligneous; the outward, from whence its name, being only a crust growing upon it. It is said to be a good medicine against worms, and is given for that purpose, but ought to be used fresh; for that dried, and kept in the shops, is found to have no great effect that way.

Glaffwort in Egypt, in places remote from the sea; and are very careful about its management, particularly to keep it clear of sand and dirt. This ingredient is mostly consumed in making glass; of this plant and sand, common window glass

is made

Wormius speaking of sea-shrubs has this passage.—Mirum prosecto quomodo hujus Generis vegetabilia, ex iis (Saxis puta) Nutrimentum trahere valeant. Museum Lib. 2. Chap. 35. Whereas it is evident, that they receive no nourishment from them, but from the bodies with which they are impregnated; and it is therefore observable, that although the trunk and branches of these shrubs are of a close and dense substance, yet their roots are always soft and spongy, especially when fresh gathered, the better to imbibe their nutriment; so that the use of the stony body on which they stand, is only to be a base to keep them steady, and in the most convenient posture for their growth.

CHAP. XVI.

A surprising Account of a Rock, which was thrown up, at the East Entrance of the Harbour of Dungarvan, with an attempt to account for its Eruption.

THE surprising removal of this rock out of its bed, which happened during the hard frost, in January 1739-40, is a fact, which was, at first, but little credited. But as curiosity drew a number of people to take a view of this strange phænomenon, they were as much astonished when they saw it, as they were before at the account they received of it from others, who had seen it before them.

In April 1740, I went, for the first time, to take a view, and the dimensions of this rock; and by the advantage of a low spring-tide, I had the satisfaction to observe the bed in which it lay, and from whence it was thrown; its course, in rowling up, was from E. to W. above forty yards, and the track up which it rowled is very apparent; the rocks it passed over being crushed, and broke by

its weight.

This rock is a very solid and hard kind of limestone, in shape of a parallepiped, though the opposite parallelograms are not equally broad, that on
the top being much narrower than the base (as it lay
when I saw it) which was also the base in its former
situation, and the only side which had the appearance of a stone newly broke, both this side, and
the place whence it came, being free from shellsish, weeds and slime, which all the other parts
were filled with. The path it rolled over is very
rugged, in many places, pretty steep, and interrupted by hollows and cavities; the place to which

this rock was thrown, is twenty-four feet above the level of the place it came from, and about forty

yards distance, as is before mentioned.

The ridge of rocks on which it was cast, lie on the N. E. side of the harbour of Dungarvan, about half a mile from a low shore; that side of the bay is quite slat, there being no promontory or height from whence a rock could possibly fall. The ridge is entirely surrounded by the sea; this rock lies on its highest part, and is never covered at high water.

Upon reflection, I can think but of three causes that could possibly force so large a body from the

folid rock to which it was joined, viz.

Ift, The effects of an earthquake (1). 2d, The fury and raging of the sea; or, 3dly, The effects of the frost, which happened at that time.

Paffing

(1) That rocks and islands have been thrown out of the sea by earthquakes, though not the case here, there being no such thing selt round the coast, I shall, for the satisfaction of the curious reader, give two very surprising instances, from the memoirs of the French academy, anno 1708, p. 23. According to the relation of Pere Bourgnon, a jesuit missionary to Santorine, an island in the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, who was

an eye-witness of this phænomenon,

After a shock of the earth, there was seen, from Santorine, the 23d of May, 1707, as it were a floating rock; some were fo rash as to go down upon it, even while it was growing under their feet; the earth of it was light, and had in it some small quantity of potter's clay. This new production of nature increased daily, till it was half a mile in circumference, and twenty or twenty-five feet high; at this time, a great ridge of rocks, dark and black, was feen to arife from the bottom of the lea, and join themselves to the new island. Then there iffued out of the same a thick smoak with frightful noises, like a constant thundering, or a discharge of fix or seven great guns at once. The sea-water, being filled with sulphur and vitriol, bubbled up, the fire made vents for itself, and, in a short time, this new land presented nothing to view, for whole nights, but a great number of stoves, which cast forth stames, and a prodigious number of small stones, red hot, with showers of ashes. Rocks were also darted out from these burning furnaces, mounting

Passing by the effects of an earthquake, as not being the cause, there being nothing of that kind observed on the adjacent shores; and as the sury and raging of the sea is, of itself, incapable of producing this effect (2); I shall set these two first causes aside, as insufficient of themselves to solve this phænomenon, and purposely hasten to the third cause, viz. The effect of the violent frost, which we shall find to be the primary one, and to be sufficient to produce this effect.

Upon my measuring the rock thrown up, and the cavity or hollow place from whence it was thrown, I found, that although they correspond so far as to measure exactly with each other, so as to leave no room to doubt that the rock thrown up came from this place, yet upon measuring the depth

mounting up like bombs, which fell again into the fea; this continued till near November the same year.

The second instance related in the same memoirs, is of an island, situated among the Azores, or W. islands, which likewise owes its original to subterraneous fires. On the night between the 7th and 8th of December, 1720, there was selt a shock of an earthquake at Tercera, and in St. Michael, two islands, 28 leagues distant from each other, and the new island issued from the midst of hot and boiling waters, it was almost round, and high enough to be seen in fair weather seven or eight leagues. But it afterwards sunk, till it became level with the surface of the water.

The ancients had a notion that Delos, and some few other islands, rose from the bottom of the sea, which, how sabulous soever it may appear, agrees with these latter observations.

Seneca takes notice, that the island Therasia arose out of the Egean sea in his time, of which the mariners were eyewitnesses.

(2) I am aware fome may possibly object the violent sury of the Indian hurricanes, which make such terrible ravages in those countries, such as the blowing down of houses, rooting up of trees, and even whole woods; but such effects are seen no where scarce out of these climates, and these are generally a kind of whirlwind, which blow, for the most part, from all points of the compass at once, so that there is no shelter to be had from any quarter.

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depth of the cavity, that its internal space was large enough to contain several tuns of water; and I found, that this vast rock, which was cast up, was no other than a cover to a hollow cistern, formed in the body of the solid rock, which gave me a good hint towards finding out the cause of this accident.

That this ciftern might be filled with water, before the eruption of its cover, is very probable, 1st, Because there are few cavities of this kind, in rocks covered with water, but what are filled with it; for water will pervade through the minutest chinks, as we find by its passing through seeming folid rocks, which are the roofs of some caves that have a constant dripping. When this rock was thrown up, we had the most severe frost that was ever felt in the memory of man; and, at the same time, a most violent storm of wind at N. E. Now, if we suppose the hollow or cavity of the said rock to be froze, as all the water near the coast, which was not violently agitated by the wind, at that time, was, we may feek no further for a cause to solve this phænomenon.

It is well known, that, among the principal effects of freezing, all liquids capable of being frozen, as water, and all other fluids, oil excepted, are dilated by frost, so as to well and increase in bulk, taking up a tenth part more space than before they were frozen, and are also specifically

lighter.

By dilatation, is here meant the expansion of a body into greater bulk, by its own elastic power, or by the expansion of the air included in it. Bodies, after being compressed, and again left at liberty, endeavour to dilate themselves with the same force whereby they were compressed; and accordingly, they sustain a force, and raise a weight, equal to that whereby they are compressed.

Again,

Again, bodies, in dilating, exert a greater force at the beginning of their dilatation than towards the end, as being, at first, more compressed; and the greater the compression, the greater the elastic power and endeavour to dilate. So that these three, the compression power, the compression, and the elastic

power, are always equal.

Again, the motion whereby compressed bodies restore themselves, is usually accelerated: Thus, when compressed air begins to restore itself, and dilate into a greater space, it is still compressed: And consequently a new impetus is impressed thereon from the dilatative cause; and the former remaining, with the increase of the cause, the effect, that is the motion and velocity, must be increased likewise. Indeed, it may happen, that when the compression is only partial, the motion of dilatation shall not be accelerated, but retarded; as is evident in the compression of a sponge, soft bread, gauze, &c.

One of the laws of the elasticity of the air is, that being compressed, the density of the air increases, as the force increases wherewith it was pressed. Now, there must be necessarily a balance between the action and re-action, i. e. the gravity of the air, cold, or what other cause may tend to compress it; and the elasticity of the air which endeavours to

expand it, must be equal.

Hence the elafticity increasing or diminishing universally, as the density increases or diminishes, i. e. as the distance between the particles diminishes or increases, it is no matter whether the air be compressed or retained by the weight of the atmosphere, or by any other means; it must endeavour, in either case, to expand with the same force. And hence, if air, near the earth, be pent up in a vessel, so as to cut off all communication with the external air, the pressure of the enclosed air will be equal to the weight of the atmosphere; accordingly, we Y 2

find Mercury sustained to the same height by the elastic force of air included in a glass vessel, as by

the whole atmospherial pressure (3).

In virtue of this elastic power of the air, it infinuates itself into the pores of bodies, carrying with it this prodigious faculty of expanding, and that so easy to be excited; whence it necessarily puts the particles of bodies it is mixed with, into perpetual oscillations. In effect, the degree of hear, and the air's gravity and density, and consequently its elasticity and expansion never remaining the same for two minutes together, there must be an incessant vibration, or dilatation, and contraction in all bodies (4).

From

(3) Hence the structure of the wind-gun. Dr. Halley afferts, in the Philosophical Transactions, that, from the experiments made at London, and by the Academy del Cimento at Florence, it may be fafely concluded, that no force whatfoever, is able to reduce air into 800 times less space than what it naturally possesses upon the surface of the earth. In answer to which, M. Amontons, in the memoirs of the French academy, maintains, that there is no fixing any bounds to its condensation; that greater and greater weights, will still reduce it into less compais; that it is only elastic in regard of the fire it contains; that it is impossible ever absolutely to drive all the fire out of it; and also impossible to bring it to its utmost degree of condenfation. In reality, it appears from Mr. Boyle's experiments, that the space which the air takes up, when at its utmost dilatation, is to that it takes up when most compressed, as 550000 to 1. By several experiments, made by Mr. Boyle, it dilated first into nine times its former space, then into 60, then into 150, afterwards it was brought to dilate into 8000 times its space, then into 10000, and even, at last, into 13679 times its space: and all this by its own expansive force, without any help of fire. M. Amentons first discovered that air, the denser it is, the more it will expand with the same degree of heat; on this principle, he wrote a discourse to prove, " that the spring " and weight of the air, with a moderate degree of warmth, " may be able to produce earthquakes, and the most vehement ". commotions in nature."

(4) This reciprocation we observe in several bodies, as in plants, the Trachez or air-vessels of which, do the office of

lungs;

From the same cause it is, that the air contained in the bubbles of ice, by its continual action, bursts the ice: And thus glasses, and other vessels, frequently crack, when their contained liquors are frozen. Thus also entire columns of marble, sometimes cleave in the winter-time, from some little bubbles of included air, acquiring an increased elasticity.

And not only vessels of glass are burst, but vessels of iron and other metals; besides which, it was found in the observatory of Paris, during the great cold of the year 1670, that the hardest bodies, even metals and marble itself, were sensibly condensed with the cold, and became much harder and more brittle than before, till their former state was retrieved by the ensuing thaw (5).

By

lungs; for the contained air, alternately expanding and contracting, as the heat increases or diminishes, presses the vessels by turns, and eases them again, and thus promotes a circulation of the juices. Hence we find, that no vegetation or germination will proceed in vacuo.

(5) Mr. Boyle gives us feveral instances of vessels, made of metals, exceeding thick and strong, which, being filled with water, close stopped and exposed to the cold; the water, in freezing, came to be dilated, and not finding either room or vent, burst the vessels.

A strong barrel of a gun, filled with water, close stopped, and froze, was rent the whole length, and a small brass vessel, five inches deep, and two in diameter, filled with water, lift up its lid, which was pressed with a weight of 56 pounds.

Olearius Magnus affures us, that, in the city of Moscow, he observed the earth to be cleft with the frost many yards in

length, and a foot broad.

Scheffer mentions sudden cracks or rists in the ice on the lakes of Sweden, nine or ten feet deep, and many leagues long; he adds, that the rupture is made with a noise, not less terrible than thunder; and, by this means, the fishes are furnished with air, so that they are rarely found dead.

Mr. Huygens tried experiments of this kind in many veffels; and he also filled the barrel of a musket with water, which, being closed at both ends, and exposed one frosty night to the open air, burst with a noise equal to that of gun-powder, and the crack was four inches long.

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By what is already said, we find the cold is not the principal cause of these phænomena, but rather the air. That there is no manner of elasticity in water itself, is evident from its being incompressible, or incapable, by any force, of being reduced into a

less compass (6).

Hence it is we see the reason, why blocks of marble fometimes burst in cold weather; and not only marble, but even implements also of bell-metal, carelesly exposed to the wet, have been broken, and spoiled by the water, which entering the cavities of the metal, was there afterwards frozen and expanded into ice, fo that we fee the rock might be torn up, and fet in motion, by even a fmall quantity of water lodged and frozen in its interstices. Vid. Phil. Trans. numb. 165. And if the dilatation of fo small a quantity of water be able to produce this effect, what must be the force of feveral tuns of water, frozen, and exactly closed up in a stone cistern capable of containing it? Ought it not, in the same manner, to exert a violent force, burst its ciftern, and lift up its cover, as we find, in effect, it did?

The vast thickness of the surrounding rocks, on all sides, occasioned the resistance to be least on the top of the cavity. So that, by the above-mentioned cause, this rock was torn, and forcibly cast up, with a force not inferior to that of gun-powder.

This monstrous stone, being thus set in motion, was accelerated, and, in some measure, directed, by the dashing and rolling of the waves, and the violence of the strong easterly wind, which forced it

⁽⁶⁾ This is plain from that famous experiment made by order of the grand duke of Tuscany, in the Academy del Cimento at Florence, of water being that up in a globe of gold, and then pressed with a huge force, it made its way through the pores even of the gold, being incapable of condensation, so that the ball was found wet all over the outside, till, at length, making a cleft in the gold, it spun out with great vehemence. Vid. Clarke's Rohault. Phys.

up the declivity; and this appears from its course, which answered to the direction of the wind and waves at that time.

Somewhat of this same kind, and of the surprising effects of cold in Hudson's-bay, may be seen in captain Middleton's Vindication, p. 161. and in the Phil. Trans. anno 1742, numb. 465. To which the curious are referred.

The dimensions of the rock.	Feet.	Inches.
The length of the fide A. A.	8	6
Height at B.	6	6
Breadth at the end C.	5	6
Breadth at D. D.	6	4
E, F. its course.		

G. The reclining end, stopped by a part of the ledge of rocks H. which lie above a mile from the shore. Done in a smaller proportion than the rock A. A. Vid. Plate IV. fig. V.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Caves, natural and artificial.

ATURAL caves are generally met with in limestone grounds, more than in other places.

Ragstone, grit, and most forts of freestone, neither lie in such beds, nor are so closely jointed together, as to compose the inside of these caverns, as marble and limestone do. The cracks and defects of these latter, are often united, and strongly jointed, by means of the stalactical exudations, which protrude from these kind of rocks. These exudations often form buttresses, pillars and columns to support these fabricks of nature. The sides, roof and sloor, are generally glazed, and plastered

over with this matter, which becomes as hard and firm as the stone it exudes from; so that these caverns are as lasting as any other place on the

globe can possibly be.

In the parish of White-church, about a mile to the east of that place, between it and Ballynacourty, is a most stupendous cavern, called Oon-a-Glour, or the pigeon's hole; the mouth, or entrance of which, faces to the S. E. and is confiderably large and open; fo that one may easily descend a small declivity of about fifty feet, when you then come into a large oval cave, of about 150 feet in length. The floor is wet, and exceeding flippery, being constantly moistened by the drops which perpetually distil from the roof: Opposite to the entrance, after passing over some rugged rocks, you enter into a fmall chamber, where the light begins to fail you; but, by the help of candles, and the murmuring found, you descry a small subterraneous rivulet, running, in a natural aqueduct, through the folid This rivulet finks under ground at Ballynacourty, and proceeding through this cave, rifes again, at a place called Knockane, about a mile from the place where it hides itself, forming, no doubt, many other caverns, or rather a continued one in its course. Both to the right and left of the mouth of this cave, there are large chambers, into which one enters by fuch narrow passages that he is forced to creep through them for a very confiderable way; which, confidering the gloominess of the place, the coldness of the stones, the constant distillation from them, and the difficulty of the passage, he must have a more than ordinary curiosity to accomplish. When one enters these chambers, a thousand figures, and shapes of several kinds of things, present themselves, which fancy will rea-The stalactical matter descends from dily form. the roof, in the forms of pillars, grapes, festoons, foliages, curtains, and many other shapes, which,

in these dark recesses, are not so well observed without the help of many lights, two candles being not sufficient to descry half the various figures, which are produced by this vegetating substance. The roof, in some places, where it is considerably high, is not to be seen distinctly with a few lights. Where the sheets of this matter run considerably thin, they are so transparent, that one may perceive the light of a candle to shine through them, as through thick

pieces of horn.

From some of these chambers, are passages, which lead into others, but so narrow, that a person of a very moderate bulk cannot get through them. thefe, one is prefented with the same variety of different figures, in a kind of natural stucco, no less beautiful in their sportive irregularity, than are the regular artificial works of this kind. All these figures are of the same stalactical substance, which, in this grotto, is mostly of a brown amber colour. outward part is a kind of bark to the rest, the inside is transparent and crystallized, generally breaks aslant, and, in different beds, like the Judaic stone: Most of these pieces emit a noise when struck upon, like copper. I was once minded to have fired a pistol in those inner chambers; but considering that the entrance to them was narrow and difficult, and that the fmoak and closeness of the air might extinguish the candles, I forbore the experiment. However I discharged one in the outward cavern, which had no other effect, than the causing a very loud report, that was quickly re-echoed among the leveral chambers of this grotto.

It would be needless to give a particular description of the other caverns of this kind to be met with in this parish; one considerably less than this, and not above a few fields to the N. of it, is called Oon-na-mort. Having descended into this through a very narrow passage, which scarce affords sufficient light when one is down, I found it to be a

confiderable

confiderable large cavern, but not so big as the former, yet drier, and not having so much of the stalactical matter sticking to its roof or sides. From this, there is one very narrow passage, too streight to get through, which, no doubt, leads into some inner chambers, or probably to the above-mentioned larger cave, as it seems to direct that way. Some devotee has frequented this cavern; for in a kind of nich, on one side, was placed a piece of a human skull, as a memento mori. Indeed, the horror of these vaults, and such an additional badge of mortality, are more than sufficient to put one in mind of ones dissolution, and seem more awful and terrible in view than in reality.

On this occasion, I could not help reflecting on

these lines of Milton,

—But many shapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave, all dismal; yet to sense
More terrible at th' entrance, than within.

Paradise Lost, Book xi, v. 468. Near the river Phynisk, is another considerable cavern, called also Oon-a-glour, formed in a limeftone rock, from which descends the same kind of stalactical matter as in the former. This cave is about an hundred feet square, and is tolerably dry, but has its roof composed of a great number of loose stones, which seem ready to tumble on ones head. There are several inward closets, and small chambers, on the left hand, and, in most places, there distils a limpid insipid water. It is observable, that the farther one enters into these subterraneous places, one meets with greater quantities of this stalactical matter, than are found towards the outward entrance (1). The

⁽¹⁾ The reason may be, that there is not only a greater quantity of this petrifying juice in the more internal recesses of these places, but also, that they are fitted for the formation of this matter,

The roof of this cave is very high in some places, and looks like so many chimneys, to the top of which candles will scarce throw a light; but there are no narrow passages from this cave as from the former; there being, besides the outward large cavern, only a few closets or small chambers, which proceed not far into the rock.

There is another small cave at Bewley, at no great distance from the last mentioned one, but

merits no particular description.

In the parish of Killwatermoy, is another natural cave of the same kind, not far from the ruined church. There are also some in the parish of Lismore; one at a place, called Ballymartin, throwhich

matter, than those that have a more open air. For those subterraneous caverns are often found actually warmer than the open air, and the operation of the crystallization not unfrequently requiring some considerable degree of heat, which is the case not only of sugar-candy, but of divers of the salts obtained from mineral waters, as an ingenious physician assures me, who has spent much time in making experiments this way; and that these exudations are no other than a species of crystals, is evident, both from their transparency, and the figure of their sides.

These kind of petrification, by a chymical analysis, like other sorts of crystal, afford nothing but a calx earth, and salt. Pliny, indeed, speaks of crystal, as an hardened petrified water, which was the opinion in his days; but experience shews the contrary, for, instead of resolving into water, it only affords the above-

mentioned principles.

As the ordinary method of crystallization is performed by a solution of the saline body in water, filtering and evaporating it till a film appears at the top, in order to load it sufficiently with the saline matter, and afterwards putting it in a cool place to shoot; thus this stalactical matter is formed by the saline, and stony parts of the limestone, mixed and dissolved in the pervading water, which, being but a drop at a time, is sufficiently loaded with these particles, and runs together in the same manner as all other crystals, acquiring a firmness and hardness like them, meerly from that attractive force, which is in all bodies, and particularly in saline ones, whereby, when the sluid in which they float is sufficiently sated, so as the saline particles are within each others attractive powers, and can draw each other more than they are drawn by the sluids, they become crystal.

which a considerable rivulet runs, entering in at the W. side of the rock, and emptying itself about two hundred yards on the E. side, and, in its passage, forming a large subterraneous cavern, which, by the falling in of the earth, is stopped at its entrance. This place is a noted receptacle for foxes, badgers, &c. Near Lismore, are two small caves, one near the church, on the bank of the river, of a considerable depth; but whether natural or artificial is uncertain. Another of the same kind is in the grove, near the castle, also in the bank of the river.

In the parish of Dungarvan, near Shandon, are two caves, situated in limestone ground; the first, near Shandon-house, on the shore side, is about forty feet square; wherein is a narrow passage, near forty yards long, giving an entrance into some inward chambers. These, as well as the outward cavern, are lined with the same kind of stalactical

matter as the former.

The other cave is fituated near the river of Colligan, in the middle of a plain field; the entrance into which, by the falling in of the earth, is almost closed, and is pretty steep. At the bottom of this cave, a subterraneous rivulet presents itself; but where it enters under ground, or issues out, is very uncertain. Beyond the rivulet, the cave considerably enlarges, and has its roof and sides hung with issues of the petrifying matter, as the others already mentioned.

There is a stupendous cave, or rather hole, in the mountains of Cummeragh, which does not enter far under ground, remarkable for the difficulty of its access, being surrounded and overshadowed by the prodigious sides of these mountains, and is also remarkable for a notorious highwayman, who, a few years ago, was taken in it, being starved out of his hold for want of sustenance, no body daring to attack him in it. On the sea-coast of this county, are many large caverns.

Near Red-head, towards the W. entrance of the harbour of Waterford, is an hole, called Bishop's hole, being about three hundred yards distant from high-water mark, and which being sunk, like the shaft of a mine, has a communication with the sea.

Black-hole is a stupendous cave, situated to the E. of Swine's-head, runs above five hundred feet under the fand, is of a confiderable breadth, and its heighth equal to that of the ifle of a large cathedral Along this part of the coast, are several other caves, all produced by the working and dashing of the waves of the ocean; one near Rathwhelan cove, one near Ballymoka cove, feveral wonderful caves under Great-Newtown head, as also on most parts of the coast, where it is bold and rocky; as at Helveock-head, near Dungarvan. Such another cave as Bishop's-hole, there is at Corbally, near Ballymacart-head, in the parish of Ardmore, which being funk perpendicular, has also a communication with the ocean. Most of these caves can only be entered into by a boat, the fea ebbing and flowing into them; they are receptacles for shaggs. cormorants, feals, and other marine creatures, which harbour and breed therein; in some, the water is very deep, and as there is no possibility of landing in them, it is not easy to determine their depth under ground.

As to artificial caves, there are but very few in this county; I have already taken notice of one, near the castle of Strancally, being formerly used as a

prison, &c.

In the parish of Rineogonagh, is one of this kind, to which you enter by a long winding passage under ground, walled on each hand. The cave is about twenty feet square, vaulted at top, and is cut in the side of a rising ground; from this, there are two lesser chambers, but by whom made, or to what use intended, is uncertain.

One

One of these kind of caves was lately found out accidentally, by a person digging in a potatoe garden, near Knocknescagh, in the parish of White-church, when his spade slipt from him, and, to his surprise, ran down into the earth; the place being opened, a large cave, walled round and covered with slags at top, was discovered. The cave is near twenty yards square, and has but a few seet of earth over it, which had been tilled for many years.

CHAP. XVIII.

A Description of the Birds observed in this County, with some curious Remarks on Animals.

BIRDS may be divided into terrestrial and aquatic; which again are subdivided into carniverous, phytiverous, fissipedes, palmipedes, &c. But without regarding these divisions, which may be fitter for treatises professedly written on this subject, than this short sketch, I shall only confine myself to the two general classes, viz. The terrestrial and aquatic.

Of the terrestrial birds observed in this county,

we have:

Two kinds of eagles. The Golden-Eagle, seen on the rocks and cliffs of the sea-coast; seldom, if

ever, more than two at a time. And,

The Sea-Eagle or Osprey (1), which is less than the former. See their descriptions in Willoughby. This latter, might more justly be placed among the water-birds, in the second class; but being

⁽¹⁾ In a M.S. in the college library, among Dr. Gilbert's Collections, the author fays the Ofprey has three old ones to each nest; and that their method of taking sish is, by hovering over the water, when the sun shines; the sish, seeing their shadow at the bottom of the water, sly from it to the surface, where they are taken.

being so nearly of the same species I chuse to

mention them together.

Hawks are diffinguished into many classes, too tedious to mention. In the sea-cliss of this county, there are ayries of excellent Falcons, which were formerly in great repute among our ancient kings and British nobility, as appears by the tenures of some lands and estates being held by presenting Hawks from this county. Of the indocil kind, we have many forts common to other parts of this kingdom, as the Kite, the Buzzard, &c. and of nocturnal birds of prey, we have the,

Otus, five Asio, Johnstonii, the Horn-Owl.

Strix, Aldrovand, the Brown or Screech-Owl, &c. Other terrestrial birds in this county, which we have in common with the other parts of the king-

dom, are these following.

Ortygometra, Aldrovand. feu Rallus terreftris, the darker Hen, Rail, or Corncreak, a fort of fowl that is scarce, if at all met with in some parts of England, yet very numerous in this kingdom in the feason (2), which is only short, and lasts not above three or four months in the fummer; during the remainder of the year, it lies buried and afleep under ground; notwithstanding it is a common opinion among the Irish, that Rails, in winter, turn to Water-Hens. In a M.S. (3) in the college library, the author fays, "he faw one about October, which feemed "to have the body of a Water-Hen, but the wings "of a Rail; he was convinced that the Rail had "moulted her body feathers, but not yet her "wings; and adds, that as Rails are of a short "and flow flight, they cannot be birds of passage, "yet are never found here in winter, which is "another reason that confirmed him in the opinion "of this metamorphofis." But Dr. Molyneux's notion

(3) Dr. Gilbert's Collections.

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⁽²⁾ Dr. Molyneux's App. to Nat. Hift, of Ireland, p. 167.

notion feems far more probable; however, I mention the latter, as it was inferted among the collections of a fociety, who then were endeavouring to collect materials for a natural history of this kingdom.

Plover, which needs no particular description.

Hæmatopus, Bellonii. The Sea-Pye of Willoughby, who classes it under the Aves aquaticæ rostris longissimis.

Totanus, Gesneri. The Red-Shank of Willoughby, classed also, by him, among the aquatic fowl.

Anser Canadensis. The Canada-Goose of Willoughby, being the same as the Vulpanser Raii or Shell-Drake, which are common in this county.

Grus, five Avis palamedis. The Crane, which is a bird of passage; during the great frost of 1739, some few Cranes were seen in this county, but not since, or before, in any person's memory.

Lagopus altera Plinii, called, by Willoughby, the Red-Game, and, by us, the Grouse. This bird is frequently found among our mountains, delighting in heathy grounds, on the very highest lands. It is uncertain if we have not the Urogallus minor Raii, viz. the Heath-Cock or Grouse of Willoughby, which I take to be the Black-Game in England, and is also an inhabitant of the mountains (4).

Upupa. The Whoop or Whooping bird; a beautiful bird, being adorned with feathers, of divers colours, with a large creft on the head, as it is exquisitely well engraven, both by Dr. Carleton and Mr. Willoughby (5). It is said, like the Diabolus Marinus, never to appear or be heard (as the vulgar will have it) till immediately before some approaching calamity. It is somewhat larger than a Quail, its bill long, of a black colour, and a little bent; its

⁽⁴⁾ Vid. their descript. in Willoughby's Ornitholog. Book. 11.

⁽⁵⁾ Onomast. zoicon. titul, aves classe coronarum.

neck and legs are short, the tail long; it frequents woods and mountains, alights oftener on the ground than on trees, and is a very solitary bird. I never heard of above one being seen in this county; this was shot upon the ruins of the old church of Stradbally, during the great frost of 1739, and was long in the possession of the late Mr. Maurice Uniacke, of Woodhouse.

Pica Glandana, Aldrovand. Pica Glandaria, Johnst. The Jay. Willoughby makes it a species of the Corvus. It is pretty common in our woods. See the

description of it in the above cited authors.

Palumbus five Palumbes, the Wood-Quest, Wood-Culver, or Wood-Pigeon, frequent in this county, both in the woods and sea cliffs, where they breed. Though the latter are commonly called Rock-Pigeons; but whether there be a difference between them, I am not certain.

Monedula qu. Monetula, quia Monetas Surripit, the Chough, Daw, Cadess, or Jack-Daw, very common in this county, as also in most parts of this

kingdom.

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Cuculus. The Cuckoo.

Anas Sylveftris, the Wild-Duck.

Gallinago vel Scolopax, the Wood-Cock, by some authors ranked among the aquatic birds, as it frequents wet places. It is a bird of passage, coming over hither about the beginning of October, and departing again about the beginning of spring. Yet they pair before they go, slying two together, a male and semale. Mr. Willoughby thinks they remain the year round in Germany; for at Nuremburg, he saw them sold in August. It is certain, they continue on the Alps, and other high mountains, all the summer; for he stuffed them on the top of the mountain Jura in June, or July. Sometimes, stragglers left behind, when their fellows go off, remain in these countries all the summer.

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Gallinago Minor. The Snipe, which by the Latin name, and the French word, Beccassine, seems to be a lesser species or diminutive of the former.

Perdrix, the Partridge. Coturnix, the Quail.

Anser sylvestris, the Wild-Goose.

Querquedula, the Teal.

Pluvialis, the Plover, both green and grey. These birds, being common to us with other parts of the kingdom, are so well known, that they require no particular description.

Picus Martis, (so called from this bird's having been anciently confecrated to the God Mars.) The Wood-Pecker (6), a bird rare in this county.

Of the lesser, or more common kind of birds, we have great numbers in this county; as, Hirundo Domestica, the Swallow (7).

Mota

(6) This bird has a bill curioully made for the digging of wood, strong, hard and sharp; a great ridge runs along the top of the bill, as if an artist had deligned it for strength and neatness; their thighs are strong and musculous, their legs short and very firong, the toes standing two forward and two backward, and are close joined together, that they may the more strongly and firmly lay hold of the tree they climb on. They have an hard stiff tail, bending downwards, on which they lean, and so bear themselves up in climbing. The structure of the tongue is very fingular and remarkable, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muscles, its encompassing part of the neck and head, the better to exert itself in length, and again to retract it into its cell; and lastly, whether we look at its sharp horney bearded point, and the glewy matter at the end of it, the better to stab, to slick into, and to draw little maggots out of wood. It builds its nest so artfully, in the hollows of trees, that it would puzzle the ablest geometrician to imitate it.

(7) Swallows have remarkable short legs, and their toes grasp any thing very strongly; this is useful to them in building their nests, and on other occasions, which necessitate them to hang frequently by their heels. But there is far greater use of this structure of their legs and feet, if the report be true of their hanging by the heels, in great clusters (after the manner

Motacilla, Johnst. the Water-Swallow, or Water wag-tail.

Lutea Avis, the Yellow-hammer.

Alauda Vulgaris, the Lark, of which we have many kinds.

Aurivitis, the Gold-finch, or Thiftle-finch.

Turdus, the Thrush.

Merula Vulgaris, the common Black-bird.

Rubecula, the Robin-red-breaft.

Linaria Avis, five Ægithus, the Linnet, green and grey.

Sturnus, the Starling or Stare.

Rubicilla seu Pyrrhula, the Bull-finch, Alp or

Passer Domesticus, the House-Sparrow, and many

other different species.

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Of aquatic birds, we have the following in this county.

Cattaractes, the Gannet.

Anas fere fusca, of Gesner, Ray, and Aldrovandus, called, in the north, the Gold-head, and, with us, the red-headed Widgeon.

Graculi Palmipedes, Raij. Commonly called Shags, very like to Cormorants, only less. Mr. Ray, in his travels, says, he saw them breed upon trees

of bees) in mines and grottos, and in the rocks by the fea all the winter; of the latter, Mr. Derham relates a story, which the learned Dr. Fry told at the university, and confirmed to him fince, viz. that an ancient fisherman, accounted an honest man, being near some rocks, on the coast of Cornwall, saw, at a very low ebb, a black lift of fomething adhering to the rock; which, when he came to examine, he found it was a great number of Swallows, that were covered by the fea waters, but revived in his warm hand, and by the fire. All this the fisherman himself affured the doctor of. Vid. Derham's Ph. Theol. Book. vii. chap. 1. note m. and chap. iii. note d. In a M. S. in the library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, there is an account of one Mr. Knox, who fays, he faw, in winter time, a number of Swallows, in a difficult cavern, in the barony of Killmacrenan, and county of Donegal, which were flying and chattering, and not fleeping. But this feems fabulous.

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in Holland (8), which surprised him, they being a web-footed fowl.

Bernicla seu Bernacla. Barnacles, which we have in plenty in winter, being of as good a relish as at Londonderry, Wexford, or elsewhere; we have the same kind of grass described in the appendix to Boat's Nat. History of Ireland (9), which, it is said, they feed upon, and which gives them that peculiar sweetness, in those places where this grass is found. The roots of this grass are white and tender, and of a sweetness resembling liquorice; great quantities of it are often cast up on the coast after a storm.

Puffinus Anglorum. The Puffin. These we have on the coast; but whether they breed here, or not, is uncertain. They are less than a tame Duck; their bill like that of a Penguin's, except that the horn of the nether beak is not shortened as theirs, but contrariwife is obliquely prolonged from the margins; it is also shorter, lighter, and stronger. Mr. Willoughby fays, when they fight, they will hold by their bills fo hard, as to break one anothers necks before they part. He adds, that what they eat by day, they difgorge by night, into the mouths of their young; they breed in Iceland, in the ifles of Man, Ferro, and the Scilly isles. It is said, they lay their eggs under ground. These fowl, as well as the Penguin, and Guillemot, all want their heel or under toe. They have all black backs, but their bellies, which are much under water, are white. They lay but one egg at a fitting.

Corvus Aquaticus, Willoughby & Raij, the Cormorant (10), not much different from the Shag,

being only somewhat less.

Larus

(8) Observations Topographic. p. 33. (9) Page 192.
(10) In a MS. in the college library, the author says, he reclaimed a Cormorant, which took fish very well, but was killed, by accident, before he was perfect; and he thought these fowl might be made serviceable this way. It is not improbable, he

Larus Grifeus maximus. The great Grey-Gull, by some called the Herring-Gull. See its description in Willoughby.

Larus cinereus minor. The common Sea Mew or Gull. See its description in the same author.

Columbus major. The great Loon-Douker or Artfoot, and, by us, commonly called a Loon; is reckoned a cloven footed water fowl, has a narrow strait sharp pointed bill, no tail, small short wings, the legs are set on so near the rump, and so far from the centre of gravity in the bird, that it can neither fly, nor conveniently walk, but seems wholly contrived for quick swimming, and easy diving. Its toes, though not webbed together, have lateral membranes all along each side of them, and broad claws, like human nails. Some there are which agree with these in every particular, except their having tails, nor is it certain whether they be of a different species.

Fulica, Johnst. Mergus niger & Pullus aquaticus, Alberti. The Coot or Bald-Coot, a particular description would be needless, being common in other places, though only seen here during the hard

frost in 1739-40.

Alka, Hoieri, the Auk, Razor-bill, or, by some, the Murr, of which it is a species. They frequent our shores in winter. See a description of this bird in Grew's Museum, p. 72.

Phascas Avis, the Murr, a kind of diver, less than the Razor-bill, the feathers generally black; these also frequent our coasts, and are well known.

Columbus minor, the Didapper or Dobchick, a smaller species of divers, have been sometimes killed in this county.

Gavia, five Larus maximus, a species of the larger kind of Sea-Gulls, called, by seamen, the Make-shite,

means that kind of Cormorant, called, in some places, the

shite, from its beating the lesser kind of Gulls, till they void their excrements, which they nimbly catch before they fall into the water, and devour them.

Of birds well known, of unusual colours, I have met with but one instance, viz. a White-Sparrow, which colour (11) might proceed from a defect of moisture and nourishment; and it has been a received, though vulgar opinion concerning birds, that they may become white, by plucking off their first feathers, which will cause their new ones to come forth of that colour, even in a species that seldom are of it.

§. 11. Among other remarks that may be made upon animals, I shall first mention an odd instance in relation to the earliness of the fecundity of black cattle, viz. of an heifer, in the parish of Dungarvan, that, not long since, had a calf before she was a year old, which was sufficiently attested to me by the owner. These sort of cattle going nine months, it must be either admitted, that this calf took bull at about two months old, or that their dams cast them at first pregnant with others (12). Dr. Plot, in his

(11) Many other animals, as well as birds, have been produced of colours unufual to the species, and as brisk and well liking as any others, as white rats, mice, &c. and also white fawns, where there was not a white buck or doe in the park; and it is no unusual thing, even in this county, to meet with white hares also. Sir Francis Bacon reckons white a penurious colour, and a certain indication of a scarcity of aliment; whence it is, says he, that violets, and other flowers, if they be starved, turn white, as birds and horses do by age; and the hoary hairs of men are produced by the same reason; It is well known, that plants may be changed white, by applying lime, or other hot dry matter, to their roots.

(12) An instance of the same kind may be seen in the Miscel. Curiosa Phys. Germ. Ano. I. Observ. 36. That in the year 1663, there was a cow in Hungary, that brought forth a calf, with a great belly, wherein there was found another calf, with all its limbs persect. Bartholine conjectures, that, in such productions

natural history of Oxfordshire, gives us a like instance, as he also does in his history of Staffordshire, to which the curious reader is referred.

It is no uncommon thing to find balls of hair, covered over sometimes with a smooth shining coat, in the stomachs of black cattle, of which I have been informed of many inflances in this county; these are occasioned by their licking themselves, and swallowing the hairs that comes off, in large quantities; which, being elaborated in the first or fecond ventricle, they are generally found compacted together, much after the manner, as the wool of an hat by the hands of the workman; and if it lie any time in the stomach, is covered with a pretty thick shell or coat, from the slime it there meets with. When it lies there long, it is usually of a chesnut; but, if a leffer time, of an ash colour; and, if taken out of the stomach soon after it is formed, it has no coat, but is a meer ball of hair (12).

In the mountains of Knockmeledown, we have fome remains of the red deer, but so few, that, it is to be feared, the species will, in a few years, be extinct, especially if a little more care be not taken of them (14). And that this is not improbable, may be allowed from the failure of another species of deer

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ductions as these, nature intended only twins; and by some error, one of them might be thrust into the belly of the other, over which a skin might easily be superinduced,

Th. Bartholin. Anat. Med Rar. Histor. 66.

(13) These kind of balls are called, by Pliny*, Tophi Nigricantes; and, he says, they are only to be sound in the 2d ventricle or reticulum. But they are also to be met with in the intestines, and are cast forth by stool, as Bauhinus owns. They are sometimes found in the intestines of horses; and Bauhine calls them Bezoar Equinum.

* Plin. Nat. Hist. Lib. 2. C. 3. Bauhin de lapid Bez. C. 4. & C. 14. (14) This species is not the Cervus Palmatus of Gesner, but, by the agreement of Ciusius, Bellonius and Peyerus, the Platyceros of Pliny (Lib. 2. Cap., 37.) described by Bellonius, in

in this kingdom, commonly called the moofe-deer; of which, we should have no manner of remains, were it not for the horns and skeletons, sometimes discovered, by digging, under ground. The curious are referred to some account of this creature, given by Dr. Molyneux, in the appendix to Boat's Natural History of Ireland.

No cattle impoverish land more than deer of all kinds, which, probably, may be owing to the annual casting of their horns; these, it is well known, abound with volatile sales; so that there must be a privation of these salts in their dung and urine; what renders the excrements of other animals so beneficial for the manuring of land are these salts.

The Irish greyhound, though formerly abounding in this county, is likewise become nearly extinct: This dog is much taller than the mastiff, but made more like a greyhound, and for fize, strength and shape, cannot be equalled. Mr. Ray affirms, he is the highest dog he had ever seen. Heretofore they were made use of in catching wolves, and from thence were probably called wolf-dogs; but fince the woods have been destroyed, and consequently the wolves who found shelter therein; this beautiful fpecies are grown extremely scarce, insomuch that I have known twenty-five guineas paid for a brace of them. By a treaty entered into between king Henry II. and Roderic, king of Conaught, in the year 1175, we find, it was expressly stipulated, among other articles, that the vallals of the latter, should furnish hawks and hounds, annually, to the English monarch. To shew further the estimation in which they were held, we are told, that fir Thomas Roe, ambassador to the great mogul, obtained

fome particulars erroneously, v. g. with a long tail; it is vulgarly called Dama, but it is not the Dama of the ancients; the French call it Dain, and the Germans Dam birth.

large favours of that monarch, on account of a present of them, which he made in 1615. In the rolls office, there is extant, a privy seal of king Henry VIII, obtained at the suit of the duke Alberkyrke of Spain, for the delivery of two goshawks, and four Irish greyhounds, to the Spanish marquis of Deslaraya and his son, and the survivor of them, yearly; which surther evinces the value set upon them by foreigners. And, among the earl of Cork's manuscripts, I have met with the following original letter, from the lord deputy Falkland to his lordship, dated Chichester house, August the 23d, 1623.

" My Lord!

"I have lately received letters from my "lord duke of Buckingham, and other my noble "friends, who have entreated me to fend fome "greyhounds and bitches out of this kingdom, of "the largest fort; which I perceive they intend to "present unto divers princes, and other noble persons. I am given to understand, that there " are good store in your country; and therefore, I " pray you, either by yourself, friends or neighbours, "to procure me one brace, either of good dogs or "bitches, and them to fend unto me, with all the " speed you may; and if you can possibly let them "be white, which is the colour most in request, "herein you shall do me a favour, which I shall "be ready to requite; and fo, expecting your "answer by this bearer, I commit you to the pro-" tection of the Almighty and reft

and China, he was not N. farming record on them.

Colomna provide never coming to be any orner but eye

are, only graving larger and their done

"your lordship's
"very assured friend!
FALKLAND, dep."

CHAP. XIX.

Some Remarks on Infects.

The Ecurious reader is not to expect any thing accurate on this subject; all I have to say being only some few remarks I have made on this part of the creation, no less worthy of our notice, as Pliny (1) observes, than other larger animals, observations of this kind being the result of much time, diligence and leisure, as may be seen by the writings of Mouset, Johnston, Ray, Malpighy, Segnior, Redi, Swammerdam, &c. to whom I would refer such as have either will, or leisure, to pursue these matters, which would, undoubtedly, be of service in clearing up the natural history of this kingdom.

Among other kinds of infects, I shall first mention those called, by seamen and others, barnacles, which adhere to rocks, the bottoms of ships, old timber, &c. of which there are plenty in these seas. As for the vulgar opinion of a bird breeding in them, which some have affirmed with much confidence (2), it is, without all doubt, false and frivolous; all the ground of the sancy, as I conceive, being because this insect hath a bunch of cirre, somewhat resembling a tust of seathers, or the tail of a bird, which

(1) Lib. II. Chap. 2.

⁽²⁾ Of which Michael Mayerus hath written a whole book. The barnacles, which are faid to breed in timber, being hatched of eggs, like other birds, of their own laying. The Hollanders, in their third voyage to discover the N. E. passage to Cathaia and China, in 80 deg. of N. latitude, found two islands, in one of which they observed a great number of these fowl sitting on their eggs, &c. as Dr. Johnston relates out of Pontanus. As for these shells, they are a kind of Balanus Marinus, as Fabius Columna proves, never coming to be any other but what they are, only growing larger as other shells do.

which it fometimes puts out into the water, and draws back again. Mr. Ray found fome of these shells near the island of Malta, which is far southerly. and confequently a great way from the scene of the

barnacle fable (3).

It is a little furprifing, that so gross an opinion, as these shells producing the barnacle fowl, should obtain credit with fo many learned men. Hector Boetius (quoted by Gefner and Dr. Turner) confidently afferts, "That, in the Orcades, are certain worms, "growing in hollow trees, which, by degrees, " obtain the feet, head, wings, and all the feathers " of a water-fowl, which grows to the bigness of a "goofe." Scaliger (4) also describes this supposed Sir Robert Murray, in the bird within his shell, Philosophical Transactions, seems to be of the same opinion: but certain it is, all that is faid of a bird is fabulous (5). Bartholine is of opinion, that it belongs to a kind of Cancellus; but the most probable is that of Dr. Grew.

Upon the pulling down of an old chapel in the cathedral church of Waterford, there was a very large and unufual kind of butterfly discovered alive, which, when taken, made a squeaking noise. It was near two inches long, with large expanded wings, and beautifully coloured; but what was most remarkable, there was depicted between the shoulders, on the back, the exact representation of a death's head, in black and white colours. This infect was

⁽³⁾ In a letter to Mr. Ray * from Mr. Johnston, he conjectures thefe to be the fpawn of fhrimps, but with no great reason or probability. This kind of shell, Dr. Grew calls, the flat centre shell, Balanus Compressa, and Concha Anatisera, because supposed, by some, to be the egg of the barnacle; but he imagines, with Columna, that it is a fort of a centre-shell, as being fixed in like manner upon its base, and composed of several shelly parts.

⁽⁵⁾ Hist. Cent. 6. (4) Exercit. 59. towards the end.

^{*} Ray's Letters, p. 121.

in the possession of the right rev. the late lord bishop of Waterford, who was pleased to favour me with a fight of it (6); and is now in the possession of the ingenious Mrs. Watson, fruit and flower

painter, Dublin.

Wasps nests have been discovered in this county; one of which is in the repository of the Physico-Historical-Society, and was found near Lismore. See the figure in Johnston, the Spectacle de la Nature, &c. It is composed of a great number of cells, made up of the small fibres of plants, cohering together as in paper, as may be seen with a microscope. Wild bees make their nests of the same kind of stuff, which may not improperly be called

bee-paper.

Of bees, we have good plenty in this County n fo much, that honey is very reasonable, though a good quantity is confumed in making a vinous liquor, called metheglin, but, in other places, mead. This liquor, when old, emulates the richest Canary wines in strength and flavour; and being of a more balfamic quality, and far less preying, seems to be more wholesome, and agreeable to our constitutions; and were our people to take example by these industrious insects, they might propagate as many ftocks as would afford large quantities of this agreeable drink. The profit and advantage arifing from bees has been thought fo confiderable, that numberless tracts have been written and published, full of experiments, directions, and methods to be used in the menage of those insects among the ancients. The celebrated Latin poet has been very particular in his Georgics; and the best writers in our language, among the moderns, on this subject, are, Mr. Charles

⁽⁶⁾ It may be worthy of remark, that what feems to be a powder upon the wings of a butterfly, is an innumerable company of extreme small feathers, not to be discerned without the help of a microscope. Vid. Power's Microscop. observations, and Dr. Hook's micrography, Chap. 14.

WATERFORD.

Charles Butler, Mr. Henry Gurney, Mr. John Levets, Mr. Edmund Southern, Mr. Richard Remnant, Mr. Hartlib, and Mr. Rusden; which last was approved of by the Royal Society, and printed, ann. 1679, stiling himself bee-master to the king's most excellent majesty, viz. king

Charles II (7).

Among other infects I have taken notice of a kind of worms in trees, first shewed me at Ballyntaylor, by John Usher, esq; a true promoter and encourager of this design, which seem to be the same as are named by Wolfestan, in the Philosophical Transactions, numb. 65, Xylopthori, or, Vermes Arborei, or, Scolopendræ. Though those of the latter kind differ from fuch as I have noticed, they not being Multipedes, as the Juli and Scolopendras are, but rather a long smooth worm, sometimes about two inches in length. They are often found in the very thickest part of the trunks of trees, by cleaving and splitting them; in which places, they work themselves considerable cavities, of an oblong form, the infide of the wood being generally flimy; and tinged of a reddish colour. The wood these nymphæ (for fuch I take them generally to be) are found in, are commonly willow, birch, crab-tree. &c. for that they are maggots or nymphæ of some other infect, I make no question, which happening, by fome means or other, to miscarry, by the wood growing over the parts where they were laid, are changed into those kind of worms (8).

(7) Polio Romulus, who was above 100 years old, being asked by Augustus Cæsar who then lodged at his house, what means he used to preserve himself to that extreme old age, and to maintain that vigour of body and mind he saw he enjoyed, answered, Inter mulso, foris oleo. i. e. that he had used metheglin within, and oil without; as lord Bacon, in his history of life and death, informs us. Operat. 2. numb. 13.

(8) For brevity sake, in this matter I refer the inquisitive reader to Dr. King, Dr. Lister, and Mr. Willoughby in the Philosophical Transactions, numb. 65, 74, 160. and the

Journal de Scavans, June 22, 1682.

It is not very surprising, that we do not find the eggs of these insects in the wooden cavities, when even the learned and ingenious Dr. Lister (9) confesses, whatever diligence he used, he could never discover any eggs in the centre of that by-fruit which grows on the leaves of the oak, and which we call galls, or oak-balls, but a worm constantly at their very first appearance; true it is that neither the plants on which these excrescences grow, nor these excrescences themselves, do any way contribute to the generation of these insects, as Redi (10) imagined; but that they have their origin from a parent insect, which first fixed its egg where the gall rose, and included it.

Not only trees and vegetables have their respective insects, which inhabit them, but even stones, which serve those kind of worms, called Lithophagi, both for food and habitation. One would think it no easy matter to believe, that those little creatures can sub-sist by gnawing stones; and yet there is nothing more certain, these worm-eaten stones being to be found almost every where, and in great quantities on all the sea-coast. These stones are generally limestone. Grit or freestone are seldom sound eaten in this manner, though M. de la Voy (11) tells of an ancient wall of freestone, in the Benedictine abbey of Caen, in Normandy, so eaten with worms, that a person's hand might be run into most of the cavities.

These are, probably, the same kind of infects that take such delight in eating shells, many of which are devoured through by them, and, in a manner, filled with innumerable cells, like those of an honey-comb, but infinitely smaller. These kind of worms are covered with a very minute shell, greenish and ash-coloured, having large slattish heads,

with

(9) Philos. Tranf. No. 75.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Frans. Red de Generat. Insect. p. 234. (11) Derham's Phy. Theo, B. IV. Ch. 11.

with a wide mouth, and four black jaws, and that they breed in those cavities, which they gnaw in the stone, is manifest from their eggs being found therein (12).

Of other winged infects, I have noticed but a few. and these, indeed, not accurately enough to advance any thing with certainty; but fuch as have leifure or inclination to study these matters, are referred to the authors mentioned in the beginning of this Chapter, 41-35 - 1-15 First

(12) Vid. Philos. Tranf. No. 18.

CHAP, XX.

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Of ancient Monuments, Danish Raths, Circular Fortifications, round Towers, and other Antiquities in this County.

N this county, as in most of the other counties in Ireland, we meet with three kinds of ancient monuments, which are justly attributed to the Oftmen or Danes (1).

The first and larger kind of these pieces of anti-

quity, go by the general name of Raths.

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The second are called Lifs, which two words are often promiscuously used for one and the same thing, i. e. a piece of fortification of Te liberties of Waterford Age of Rathe re

than the contract of the party of the party

(1) These kind of works are not peculiar to this island, but they have them also in Great-Britain, in many places. Dr. Plot informs us, in his Hist. of Oxfordshire, that they have not only round works of this kind, but also square pieces of fortification, which fort, he fays, were the works of the Saxons, as the round ones were of the Danes; for fo, he fays, he finds them distinguished in a MS. History of Ireland, by E. S. The first of these places he calls Falkmotes, i. e. Places for the meeting of the folk or people upon the approach of the enemy; and the round ones, Dane's Raths, i. e. Hills of the Danes, for the same purpose. which are or a confidera-

Nat, Hift. of Oxfords, Chap. X.

The third fort go by the name of Dun, and are no other than Tumuli, or fepulchral monuments. Notwithstanding these last are mistaken, and often confused with the others, called Raths, because they have the same outward shape and contrivance. The most remarkable Raths in this county are these following, viz. one at Lismore, from whence the name of that place, i. e. the large fort. It is erected on the top of an hill, called the Round Hill, of a pretty steep ascent, and is situated near the Black! water river, about half a mile to the W; of Lismore: it was furrounded by a double fosse, which is now almost filled up. This Rath, and, indeed, most of the others in the county, are not near fo large as may be met with in the more northern parts of the kingdom; and the reason seems to be that the Danes, and other northern nations, that first infested this island, landed in those parts, which lay hearest to the countries from whence they came; the largest of ours not being above forty or fifty feet diameter at the base; and about twenty feet high at the most not reckoning the eminence on which they are erected. They are placed near the thost ancient towns, and confiderable places of refort, which were fo many head-quarters or stations, from whence the alarm was given to the more distant places in the country:

Besides that of Lismore, there is one at Killoteran, in the liberties of Waterford, one at Rathgormuck, in the barony of Upperthird, one in the parish of Kinsalebeg, opposite to the town of Youghal; a considerable remains of a work of this kind at Ardmore; and many others, of lesser note, dispersed

The second kind of fortifications, which they

call Liss in this country, are for the most part, no other than a circular ditch, with a fosse round it, and without any mount or hill in the centre; many of which are of a considerable extent, enclosing some

acres;

acres; and others are fo small, as not to be of above ten or fifteen yards diameter. These smallest fort of forts could not possibly receive a considerable number of people, so as to form a garrison of any strength; but rather seem designed for habitations only, and the dwellings of fingle families. These leffer kind branch out, very regularly from the head stations. Thus from Lismore, on both fides of the high-road leading from that place to Dungarvan, these circular intrenchments are within call of each other; they also branch out, exceedingly regular, from the same head-station towards the mountains, and are also within call , which shews, that these people must have been exceeding numerous in this kingdom formerly; or, that the Irish themselves imitated and lived in such kind of works; not only the flat country, and the most remarkable hills and eminences are filled with them, but they are also to be found in the most uncultivated mountains; all branching out, in a most regular manner, from the head flations, which in this county were Waterford, Lismore, Ardmore, and Dungarvan, and box

The third kind, called, in the language of the country Dun, are those called barrows in England, and are no other than sepulchral monuments. It was in one of this kind, that the urns and bracelet, mentioned in the third chapter, page 78, were found. This kind are commonly situated, especially the larger ones, near some high road, and usually on an eminence, to be conspicuous at a distance, and to be taken notice of by travellers as they passed by (2). One of this kind is situated

Neither to bury or burn the dead in the city. See Baldus the Civilian, ad Leg. Tab. XII.

Cambden

⁽²⁾ Graves and fepulchres were made anciently near the most frequented high-ways. By the Roman law of the XII tables, sepulchre was forbidden within the walls of the city.

In urbe nec Sepelito, Neve urito.

near the town of Dungarvan, to the W. of that place, near the high road, and is composed of a yellow clay, dug out of the ditch which surrounds it. I had the curiosity to bore this mount with augurs on the top, and found it hollow towards the bottom; but made no farther discovery.

Concerning the infide of these artificial hills, I refer the reader to Dr. Mollyneux's account, published in the appendix to Boate's natural history of

Ireland.

Not only the ancient Greeks and Romans (3) had their Tumuli, but also the Danes and other northern nations, as Olaus Wormius informs us (4).

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Cambden says, that the reason why they placed them rather on the military ways than elsewhere, was, that passengers might be put in mind of their mortality. Whence, perhaps, the Formula still used on tombs, Siste viator, and Monumentum a Monendo. Vid. Cambd. Britan. in Comitat. Wilts.

(3) This custom was very ancient among the Romans, not

only for princes, according to that of Virgil,

Fuit Ingens Monte sub alto Regis Dercæni terreno ex aggere bustum Antiqui Laurentis, opacaque ilice tectum.

Enæd. Lib. II. v. 850.

With whom agrees Lucan.

Et Regnum Cineres Exstructo monte quiescunt.

Pharfal. Lib. VIII. fub finem.
But also for meaner persons; thus we find Æneas burying

his nurse Cajeta.

At pius exequiis Æneas rite folutis,

Aggere composito tumuli, &c. —— Enæd. Lib. VII. v. 5.

(4) It was an usual custom also among the northern nations, in their second age, which they called Tumulorum Ætas, thus to bury their dead under earthen hillocks, Arenam et terram exaggerando usque dum in justam monticuli exsurgerunt altitudinem, says this author ; of these they had two sorts, the Rudiores, which ex sola terrâ, in rotunditatem et conum, congesta constabant, i. e. that were made only of earth, and cast up in a round conical figure, set up in memory of any stout champions that deserved well of their country; and † the Ornati, which, were encompassed with a circle of stone, set up

* Monument, Dan. Lib. I. Chap. 7. † Ibid. Lib. I. Chap. 6.

In the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, are two remarkable pieces of antiquity, which still remain there, and of which little account can be given. The first, is a large double trench, which the Irish call Rian-Bo-Padriuc, or the trench of St. Patrick's cow. It is a double dike, still to be feen in the mountainous parts of this barony, beginning in this county to the eastward of Knockmeledown, and running on, in a direct line, towards Ardmore. croffing the country through the deer-park of Lifmore, and taking in a course of fixteen or eighteen miles. The country people affirm, that it might be traced from its entrance into this county as far as Cashel, in the county of Tipperary. But the lands being cultivated in most parts of its course through that county, it is not to be traced at present. The tradition of this ditch is fomewhat ridiculous, but fuch as it is, I shall give my readers. They affirm. that when St. Patrick was at Cathel, a cow belonging to that faint had her calf stolen and carried off towards Ardmore, which she pursued, and with her horns made this double trench the whole way: others fay, it was the cow was stolen, that she returned home of herfelf, and, in the same manner, plowed up the ground with her horns; but the one flory is as probable as the other; yet these filly people believe it to be as true as the gospel. My opinion of this matter is, that these ridges were no other than the remains of an ancient high-way drawn from Cashel to Ardmore, between which two places

only for their generals or some other great persons: and these they set over the bodies, without burning them, as they had formerly done in their first age, which they called Etas Ignea; the manner being, as Mr. Cambden § informs us, for every soldier remaining alive after a battle, to carry his helmet full of earth towards making the tombs of his fellows that were slain.

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[§] Monument, Dan, Lib. I. Chap. 7.

there was, probably, in the time of St. Patrick and his cotemporary St. Declan, a frequent communication, (vide Chap. I.) and that this road was made, by the direction of these faints, in imitation of the Roman high ways, which they must have often met with in their travels, is not improbable. It may not be amis to inform the reader, that the Roman high-ways were sometimes raised, and sometimes level with the ground; and that they were also sometimes trenched on both sides.

Statius (5) has given us the exact method of

making them in the following lines.

Hic primus labor inchoare sulcos, Et rescindere limites, & alto Egestu penitus cavare terras:
Mox haustas aliter replere sossas, Et summo gremium parare dorso, Ne nutent sola, ne maligna sedes Et pressis dubium cubile saxis.

i. e. That they first laid out the bounds, then dug trenches, removing the salse earth: then filled them with sound earth, and paved them with stone,

that they might not fink, or otherwise fail.

Sometimes, indeed, these roads were only of earth, as Bergier (6) informs us, and not always paved, except in moist and boggy grounds; and this was the manner of making the highway I am now treating of, by digging double trenches, and casting up the earth in the middle. Those kind of works were carried on by the Roman soldiers and common people of the country, who were compelled to these labours by their masters, lest, by idleness, they should grow mutinous, and disturb the government. In the early times of christianity, the above-mentioned

(5) Papin. fur. statii silvarum lib. 4. in via Domitian.
 (6) Vid. Nich. Bergier histoire des grand Chemins de l'empire liv. 2. chapitre 17. Ibid. chap. 17.

mentioned faints might very readily find a fufficient number of hands for this work, the people being always ready to pay obedience to their commands; and this highway coming in time to be disused, after the bishoprick of Ardmore became united to Lismore, and no more being remembered of it than that it was made in the time of St. Patrick, it gave occasion to the spreading of the above legend among the people. These high-roads are frequent in England, as the road called Watling-street, the Foss, &c. concerning which I refer the reader to sir Henry Spelman, Cambden, Hollinshed, and other writers; but do not know whether any other traces of them are to be met with in this kingdom.

The other piece of antiquity, which still remains in this barony, is somewhat of the nature of the former, and is a remarkable ditch, which runs westerly from Cappoquin, into the county of Cork, how far is uncertain. This the Irish call Clee-Duff, and give several uncertain and improbable reasons for this work. As it extends through the plain along the sides of the mountains, it is conjectured, that this was no other than a sence or boundary, made to preserve their cattle against wolves, which, coming down from the mountains, made frequent havock among them; and this seems the most probable cause why this intrenchment was cast up.

The round-tower at Ardmore, has been already described, in the third chapter, page 48. There are various opinions held concerning the antiquity and uses of these structures. Sir Thomas Mollyneux (7) whose opinion has hitherto prevailed, holds, that they were built for belsries or steeples, in which bells were hung to call people to worship, he argues from the name given to these towers by the Irish, viz. Cloghachd, that they were first erected by the Danes, and derives the name from the Germanico

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⁽⁷⁾ Discourse in the Append. to Boate. p. 212.

Saxon word Clugga, i. e. a bell. But it is strange, that the Danes, who resided in England for many years, should not have erected the same kind of buildings in that country; nor do the writers of the northern antiquities make mention of such in Denmark. It is, therefore, more probable, that the original name of these towers was Cloch-Ancoire, i.e. the stone of the anchorite, and the writer of the Antiquities of Ireland (8), informs us, that at Drumlahan, in the county of Cavan, a tradition prevails, that an anchorite lived on the top of one of these towers, which stands in the church-

yard of that place.

That fuch kind of pillars were built in the eaftern countries for the reception of monks, who lived on the top of them, is evident from ecclefiaftical history, of which the reader may find an account in the above antiquities, quoted from Evagrius (9) of the life of St. Symeon the Stylite, so named from his living in a pillar. As also a description of these pillars taken from Raderus (10). The fame author, with great reason, thinks our Irish ecclesiastics had the models of these buildings from Asia, which they early visited, as appears from several of the lives of the Irish faints, and their correspondence with the Asiatic churches; which is further evident from this, that the Irish followed those churches, and not the Roman, in the time of celebrating Easter, as may be seen in Bede (11) and Usher (12); but for a more ample account of this matter, I shall refer to the above quoted antiquities, where the whole is more accurately treated. Yet I am also of opinion, that when a relaxation of discipline began to prevail in the church, many of these towers were afterwards made use of as belfries, as appears from the wooden beams

⁽⁸⁾ Page 135. (9) Eccl. Hift. lib. 1. chap. 3.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Theodori collectanea, lib. 1.

⁽¹¹⁾ Ecclef, Hift, lib. 3. chap. 25. (12) Primrod. p. 93.

beams remaining entire on the top of some of them where the bell was hung; but do not imagine that they

were originally built for that purpose.

There is in the barony of Gualtiere, within five miles of Waterford, a very large crom-liagh, or ancient altar stone; it is above twelve feet high, and supported in such a manner, it may be turned by one's finger.

The reader will meet with an account of some urns, and other antiquities, in the third chapter, which have been discovered in different parts of the county, to which part of the work he is referred.

CHAP. XXI.

Of remarkable Persons born in this County.

A S natural historians have taken care, in their writings, to note the birth places of men, famous either for arts or arms, piety or munificence, which having been sometimes neglected, has become doubtful, and has raised disputes between cities and countries for the honour of their birth; thus no less than seven cities are said to have contended for that of Homer, &c. I shall from the example of former writers in this way, present the reader with a few, whose names will afford no small honour to this county, and also of some others, who have been remarkable in their life time in other respects. And first, I shall mention the names of such writers, born in this county, who have rendered themselves eminent by their works.

GOTOFRID (1), a native of the city of Waterford, and a Dominican friar, flourished in the thirteenth century, and was well skilled in Latin, Greek,

⁽¹⁾ Bibliotheca Dominicarum, tom. 1, p. 467.

Greek, Arabic, and French. From the Latin, he translated into French three treatises, in the last of which he calls himself Goffrid, or Gotofrid, of Waterford, the least of the order of friars preachers. He also wrote several other works; an account of which, see in the Bibliotheca Dominicanorum.

One WADDING, a native of the city of Waterford, writ, in the fourteenth century, an heroic poem upon the burning of St. Paul's steeple, in

London, and divers epigrams.

WILLIAM, of Waterford, writ,

Opusculum de Religione, inscribed to cardinal

Julian Cæsarino, anno 1433.

PETER WHITE was born in Waterford, but educated in Oxford, where he was chosen a fellow of Oriel college, in 1551, and took his degree of master of arts in 1555. In the reign of queen Elizabeth he returned home, and set up a school, in which he got so great a reputation, that he was called the lucky or happy school-master of Munster. In 1566, he was made dean of Waterford, but was ejected soon after for non-conformity; yet he continued still to teach school, and had Richard Stainhurst, Peter Lumbard, and other eminent men for his pupils. He wrote,

Epitomen in Copiam Erasmi.

Epitomen figurarum Rethoricarum.

Annotationes in Orationem pro T. A. Milone.

Epigramata diversa.

One BUTLER, who translated Corderius's book of phrases into English, was scholar to the former.

la elle bas grand

NICHOLAS QUEMERFORD, D. D. was born in Waterford, but educated in Oxford, where he took his degree in arts, in 1562; returning home, he was ordained; but, for non-conformity, was turned out of what preferments he had. From this kingdom he went to Louvain, where he took his doctor's degree, in 1575 or 1576, afterwards became a jefuit,

jesuit, and died in Spain. He writ, in English, a

learned work, called,

Answers to certain questions propounded by the citizens of Waterford; as also several sermons, and other works.

PETER LUMBARD, who was scholar to Dr. White, was born in Waterford, and studied philosophy at Louvain, where he was elected Primus Universitatis. He wrote,

Carmen Heroicum in doctoratum Nicholai Que-

merford.

Carmina in Laudem Comitis Ormoniæ.

PETER LUMBARD, (another different person) was the son of a merchant in Waterford, and educated, for a time, at Westminster, under the learned Cambden, where he shewed himself a youth of excellent parts; he afterwards went through his courses of philosophy and divinity at Louvain; in which last he took the degree of doctor, and was made provost of the cathedral of Cambray, afterwards titular archbishop of Armagh, and domestic prelate and assistant to the pope. He died at Rome, in 1625 or 1626, and lest behind him several works, of which, see an account in the writers of Ireland.

MARTIN WALSH, a franciscan friar, was born at Waterford, and was a young man at Madrid, when prince Charles of England arrived there, to court the Infanta; at which time, he made himself remarkable, by a work, entitled,

Parænesis Poetica in auspicatissimum septentrionalis Oceani Principis in madritensem Curiam ingressum,

Madrid 1624. Fol.

Besides this, he wrote other works there; from Madrid he went to Naples, and read philosophy in the convent of mount Calvary in that city, and being sent for to Rome, he was made divinity lecturer in the college of St. Isidore, of which he became guardian, and was also rector of the Lodovisian

Lodovisian Irish secular college there. He died at

Rome, anno 1634, in the flower of his age.

PETER WADDING was born in Waterford, anno 1580, and entered into the society of the Jesuits at Tournay, in 1601. He taught poetry and rhetoric four years, philosophy six, and divinity, both at Prague and Louvain, for sixteen years; he was thirteen years chancellor of the university of Prague and Gratz, in Styria, and lived a long time in the empire, in high esteem for his learning and piety. He died at Gratz, September 13th, 1644, and lest behind him several writings.

THOMAS STRANGE, a native of Waterford, was a franciscan friar, and guardian of his order in Dublin, where he publickly read divinity, and was much admired for his preaching. He died at Waterford, in 1645, having published several works.

JOHN HARTRY was a Waterford man by birth, and a ciftertian monk, in the abbey of Nucale, in Spain; from whence returning into Ireland, he became parish priest of Holy-Cross, in Tipperary county. He wrote several works, of which, see an

account in the writers of Ireland.

LUKE WADDING, a franciscan friar, born in the same city, 16th Oct. 1588, was a very voluminous writer, and an ornament to his native country. He was fon to Walter Wadding, an eminent citizen, and Anftice Lumbard, a near relation to Peter Lumbard, titular archbishop of Armagh, before mentioned. He first studied here under the tuition of his brother Mathew, afterwards in Portugal and Spain, and, at length, was made divine to the embaffy of Anthony a Trejo, who was fent legate extraordinary by king Philip III, to pope Paul V. upon a matter in agitation, concerning the immaculate conception of the B. V. Mary; upon which occasion, he writ the entire acts of that legation, and, during the negotiation, published several pieces relative to that subject. He also wrote the life of Peter Thomasius, patriarch

of Constantinople, and other works; but his chief performance was that of the annals of his own order; in compiling of which, he spent upwards of twenty-four years, and digested them into eight volumes in solio: which were printed at Rome, anno 1654, and reprinted there, with large additions, anno 1731, in sixteen volumes, solio; to which is prefixed, the life of Wadding. The same is also abridged in the writers of Ireland, to which the reader is referred; where he will meet with an account of several other works of our author.

ROGER BOYLE, earl of Orrery, fifth son of Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, was born at Lismore, in this county, April 25, 1621. To give a particular account of the life of this great man, would, of itself, take up a large volume, and swell this chapter to an unreasonable bulk; all I shall say of him in this place is, that he was as great a statesman and soldier, as any other in the age he lived in. For a more particular account of his life, the reader is referred to the memoirs of his lordship, published lately, and wrote by Mr. Morris his chaplain. The following epitaph, in the church of Youghal, may give a small idea of this noble man.

Memoriæ facrum
ROGERI BOYLE, primi comitis
De Orrery, et Baronis
De Broghill;
Qui dum vixit multis pariter et fummis
Honoribus et officiis fungebatur;
Mortuus vero fummo cum viventium luctu
Obiit decimo Sexto,
Die Octobris Anno Domini 1679.
Annoque ætatis fuæ 59.
De quo non hic plura requirat lector,
Quoniam omnia de ingenio et moribus
Vel ex fama,
Vel ex operibus dignoscere posit.

For a catalogue of his lordship's works, see the writers of Ireland; where is also a particular account of his life.

ROBERT BOYLE, the seventh and youngest son of Richard earl of Cork, was also born at Lismore, in this county, on the 25th day of January, 1626. He received his academical education at Leyden: and having afterwards travelled through France, Italy, and other countries, learned feveral languages, and made a great number of curious observations, he fettled in England, and spent the last forty years of his life at the house of his fifter the lady Ranelagh. To attempt the character of this illustrious person, would be vain and needless, it having often been performed by much abler hands; among which, the reader is referred to that given of him by Gilbert Burnet, D. D. lord bishop of Sarum, in his funeral fermon, which is as just as it is elegant. I shall only subjoin the following lines, wrote by a friend, on the birth of this great man, mine and a source to !

Listmore, long since, the muses ancient seat,
Of piety and learning the retreat.
Her Alma-Mater shone as bright a noon
As Oxford, Cambridge, or the great Sourbone.
Time shifts the scene, no longer now she boasts
Her churches, colleges, and learned hosts.
Nature, propitious to the favourite soil,
Restor'd her losses with the birth of Boyle:
Center'd in him, her ancient splendor shone,
Who made all arts and sciences his own.

do en e dem edi en between a

A catalogue of his works was published, anno 1690, in London, by Samuel Smith, bookseller; being two numerous to be here inserted, the curious reader may also find them in the writers of Ireland (2).

IGNA

⁽²⁾ The air-pump was invented at Oxford, by this noble perfon, with the affiltance of that excellent contriver, Mr. Robert Hook,

IGNATIUS BROWN was born in this county, A. D. 1630, but educated in Spain, where, in the twenty-first year of his age, he was admitted into the society of the jesuits, and took the sour vows. In Castile, he, for some time, taught the belles lettres, and was afterwards sent on the mission into his own country; from whence removing into France, he was made rector of an Irish seminary at Poictiers, in 1676, then newly sounded. He died at Valledolid, anno 1679, in a journey to Madrid, being appointed confessor to the queen of Spain. See an account of his works in the writers of Ireland.

VALENTINE GREATRAKES, an estated gentleman, was born at Affane, in the county of Waterford, in 1628; and was remarkable for a wonderful gift of healing the king's evil, and other ulcers and pains, by stroking the parts affected, whereby he is faid to have performed many cures. He spent all his income in charity, and had generally hundreds of poor people about his house, waiting for the application of his touch. He himself tells us (3), that an inward inspiration informed him he had the gift of curing the king's evil, which perfuafion grew fo ftrong in him, that he touched feveral people, and fully cured them; after that, he had a fecond impulse, and then a third, by which he was fatisfied that he could cure agues and pains in the head, as likewise wounds and ulcers, all which, he fays, was confirmed by experience; and he even found that he could cure convultions, dropfies, and

Hook, being quite different from the Instrumentum Magedeburgicum, devised by Otho Gerike, (vid. Gasp. Schotti Magize Universalis, part. 3. Lib. 7. Cap. 6.) an ingenious consul of that republic, that it can scarce be reckoned an improvement of that, but a new engine; although it must not be denied, but the Magdeburgh experiment gave occasion to its invention. The barometer was also invented by the same noble person; its use is well known to every body.

(3) Vid. a brief account of Mr. Valentine Greatrakes, in a letter to the hon. Mr. Boyle, wrote by himself.

feveral other diffempers. His reputation increased to fuch a degree, that he was fent for over into England, to cure a lady of quality in Warwickshire. who laboured under a long illness. As he advanced thither, he was invited by feveral magistrates of many towns, to pass through the same, and cure their fick; and king Charles II. being informed of the rarity, commanded the earl of Arlington to order him to repair to Whitehall; from whence he withdrew to Lincoln's inn-fields, whither incredible numbers, of all ranks and fexes, came, expecting the restoration of their healths. He undertook all, without expectation of money, or receiving any other present or reward. All he did was only to stroke the patient, by which all old pains, gout, rheumatisms, convulsions, &c. were sensibly removed from part to part, to the extremities of the body; after which, they entirely ceased, which caused him to be commonly called the stroker; of all which, he had the testimonials of some of the most curious men in the nation, both physicians and divines. Mr. Love (4) affures us, that he could not relieve his pectoral and rheumatic pains; but that after he had unjustly ridiculed him, he was witness to his curing the falling fickness beyond credit; and further that the Royal-Society, and other modern philosophers, not able to dispute the fact, found words to define it, and called those strange effects, " a sanative " contagion in the body, which had an antipathy "to fome particular diseases and not to others." Mr. Thorefby, in the Philosophical Transactions (5), gives remarkable inftances of cures performed by Mr. Greatrakes, and, in particular, upon his "own brother, John D-n, who was seized with "a violent pain in his head and back. Mr. "Greatrakes, coming by accident to the house,

⁽⁴⁾ Lord Orrery's Memoirs in MS.

⁽⁵⁾ N°. 256. p. 332, anno 1699.

"gave present ease to his head, by only stroking "it with his hands. He then fell to rub his back, "which he most complained of; but the pain " immediately fled from his hand to his right thigh; "then he purfued it with his hand to his knee; " from thence to his leg, ankle and foot, and, at " last, to his great toe. As it fell lower, it grew "more violent, and when in his toe it made him " roar out, but upon rubbing it there it vanished." He also gives another instance of his uncle's daughter, " who was feized, when a girl, with a great pain and weakness in her knees, which occasioned a "white swelling; this followed her for several " years, and having used divers means to no effect, "after fix or feven years time, Mr. Greatrakes " coming to Dublin, the was brought to him. He "ftroked both her knees, and gave her present "ease, the pain flying downwards from his hand, "till he drove it out of her toes; and the swelling in " a short time, wore away, and never troubled her "after." He gives a third instance, in the same transaction, of a person he cured of a deafness and pain in the ears, and gives instances of his curing the king's evil in the same manner. He adds. "that when Mr. Greatrakes stroked for pains, he "used nothing but his dry hand; if ulcers, or "running fores, he would use spittle on his hand " or finger; and for the evil, if they came to him " before it was broke, he stroked it, and ordered "them to poultice it with boiled turnips, and fo " did every day till it grew fit for lancing; he then " lanced it, and, with his fingers, would squeeze " out the core and corruption; and then, in a few " days, it would be well, with only his stroking it " every morning; but if it were broke before he " faw them, he only squeezed out the core, and "healed it by stroking. Such as were troubled " with fits of the mother, he would prefently take " off the fit, by laying his glove on their head;

"but he never perfectly cured any, for their fits would return." Mr. Thoresby adds, "that he cured many of the falling sickness, provided they flayed with him so that he might see them in

"three or four fits, else he could not cure them."

However, Mr. Greatrakes failing fometimes of fuccess, caused Mr. David Lloyd, chaplain to the charter-house, to write a book against him, entitled, Wonders no miracles, or Mr. Valentine Greatrakes's gift of healing examined, London 1666, on which he reflected much on Mr. Greatrakes's reputation, Whereupon Mr. Greatrakes, to vindicate himself, published an answer, entitled, " A brief account of "Mr. Valentine Greatrakes, and divers strange " cures by him lately performed, in a letter to the "Hon. Robert Boyle efq; London 1666, 4to. "To which is annexed, the testimonials of several "eminent and worthy persons of the chief matters " of fact therein related, and, among these, of Mr. "Boyle, Dr. Whichcot, Dr. Cudworth, and Dr. " Patrick." But his fame did not long continue after this; for about this time, monfieur St. Evermond wrote a novel, called The Irish prophet, wherein he ingeniously exposes the people's credulity. Besides Mr. Boyle, some other virtuosos, as Mr. Bayle, Dr. Henry Moore, and Dr. Stubbs, have, in print, attempted to give a natural and philosophical folution of these cures. The latter, in his account of them, p. 33, 34, and 41, shews, that Mr. Greatrakes used a long and continued friction, viz. from one to two or three hours, so that here is room for attributing a good deal to the mechanical effects of friction, notwithstanding from what the doctor fays, p. 3, he feems to imagine these cures to be, in some fort, supernatural; in p. 15, he relates a very circumstantial account of Mr. Greatrakes's healing, of which he was an eye witness. After all, it is not to be admired, that stroking the parts affected, should sometimes, by promoting infenfible

fensible perspiration, produce these effects, at least some of them; when we reslect that chasing the skin, or, as we call it, the use of the sless brush, was reckoned among the gymnastic medicines of the ancients (6), and ganglions or tendinous tumours have been cured by chasing (7), but then, any other person could have done this as well as Mr. Greatrakes, which is a matter of doubt. How far the imagination

(6) Lord Bacon observes, that motion and warmth, of which true friction consists, draw forth into the parts new juice and vigour, and conduce much to longevity. Hist. of Life and

Death. 6. Sect. 3.

Mr. Boyle observes, how, in our stables, a horse well curry'd is half sed; and how some can tell, by the milk of their asses, whether that day they had been well curry'd or not; arguing bence, that if in milk the alteration is so considerable, it should be so likewise in the blood and other juices, of which the blood is elaborated, and consequently in divers of the principal parts of the body. Boyle's Usefulness of Experimental Philos. C. 15.

4. 7.

(7) To these observations may be added, what Dr. Beal has communicated to the Royal Society. 1st, That he could make good proof of the curing or killing of a very great and dangerous wen, that had been very troublesome for two or three years, by the application of a dead man's hand; whence the patient felt such a cold stream pass to the heart, that it did almost cause in him a fit of swooning. 2d, That upon his brother's knowledge, a certain cook, in a noble family, being reproached for the ugliness of his warty hands, was bid, by his lord, to rub his hand with that of a dead man; and that his lord dying foon after, the cook made use both of his lord's advice and hand, and speedily found good effect. 3d, That a gentleman, who came lately out of Ireland, informed him of an aged knight there, who having great pain in his feet, infomuch that he was unable to ple them, fuffered a loving spaniel to lick his feet, mornings and evenings, till he found the pain appealed, and the use of his feet rettored. This, saith the relater, was a gentle touch and transpiration; for he found the spirits transpire with a pleasing kind of titulation. 4th, That he can affure of an honest black-smith, who caused vomitings, by stroking the stomach; gave the stool, by stroking the belly; and appealed the gout and other pains, by stroking the parts affected. Vide Philof. Transact. Numb. 12. p. 206.

imagination of the patient might contribute to the

cure, is uncertain.

One James Finachty, an Irish priest, made a great noise, both before and after the restoration, for curing all forts of diseases, which he held to be the effect of possession, by exorcisms and stroking, and was followed, for some time, by vast numbers of people; but, at last, he was discovered to be a meer impostor. There is a long history of him in the Irish remonstrance. Mr. Greatrakes was in Dublin about the year 1681; but how long he lived after is uncertain.

ANN JACKSON (8), born in the city of Waterford, of English parents, who were found and healthy, had feveral horns growing upon her body: this infirmity did not shew itself till she was about three years old. At thirteen or fourteen years of age, she could scarce go, and was then so little in stature, that children of five years old have been taller; she was then very filly, spoke but little, and that not plainly, hastily and with difficulty; her voice was low, and rough; her complexion and face well enough, except her eyes, which looked very dead, and seemed to have a film over them, fo that she could hardly then perceive the difference The horns abounded chiefly about the of colours. joints and flexures, and not in the brawny fleshy parts of the body; they were fastened to the skin like warts, and, about the roots, refembled them much in fubstance, though towards the extremities they grew much harder, and more horny; at the end of each finger and toe, grew one, as long as the finger and toe; not strait forwards, but rising a little between the nail and the flesh, (for near the roots

⁽⁸⁾ This account was taken from a letter of Dr. St. George Ash, secretary of the Dublin Society, who communicated it to one of the secretaries of the Royal Society in London, October 10, 1685, and was published in the Philos. Transact. Numb. 176. p. 1201.

roots of these excrescences was something like a nail) and bending again like a turkey's claw, which too it much resembled in colour; on the other joints of her fingers and toes, were smaller ones, which sometimes fell off, and others grew in their places. The whole skin of her feet, legs and arms, was very hard and callous, and daily grew more and more fo; on her knees and elbows, and round about the joints, were many horns; two more remarkable at the point of each elbow, which twifted like ram's-horns; that on the left arm, was about half an inch broad, and four inches long; on her buttocks, grew a great number, which were flat by frequent fitting; at her arm-pits, and the nipples of her breafts, small hard substances shot out, much slenderer and whiter than the rest; at each ear also grew an horn; the skin of her neck began to turn callous and horny, like that of her hands and feet. She eat and drank heartily, flept foundly, and performed all the offices of nature like other healthy people, except that she had not the evacuation proper to her fex.

ROBERT COOK, a kind of Pythagorean philosopher, lived at Cappoquin in this county; for many years before he died, neither eat fish, slesh, milk, butter, &c. nor drank any kind of fermented liquor, nor wore woollen clothes, or any other produce of an animal, but linen. This man had a considerable estate in this part of the country. During the troubles in king James's time, he removed into England, and lived sometime at Ipswich, but returned to this country, where he died about the year 1726. In 1691, he published the following paper, which will afford the reader some idea of his

tenets.

"Several questions asked of Robert Cook, what is his religion? and why he did not eat fish, slesh, milk, butter, &c. nor drink wine, nor beer, Bb 2 but

but water, nor wear wollen clothes, but linnen, and by him answered as followeth."

"Query I. What Opinion or Belief are you of, and what is your religion. feeing you are not of any

fect or gathered people?"

- "Answ. I am a christian and a protestant (9), and my religion is to fear God (10), and to keep his commandments (11); to keep my soul undefiled from the worldly evil nature (12). I abhor the evil, and love the good (13); and have fellowship therein with all, in every sect, or gathered or scattered people."
- "Query II. By what rule is it possible to keep God's commandments, whereby the soul may be kept undefiled?"
- "Answ. By the manifestation of the spirit of Christ (14), a measure of it being given to me and to every man, to be by it guided, to profit withal (15). This is that law of the spirit of life in man, which reproves for fin, and leads into all truth (16); it reproves for every vain thought, and every evil inclination, before it can come into bad words, or wicked works, (17); and as this divine swift witness the principle of life, is hearkened to, and the foul takes heed, watching continually to it, to receive power (18), and being obedient thereunto, abstaining from every appearance of evil: It faves man from committing of fin, because he is born and led, and preserved by the Spirit of God, viz. Christ Jesus, which is the power of God in man, which over-

⁽⁹⁾ Micah 6 8. (10) Ecclef. 12. 13. (11) James 1.27. (12) Chap. 1. 1. (13) Acts 10, 34, 35. 1 Pet. 1. 1. (14) 1 Cor. 12. 7. (15) John 1. 9. 1 John 2. 27. John 16. 8, 13. (16) Jer. 13. 33. Heb. 8. 10, 11. John 6. 45. Deut. 30. 14. Rom. 10. 8. 2 Pet. 1. 9. (17) Malach. 3. 5. Ephef. 4. 6. 2 Cor. 13. 5. Job 32. 8. 1 Cor. 3. 16. (18) Pfalm. 4. 4. 1 John 3. 9, 24. 1 John 5. 18. Matth. 1. 21. John 1. 12. Rom. 8. 2, 11. 1 Thef. 5. 22. Gal. 2. 20.

overcometh and keepeth from and leads out of all evil inclination."

"Query III. Why do you deny yourself to kill any animal creature, and not to eat fish, slesh, eggs, butter, cheese, milk, or any animal, or the produce of any animal! Your food and raiment you use, being of nothing but only the produce of vegetatives, that grow, or may grow, in the country wherein you live, as corn, herbs, roots, and fruits of trees, &c. or preparations of corn and water for your food: And your refusing to drink wine, or strong drink; only water for your drink, and linen and other vegetives for your clothes?"

"Answ. Let every man do as he is perswaded in his own mind (19), so as it be innocent, and not fin, and my practice in doing according to my conscience and belief, that I ought not to kill, is very innocent and harmless; which cannot give any just offence to any man, nor other creature; and my strict rule in it (20) keeping out of wrath and violence (21) brings me forwards on my way to keep my conscience void of offence towards God, and towards man (22); and whereas I cannot kill without wounding my conscience, in acting against my mind, doing doubtingly, condemned in my very thought (23). Therefore rather than I will offend that innocent life in me, I refuse any food or raiment, that may come from any beaft, or other animal creature (24). And because wine and strong drink are hot in operation and intoxicating, and I think as needless to me as tobacco (25); and I, by experience, finding that water for drink, and pulse viz. corn and other vegetives for food, and linen and other

⁽¹⁹⁾ Rom. 4. 5. (20) Gen. 6. 5. 11. (21) Acts 24. 16. (22) Rom. 4. 23. (23) Rom. 14. 21. (24) Jer. 35. 6. Prov. 3. 4. Judges 34. Luke 1. 5. (25) Gen. 29. Dan. 12. 3, 4, 5, 6. Dan. 14. 23.

other vegetives for raiment, is cleanest, and wholefomest, and warm, and strengthening, and nourishing, and healthful, I chuse to use them, and so am cleared from most of the cumbers, labours and toils, both of body and mind, a few things being sufficient in this my way of living, and brings easily into contentedness and true thankfulness with God."

"Eusebius, his writing relates, that the holy apostle, called James the Just, the brother of our lord, eat not fish, nor flesh, nor drank wine, nor strong drink, nor wore woollen clothes but linen."

At the end of this was printed a long prayer or contemplation, too tedious to be inferted. It is remarkable of this man, that he lived to a good old age, being upwards of fourfcore when he died. He had feveral other particularities, as his chufing to keep white cows, instead of black, and had his coach drawn by white horses. A fox, who had killed several of his poultry, being taken by some of his fervants, he affembled his workmen and tenants upon the occasion; and from a kind of tribunal, having harangued a confiderable time upon the crime of the fox, he condemned him to run the gantlet; then making all his people stand in two rows, with rods in their hands, he had the fox whipt through the midst of them, and so let him go. The Athenian Society wrote an answer to his paper, and refuted his notions, which it was no very difficult matter to accomplish.

WILLIAM CONGREVE was descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire, but said to be born in the county of Waterford, where his father had the care of the earl of Burlington's estate. He was educated in the free-school of Kilkenny, and from thence sent to the university of Dublin; from whence, after a few years continuance, he was transplanted to the Middle-Temple. But the study of

of the law not fuiting his inclinations, he forfook it to court the muses, whose favours he acquired and maintained with as undoubted a reputation as any of the modern poets, especially in the dramatic part, and principally in comedy, his performances in that way excelling most others, in wit and humour. But the first piece he published, was a novel, called His majesty king William ordered Incognita. him a donative of 100 guineas for his pastoral on the death of queen Mary, called the Mourning Muse of Alexis, printed in London, anno 1695, in folio. His merit having procured him some good employments, he grew lazy, and for many years before his death, forfook fuch amusements, or, perhaps, he was unwilling to risk that high reputation, which he had so justly maintained. He died in January 1728, in the 57th year of his age.

Mountainous countries have been always remarkable for the longevity of the inhabitants, of which many instances might be given in this county. Sir Walter Raleigh, in his hiftory of the world (26), fays, the counters of Defmond, who at that time lived in this county, and was probably born in it, was married in the time of Edward the IVth, and lived to the year 1589, and many years after, being well known to fir Walter; she was reputed, as lord Bacon (27) farther acquaints us, to be 140

years old.

A few instances of the great age of some persons

living, in the year 1746, are as follows.

JEFFERY KEATING, of Cappoquin, was about 105, he was a labouring man, perfect in all his senses, healthy and strong, and loved merriment.

TIMOTHY

⁽²⁶⁾ Book I. Part. I. Cap. 5. §. 5. (27) Bacon's Nat. Hist. Cent. 8. Experim. 755. He also mentions a morris-dance performed in Herefordshire, by eight men, in the reign of king James Ist, whose ages made 800' years. Lord Bacon's History of Life and Death. p. 20.

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TIMOTHY KENNEDY, reputed to be confiderably above an hundred, lived near Lismore, was strong and healthy, and able to work at the salmon-fishery.

JOHN DALY was 50 years old at the breach of the Boyne, and consequently 106, in the year 1746; he was able to hunt a pack of hounds, being perfect in all his senses; he lived near Tooreen. A brother of his died, some years ago, of meer age, though

younger than him.

Many inflances are given, by natural writers, of persons turning gray in a few hours, of which I have met with one in this county, viz. Michael Ronayne, of the parish of White-church, who turned gray in a night's time, his hair being of a dark brown before the change, which he attributed to his carrying hods of mortar on his head.



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